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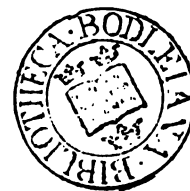
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# HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

## MAP I.—BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS.

55 B.C. to 410 A.D.

Albyn, probably meaning "white island," (compare the Latin *albus*.) and Britain, a word of which the derivation is uncertain, are the oldest names of the island, and are of Celtic origin. The latter was Latinized into *Britannia* by the Romans. The former is often now poetically written *Albion*.

Julius Caesar (August, 55 B.C.) sailed from Portus Itius, in Gallia, (probably Wissant, between Calais and Boulogne,) and landed somewhere near Deal, where he repulsed the Cantii. He left the island in less than twenty days. In 54 B.C. he returned, forced the passage of a river, (probably the Stour,) crossed the Thames, (at Cowey Stakes, near Chertsey,) and stormed the stockaded town of Cassibelan or Cassivelaunus. The Roman town of Verulamium, near St. Albans in Hertfordshire, was afterwards built on this site. The Trinobantes, who submitted to Caesar, held the district N. of Thames.

At Camulodunum, (Colchester,) Cunobelin, king of the Trinobantes, (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare,) issued coins of Roman form. This town soon became the capital of the Roman province.

The actual conquest of Britain by the Romans began under the Emperor Claudius, in 43 A.D. Plautius led his legions against Caradoc, (in Latin *Caractacus*.) a brave son of Cunobelin. When Claudius joined his lieutenant, Camulodunum fell 43 A.D. Vespasian and Titus reduced the Belgæ, who occupied the districts between the Tamesis (Thames) and Vectis, (Isle of Wight,) and the Damnonii, who held what we call Devon and Cornwall.

At Caer-Cardoc, in Shropshire, near the junction of the Clun and the Teme, Caractacus, who had escaped into Cambrina, (Wales,) and was at the head of the Silures, was finally defeated by Gaius Suetonius Paulinus, 51 A.D. The false Queen of the Brigantes (chiefly occupying Yorkshire) betrayed the British hero into the hands of the Romans.

Mona (Anglesey) was, in 59 A.D., the scene of a massacre of Druids by Paulinus, the Roman general. The name Mona was also applied in the Roman period to the Isle of Man. While Paulinus was thus engaged on the west, the Iceni (inhabiting Norfolk) rose in revolt under their Queen Boadicea, destroyed Camulodunum, Londinium, and Verulamium, and massacred 70,000 Romans. They were defeated by Paulinus on the shore between London and Colchester; after which Boadicea took poison, 61 A.D.

### CAMPAIGNS OF AGRICOLA

First Campaign, (78 A.D.) During this campaign Agricola subdued the Ordovices of N. Wales, and reconquered Mona, (Anglesey.)

Second, (78 A.D.) He fixed his camp in N. W. Britain, probably in Lancashire or Westmoreland.

Third, (80 A.D.) Advanced (only on reconnaissance) to the Taus, (Tay.) This is thought by some to mean the Solway Frith.

Fourth, (81 A.D.) Having reduced the southern part of Caledonia, he raised an earthwork line of forts, from Clota (Frith of Clyde) to Bodotria (Frith of Forth.)

Fifth, (82 A.D.) Subdued the Belgæ and Novantes, wild tribes of Galloway dwelling between the estuaries Clota and Ituna, (Solway.)

Sixth, (83 A.D.) Advanced north of Bodotria. The camp of the Ninth Legion was surprised at Loch Ore, two miles S. of Lochleven. Caledonians driven back. Romans winter in Fife.

Seventh, (84 A.D.) Galgacus, the Caledonian chief, de-

feated by Agricola in the battle of Mons Grampius, (Moor of Ardoch:) 10,000 Caledonians slain.

### ROMAN DIVISIONS OF BRITAIN.

1. *Britannia Prima*—the district S. of the Thames and the Bristol Channel.

2. *Flavia Cæsariensis*—the country between the Thames and the Humber, extending westward to the Severn and the Dee.

3. *Britannia Secunda*—Wales, and those regions W. of the Severn and the Dee.

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*—from the Humber and the Mersey on the S. to the Wall of Hadrian on the N.

5. *Valentia*—the district between the two Roman Walls.

6. *Caledonia*—all regions N. of the Wall of Antonine. The more level portions on the E. coast were called *Ves-pasiana*.

### THE ROMAN WALLS.

Besides the earthwork of Agricola already mentioned, the Romans erected the following walls across the narrow parts of Britain:—

1. *Vallum Hadriani*, (Wall of Hadrian,) built by the Emperor whose name it bears, from Bowness on the Solway Frith to Wallsend at the mouth of the Tyne. This was a wall of solid masonry, nearly 70 miles in length, with 23 stationary towns, and with mile-castles and turrets guarding the intervals. Date, 121 A.D.

2. *Vallum Antonini*, (Wall of Antonine,) built during the reign of Antoninus Pius by Lolius Urbicus. It extended for 31 miles, from Alcluyd (Dumbarton) on the Clyde to Caer-riden (near Boness) on Forth. It was a bank of turf upon a stone foundation. The local name is Graham's Dyke.

### THE ROMAN STRATA OR STREETS.

In order to secure a speedy transit of soldiers from post to post, the Romans constructed great military Roads called *Strata*, (hence our word Street.) These were causeways paved with large blocks of stone. The principal were as follows:—

1. *Watling Street*, running from Dubræ (Dover) and Rutupis (Richborough) through London and Verulamium to Deva, (Chester.)

2. *Ermyn Street*, from London to Lindum (Lincoln) and Eboracum, (York.)

3. *Fosse Way*, from Isca (Exeter) through Aquæ Solis (Bath) to Lindum.

4. *Ryknield Street*, from the Forth by Eboracum, and through the centre of Britain to Glevum, (Gloucester,) then through S. Wales to Menapia, (St. David's.)

5. *Icknield Street*, from Venta Icenorum (near Norwich) along the line of the Chiltern hills to Calleva, (Silchester,) Venta Belgarum, (Winchester,) and Clausentum, (Southampton.)

The Emperor Severus, having penetrated Caledonia to *Vara Estuarium*, (Moray Frith,) died at Eboracum (York) 211 A.D.

During the later portion of the Roman period, the seaboard between *Metaris* (the Wash) and *Tamesis* (Thames) was called "the Saxon Shore," owing to the settlement there of some Teutonic tribes. The Roman officer commanding the fleet at that station was therefore styled "Count of the Saxon Shore."

In 289 A.D., a Roman naval commander, *Carausius*, pro-

claimed himself emperor, and seized **Gessoriacum**, in Gaul, (Boulogne,) then the chief naval station. He was murdered in 297 A.D.

During the last century of the Roman period, we read no longer of Caledonii. The Picts and Scots, and the Attacotti from the wilds north of Forth, broke through

the Roman walls, and ravaged Britain, growing audacious enough even to sack London, (367 A.D.) This was a sign that the Romans had ceased to guard so distant an outpost of their empire with any care. The Letter of Honorius, withdrawing his legions from Britain, (410 A.D.), brought the Roman period to a close.

## MAP II.—BRITAIN UNDER THE SAXONS.

### FIRST PERIOD—449 A.D. TO 800 A.D.

Hengist and Horsa are said to have landed in 449 A.D. at Ebbfleet, in Thanet. Their three keels or ships contained men of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. This was the beginning of the Seven Kingdoms, called the Heptarchy.

1. Kent, founded by Hengist in 457 A.D. Capital, Cantuaraburh or Canterbury.

2. South Saxony, (or Sussex,) founded by Ella, in 490 A.D.

3. West Saxony, (or Wessex,) extending westward to the Exe, and northward to the Thames. Founded by Cerdic in 519 A.D.

4. East Saxony, including Essex and Middlesex. Founded by Ercenwin in 527 A.D.

5. Northumbria, from the Humber to the Frith of Forth. Founded by Ida in 547 A.D. Edwin of Deira was a celebrated Bretwalda of Northumbria. By the battle of the Idle, a tributary of the Trent in Nottinghamshire, he regained his crown from a usurper, (617 A.D.) He was the reputed founder of Edwinstown (Edinburgh.) He perished in 633 A.D., in the battle of Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire, where his army was overthrown by Penda of Mercia, aided by the Cymri, (Welsh.)

6. East Anglia, the eastern plain of Norfolk and Suffolk. Founded by Uffa in 575 A.D.

7. Mercia, all the central districts between Wessex and Northumbria. Founded by Cridda in 582 A.D. Capital, Tamworth in Staffordshire.

The kingdom of King Arthur, a great foe of the Saxons, lay chiefly in Somersetshire, where was his capital of Camelot or Cadbury. He defeated the Saxons signally at Bath. The celebrated abbey of Glastonbury was his place of burial.

In 563 A.D. Columba crossed from Ireland to Iona, where he built a chapel. Oswald, a Northumbrian king, visited Iona, and on his return founded a monastery on Lindisfarne or Holy Isle, off the coast of Northumberland. Augustine, a Roman monk, sent by Pope Gregory the Great, landed in Thanet in 597 A.D., and having converted the King of Kent, established a chief church at Canterbury, which has ever since been regarded as the ecclesiastical capital of England.

The subdivision of Northumbria into Deira, between the Humber and the Tyne, and Bernicia, between the Tyne and the Forth, accounts for the Eight Kingdoms, said by some to have formed a Saxon Octarchy.

Penda and Offa were celebrated kings of Mercia. The former was slain in battle with the Northumbrians at the Winwed near Leeds, (655 A.D.) The latter, having conquered the Welsh, erected an embankment, called Offa's Dyke, from the estuary of the Dee to the river Wye.

The Eight or Seven Kingdoms of the Saxons were gradually reduced to three—Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria. Of these Wessex became the sole survivor, having finally gained ascendancy by the defeat of Mercia at the Windrush near Burford, Oxfordshire, (752 A.D.) Soon afterwards the Danes began to make piratical incursions. Their first landing was at Dorchester in 787 A.D.; their second, upon Lindisfarne.

### SECOND PERIOD—800 A.D. TO 1066 A.D.

At Hengadown or Hengston Hill by the Tamar in Cornwall, Egbert defeated the Danes in 835 A.D. The field of Merton in Surrey (or Moreton in Berks) was memorable for the death of Ethelred, brother of Alfred the Great.

### REIGN OF ALFRED, (871 A.D. to 901 A.D.)

Wantage in Berkshire—place of Alfred's birth in 849 A.D.

Wilton in Wilts—Alfred defeated by the Danes 871 A.D.

Wareham in Dorset—landing of Guthrum the Dane 877 A.D.

Athelney, (Isle of Nobles,) a marshy island in Somersetshire, at the junction of the Parret and the Thone—the refuge of Alfred during the winter of 877-8 A.D.

Ethandune, (Eldington,) near Westbury in Wiltshire—signal defeat of the Danes by Alfred in 878 A.D.

Wedmor near Uxbridge in Somerset, where Alfred made a treaty with Guthrum, assigning the Danelagh (east coast between Thames and Tweed) as a residence for the Danes.

Farnham in Surrey near the Wey—Hastings the Dane defeated by Alfred in 895 A.D.

Ware in Herts on the Sea—by diverting the course of the river, Alfred leaves the Danish ships aground in 896 A.D.

Farringdon in Berks—place of Alfred's death in 901 A.D.

Winchester—place of Alfred's burial.

### TIME OF DUNSTAN,

At Brunnaburgh, in Lincoln, King Athelstan defeated a league of Scots and Danes in 938 A.D.

Edmund drives the Danes from their Five Burghs—Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Stamford, and Leicester.

Croyland or Crowland in Lincolnshire—a celebrated monastery of the time.

Glastonbury in Somersetshire, 21 miles S.W. of Bath, was a still more celebrated abbey. Of it Dunstan was Abbot.

Caen in Wilts—scene of an Assembly convened by Dunstan, at which the joists of a floor gave way, burying his opponents in the ruins, 978 A.D.

### EDMUND IRONSIDE AND CANUTE.

Sherstone in Wilts—an indecisive battle in 1016 A.D.

Assandune, (Ashington in Essex,) 20 miles S.E. of Chelmsford—defeat of the Danes.

Olney or Alney, an island on the Severn near Gloucester, where Canute and Edmund Ironside made a treaty in 1017 A.D.

### GODWIN AND HAROLD.

Dover—scene of a riot in 1051 A.D., which caused a quarrel between Earl Godwin and Edward the Confessor.

Wharwell, a convent in Hants, by which Queen Edith, Godwin's daughter, was banished.

Godwin died at Winchester in 1053 A.D. His son Harold, last of the Saxon kings, defeated Hardrada of Norway at Stamford Bridge on the Derwent in Yorkshire, (Sept. 25, 1066 A.D.)

### THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

The Norman army sailed from St. Valeri-en-Caux—landed at Bulverhithe in Pevensey Bay (Sept. 29, 1066 A.D.)—next day formed a camp at Hastings—Harold received the news at York—took post on Senlac Hill, eight miles from Hastings—death and defeat of Harold in the great battle of Hastings, (fought at Senlac,) October 14, 1066 A.D. Harold was buried at Waltham Abbey on the Lea in Essex. The conqueror erected Battle Abbey on the site of his victory.

Additional Notes.—Celtic tribes, kindred to those of Wales, held the basin of the Clyde, (Strathclyde.) Cumbria—North Wales or Cambria—and West Wales or Cornwall, were occupied by races of similar descent. Wales (Weallas = Strangers) was a Saxon name; the Welsh still call themselves Cymri.

In Scotland the chief historic sites were Abernethy,

capital of the Picts—Luncarty near Perth, noted for a defeat of the Danes—Iona, the abode of Columba and the Culdees—and Lumphannan in Aberdeenshire, where Macbeth was defeated and slain in 1058 A.D.

The chief event in Irish history during this period was the

defeat of the Danes at Clontarf near Dublin by Brian Boru in 1014 A.D. St. Patrick landed in 432 A.D. at Wicklow; preached at Tara, where the great triennial assembly was held; and was buried at Downpatrick. Armagh was then the chief Irish monastery.

### MAP III.—BRITISH ISLANDS, (FROM 1066 A.D.)

#### PART I.—(1066 A.D. TO 1485 A.D.)

##### 1. EARLY NORMAN KINGS, (1066 A.D. TO 1154 A.D.)

###### BATTLES, &c.

Exeter, reduced by William the Conqueror in 1068 A.D.

Ely, a swampy island among the Fens, where Hereward the Saxon had his camp of refuge—stormed by William I. in 1071 A.D.

Northallerton in N. of Yorkshire, where Thurstan of York defeated David I. of Scotland in the Battle of the Standard, 1138 A.D.

Lincoln—King Stephen defeated by Maud, and made prisoner in 1139 A.D.

Oxford—Maud besieged by Stephen in 1142 A.D.

###### LANDING.

Arundel in Sussex, where Maud, the rival of Stephen, landed in 1139 A.D.

###### TREATIES, &c.

Winchester, (then the capital of England,) where King Stephen and Henry Plantagenet made a treaty in 1153 A.D. The New Forest, in which Rufus met his death, (1100 A.D.) lay between Salisbury plain and the sea. At Cardiff in S. Wales, Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, was imprisoned by his brother Henry, (1106-36 A.D.)

##### 2. THE PLANTAGENETS PROPER, (1154 TO 1399 A.D.)

###### BATTLES, &c.

Lincoln—Louis of France defeated in 1217 A.D., (Henry III.)

Lewes in Sussex—Henry III. defeated by the Barons, 1264 A.D. A treaty, called the *Mise of Lewes*, followed.

Evesham in Worcestershire on the Avon—Simon Montfort defeated and slain in 1265 A.D., (Henry III.)

Berwick—unsuccessfully besieged by Edward II. in 1319 A.D.

Nevill's Cross, a mile W. of Durham—David II. of Scotland made prisoner by Queen Philippa in 1346 A.D.

Otterbourne in Northumberland—the English under Percy defeated by Douglas in 1388 A.D.

###### GENERAL SITES.

Clarendon in Wilt., near Salisbury, where eighteen articles, called the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, were laid before Becket, 1164 A.D., (Henry II.)

Canterbury—scene of Becket's murder, 1170 A.D. Great resort of pilgrims—hence *Canterbury Tales*.

Alnwick in Northumberland, where William the Lion of Scotland was made prisoner in 1174 A.D. Malcolm Canmore had been slain there in 1093 A.D.

York—massacre of Jews in 1190 A.D., (Richard I.)

Sherwood Forest in Notts—haunt of Robin Hood.

Bunnymed, by the Thames near Staines, where King John signed *Magna Charta* in 1215 A.D.

Provisions of Oxford—enactments of reform framed by the Barons in 1258 A.D., (Henry III.)

Burgh-on-Sands, in Cumberland, on the Solway Frith—death of Edward I.

Orwell in Suffolk—landing of Queen Isabella with a foreign army in 1326 A.D. (Edward II.)

Berkeley Castle on the Avon in Gloucestershire—scene of the murder of Edward II. in 1327 A.D.

Flint in N. Wales, where Richard II. was arrested by Hereford.

Pontefract (pronounced Pomfret) in Yorkshire, where Richard II. was probably murdered.

#### SCOTLAND.

Dunfermline in Fife—the capital of Scotland during the Norman Period. Here Robert Bruce was buried in 1329 A.D.

Largs in Ayrshire on the Frith of Clyde—defeat of the Norsemen under Haco by Alexander III. (Tamer of the Ravens) in 1263 A.D.

Stirling Bridge—Surrey and Cressingham defeated by Wallace in 1297 A.D.

Falkirk—defeat of Wallace by Edward I. in 1298 A.D.

Dumfries on the Nith, where Robert Bruce stabbed Comyn in 1306 A.D.

Soane on the Tay near Perth, where the Scottish kings were crowned.

Bannockburn near Stirling—defeat of Edward II. by Robert Bruce in 1314 A.D.

Dupplin in Perthshire—victory of Edward Baliol over the Scots in 1332 A.D.

Halidon Hill near Berwick—defeat of the Scots by the English in 1333 A.D.

#### IRELAND.

Bannow or the Bann, a creek near Wexford, where Fitz-Stephen the Norman landed in 1169 A.D.

Wexford—taken by the Normans in 1169 A.D.

Waterford—taken by Strongbow in 1170 A.D.

Dublin—Strongbow besieged there in 1170 A.D.

Cashel on the Suir in Tipperary, where Henry II. held a Synod to reform the Irish laws.

Bathlin, an island off the N. coast of Ireland—refuge of Robert Bruce in 1306 A.D.

Fagher near Dundalk—defeat and death of Edward Bruce in 1318 A.D.

#### PERIOD OF LANCASTER AND YORK, (1399 A.D. TO 1485 A.D.)

###### BATTLES.

Homildon Hill near Wooler in Northumberland—Scots defeated by the Percys in 1402 A.D.

Shrewsbury on the Severn—Hotspur and the Scots defeated by Henry IV. in 1403 A.D. Northumberland was slain at Bramham Moor in Yorkshire in 1408 A.D.

#### WAR OF THE ROSES.

St. Alban's in Herts—Yorkists victorious in 1455 A.D.

Bloreheath in Staffordshire—Yorkists victorious in 1459 A.D.

Northampton on the Nen—Yorkists victorious in 1460 A.D.

Wakefield on the Calder in Yorkshire—Lancastrians victorious. Richard, Duke of York, slain, 1460 A.D.

Mortimer's Cross on the Lugg in Herefordshire—Yorkist victory in 1461 A.D.

St. Alban's (second battle)—Lancastrian victory in 1461 A.D.

Towton near Tadcaster in Yorkshire—Yorkist victory in 1461 A.D.

Hedgley Moor in Northumberland—Yorkist victory in 1464 A.D.

Hexham or the Tyne in Northumberland—Yorkist victory in 1464 A.D.

**Barnet** in Herts, 11 miles N. of London—great Yorkist victory. Death of the King-maker in 1471 A.D.

**Tewkesbury** in Gloucestershire—Yorkist victory: final defeat of Margaret of Anjou, 1471 A.D.

**Bosworth** in Leicestershire—scene of the decisive battle, and death of Richard III., 1485 A.D.

**Warwick**, after his quarrel with Edward IV., landed at Plymouth, (1470 A.D.) Edward fled to the Continent, but soon returned, landing (1471 A.D.) at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, where Henry of Lancaster had previously landed before the dethronement of Richard II. Henry of Richmond landed at Milford Haven in 1485 A.D.

### SCOTLAND.

**At Harlaw** in Aberdeenshire, Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the Highlanders, were defeated by Mar in 1411 A.D., (James I.)

**At Perth** (1437 A.D.) James I. was murdered by conspirators.

PART II.—(1485 A.D. TO 1871 A.D.)

TUDOR PERIOD, (1485 A.D. TO 1603 A.D.)

### BATTLES.

**ENGLAND.**—Stoke or East Stoke on the Trent, near Newark—defeat of Lambert Simnel by Henry VII. in 1487 A.D. Simnel had landed at Furness in Lancashire.

**Deal**, on the coast of Kent, where Perkin Warbeck made his first attempt at invading England, 1495 A.D.

**Exeter**—vainly besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497 A.D. At Taunton, Warbeck abandoned his army.

**The Spanish Armada** (1588 A.D.) is first seen off Plymouth, July 19; engagement near Portland, July 23; fighting near Isle of Wight, July 25; anchored off Calais, July 27; scattered by fire-ships, July 29.

**SCOTLAND.**—Flodden, a spur of the Cheviot Hills, near the river Till—signal defeat of the Scotch by an English army under Surrey; James IV. of Scotland slain in 1513 A.D.

**Solway Moss**, in Dumfriesshire, between Gretna and the Eak—defeat of the Scotch under Oliver Sinclair by the Cumberland men in 1542 A.D., (James V.)

**Ancrum Moor** near the Teviot in Roxburghshire—defeat of the English by a Scottish force in 1544 A.D.

**Pinkie** near Musselburgh, by the Frith of Forth—defeat of the Scotch by Protector Somerset in 1547 A.D.

**Langside**, a village close to Glasgow, on the south side—defeat of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1568 A.D.

### GENERAL SITES.

**ENGLAND.**—Bristol, now the chief western seaport—Cabot sailed hence on his great voyage in 1497 A.D.

**Leicester Abbey**—death of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530 A.D. He was born at Ipswich in 1471 A.D.

**Oxford**—martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer in 1555 A.D., and of Cranmer in 1556 A.D.

**Fotheringay Castle** on the Nen in Northamptonshire—scene of the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587 A.D. She had been previously imprisoned at Tutbury on the Dove in Staffordshire.

**Tilbury Fort** on the Thames, opposite Gravesend, where Elizabeth reviewed an army, assembled to defend London in 1588 A.D.

**SCOTLAND.**—Falkland in Fife—James V. escaped from the castle in 1528 A.D., and died there in 1542 A.D. It is notable in earlier Scottish history for the death of David, Earl of Rothesay, supposed to have been starved to death by Albany.

**St. Andrews** on the coast of Fife—noted for the martyrdom of Hamilton in 1528 A.D., and of Wishart in 1546 A.D. Cardinal Beaton was murdered there in the latter year.

**Edinburgh**—at Holyrood Rizzio was murdered in 1566 A.D.; at Kirk of Field Darnley was slain, and the house was blown up in 1567 A.D.

**Carberry Hill** near Musselburgh—surrender of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1567 A.D. She was imprisoned on an island in Lochleven, Kinross, from which she escaped, (1567 A.D.) Then occurred the battle of Langside near w., At Dundrennan Abbey by the Solway, she rested <sup>22</sup> ~~lying~~ into England.

**Linlithgow**—Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh in 1570 A.D.

**Perth**—scene of the mysterious Gowrie Plot in 1600 A.D. In IRELAND the O'Neills of Ulster and the Desmonds of Munster were the chief foes of English rule in the reign of Elizabeth. Desmond made his last stand at Youghal, where Sir Walter Raleigh afterwards resided for a time. At Kinsale a Spanish army made a futile attempt at invasion in 1602 A.D.

STUART PERIOD, (1603 A.D. TO 1714 A.D.)

### THE CIVIL WAR.

1642 A.D.—Hull—Sir John Hotham refused to admit Charles I., April 23.

**Nottingham**—The royal standard raised, August 25.

**Edgehill** in the S. of Warwickshire—scene of the first battle; indecisive, October 23.

1643 A.D.—Chalgrove in Oxfordshire, where Hampden fell in a skirmish with Rupert, June 18.

**Atherton** in N. Yorkshire—defeat of the Parliament, June 30.

**Devizes** in Wilts, near Rounding Hill—defeat of Waller by the Royalists.

**Gloucester** besieged by Charles I.; relieved by Essex, September 5.

**Newbury** (first battle) on the Kennet in Berkshire—repulse of the Royalists, September 20.

1644 A.D.—Marston Moor, 5 miles W. of York—the great battle of the war, in which the royal army was defeated by the troops of the Parliament and the Scots. Cromwell and his Ironsides contributed chiefly to the victory. York and Newcastle were soon lost to Charles, July 2.

**Cropley Bridge**, in the N. of Oxfordshire—skirmish between Waller and royal troops.

**Newbury**, (second battle)—Charles breaks through the army of Manchester, and reaches Oxford, October 27.

1645 A.D.—Uxbridge in Middlesex, on the Colne—useless conference, January.

**Naseby** in N.W. of Northamptonshire—final defeat of the royal army by Fairfax and Cromwell, June 14.

**Last Events**—storming of Bridgewater; surrender of Hop-ton in Cornwall; Oxford taken by Fairfax in June 1646 A.D.

In Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose, having deserted the Covenanters, raised a force of Irish and Highland soldiers, with which he won successes at Tibbermuir near Perth, (1644 A.D.), Alford in Aberdeenshire, (1645 A.D.), and Kilsyth in Stirlingshire; but he suffered a complete defeat at Philiphaugh near Selkirk, where David Leslie surprised him, September, 1645 A.D.

**Preston** in Lancashire—Scotch under Hamilton defeated by Cromwell in 1648 A.D.

**Worcester**—defeat of Charles II. and his Scottish army by Cromwell in 1651 A.D.

**The Goodwin**, off the coast of Kent—Blake defeats Van Tromp by sea in 1652 A.D.

**Lowestoft** in Suffolk—the Dutch under Opdam defeated by the Duke of York in 1665 A.D.

**Sheerness** in Kent, on the Thames estuary—bombarded by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667 A.D.

**Sedgemoor** near Bridgewater—scene of the last battle fought in England. Defeat of Monmouth by the royal army in 1685 A.D.

**Beachy Head** in Sussex—English and Dutch defeated by Tourville in 1690 A.D.

### SCOTLAND.

**Dunbar** in Haddington—defeat of the Scotch by Cromwell in 1650 A.D.

**Drumclog** in Lanarkshire—repulse of Claverhouse by the Covenanters in 1679 A.D.

**Bothwell Bridge** on the Clyde in Lanarkshire—defeat of the Covenanters by Monmouth in 1679 A.D.

**Killicrankie** on the Garry in Perthshire—death of Dundee (Claverhouse) in battle with General Mackay in 1689 A.D.

### IRELAND.

**Drogheda** on the Boyne—garrison massacred by Cromwell, September 10, 1649 A.D.

**Wexford**—stormed by Cromwell, October 11, 1649 A.D.

**Derry** on the Foyle in N. of Ireland—besieged by the Irish army; relieved by three ships breaking the boom, July 23, 1689 A.D.

**Boyne**, a river in the N. of Leinster—noted for the defeat of James II. by William III. July 1, 1690 A.D.

**Aughrim** in Galway—St. Ruth (for James II.) defeated by Ginckel (for William III.) 1691 A.D.

**Limerick** on the Shannon—surrender to Ginckel in 1691 A.D.

#### GENERAL SITES.

**Hampton Court** on the Thames above London—scene of the theological conference, (James I.,) where the translation of the Bible now in use was agreed to, 1604 A.D.

**Winchester**—execution of Raleigh in 1618 A.D.

**Portsmouth**—assassination of Buckingham in 1628 A.D.

**Oxford**—headquarters of Charles I. during the Civil War.

**Dunbar** in Berwickshire, where the Scotch Covenanters mastered in arms under Alexander Leslie in 1639 A.D.

**Newark** on the Trent in Notts, where Charles I. placed himself in the hands of the Scottish army in 1646 A.D.

**Holby** in Northamptonshire, where Charles I. was seized by Cornet Joyce in 1647 A.D.

**Carisbrook** Castle in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was imprisoned after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647 A.D.

**Dover**, where Charles II. made a secret treaty with Louis XIV. in 1670 A.D.

**Magus Muir** near St. Andrews in Fife, where Archbishop Sharp was murdered in 1679 A.D.

**Eye House**—a farm house on the Newmarket Road, N. of London, where it was arranged to shoot Charles II., 1683 A.D.

**Campbeltown** in Cantyre—landing of Argyle, May 2, 1685 A.D.

**Lyme** in Dorsetshire—landing of Monmouth, June 11, 1685 A.D.

**Torbay** in Devonshire—landing of William III., November 5, 1688 A.D.

**Kinsale** in Cork—landing of James II., March 12, 1682 A.D.  
**Glencoe**, in N. of Argyleshire—massacre of the MacDonalds in 1692 A.D., (William III.)

#### BRUNSWICK PERIOD—(1714 A.D. TO 1871 A.D.)

##### "THE FIFTEEN."

Jacobite standard raised at Braemar, September 5; defeat of Mar by Argyle at Sheriffmuir in Perthshire, November 13, 1715 A.D.; surrender of English Jacobites at Preston in Lancashire, (same day;) landing of the Pretender (James) at Peterhead, December 22; his escape from Montrose, February 4, 1716 A.D. (temp. George I.)

##### "THE FORTY-FIVE."

Landing of Charles Edward at Moidart in Inverness-shire, July 25, 1745 A.D.

Standard set up at Glenfinnan, August 19.

He reaches Edinburgh, September 17.

Defeats Cope at Prestonpans, on S. shore of Frith of Forth, September 21.

Invading England, reaches Derby, December 6.

Defeats Royal army at Falkirk, January 17, 1746 A.D.

Defeated at Culloden, near Inverness, April 16, 1746 A.D.

Lands near Morlaix in Bretagne, September 29, 1746 A.D.

#### IRELAND.

**Vinegar Hill** opposite Enniscorthy in Wexford—defeat of Irish rebels by Lake in 1793 A.D.

**Killala** in Mayo—landing of the French under Humbert in 1798 A.D.

**Valentia**, an island off Kerry, from which the Atlantic Cables have been laid to Newfoundland in 1858 A.D. and 1866 A.D.

### MAP IV.—FRANCE AND BELGIUM—Illustrating British History.

#### EARLY NORMAN KINGS—(1066 A.D. TO 1154 A.D.)

**St. Valeri-en-Caux**, from which the expedition of William of Normandy sailed in 1066 A.D.

**Gerberoi**, a castle in Normandy, where Robert Curthose defied his father, William the Conqueror, in 1077 A.D.

**Mantes**, on the Seine, below Paris, where the Conqueror received a mortal injury in 1087 A.D. He died near Rouen, and was buried at Caen.

**Bayeux** in Normandy, N.W. of Caen, where they still shew a celebrated piece of tapestry, said to have been wrought by Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror. It depicts the scenes of the Norman Conquest.

**Tenchebrai** in Normandy, where Henry Beauclerc defeated his brother Robert, and won the coronet of Normandy in 1106 A.D.

**Brenville** near Noyon in Picardy, where Henry I. in a skirmish defeated the forces of William of Normandy (Robert's son) and the French king in 1119 A.D.

**Barfleur**, a Norman seaport on the promontory of Cotentin, where Prince William, son of Henry I., embarked in the White Ship. This vessel was wrecked on rocks now called **Ras de Catteville**, (1120 A.D.)

**St. Denis** on the Seine, where Henry I. died in 1135 A.D.

#### THE PLANTAGENET PERIOD—(1154 A.D. TO 1485 A.D.)

When Henry II. became king of England, he already owned Normandy, inherited from his mother; Anjou, Touraine, and Maine; Poitou and Aquitaine obtained by marriage.

**Chinon** on the Vienne, S.W. of Tours, where Henry II. died in 1189 A.D.

**Vezelai**, in Nievre, S.E. of Paris, where the Third Crusade mustered in 1190 A.D.

**Chalus**, a castle in Limousin, where Richard Cœur de Lion was fatally wounded in 1199 A.D.

**Palaise** in Normandy—prison of Prince Arthur in 1203

A.D. This boy was murdered at Rouen, probably by King John's own hands.

In 1204 A.D. King John lost all the French provinces, except Aquitaine or Guienne.

**Damme**, once the seaport of Bruges—scene of a naval victory gained by Longsword over the French in 1213 A.D.

**Bouvines**, between Lille and Tournay, where a league against France, in which King John took part, was totally destroyed in 1214 A.D.

**St. Malo** in Bretagne—landing of Henry III. in 1229 A.D.

**Taillebourg** and **Saintes** on the Charente, where Henry III. was defeated in 1242 A.D.

**Flanders** was the chief market for English wool. The emigration of Flemish weavers to England at various times greatly improved that branch of our manufactures. Ships traded to Guienne for wine.

#### THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

**Cadsant**, an islet between Sluys and Flushing, where Manny defeated the French in 1337 A.D. This was the first action of the war, which strictly lasted 116 years.

**Sluys**, on the estuary of the Scheldt—scene of a great naval victory, won over the French by the ships of Edward III. in 1340 A.D.

**Tournai** besieged in 1340 A.D. by the English army.

**La Hogue**—a cape in Normandy, near which Edward III. landed in 1346 A.D. Passing through Caen and Evreux,

he crossed the Seine, forded the Somme below Abbeville, and won a great victory at Crecy, (August 26, 1346 A.D.)

**Calais**, after a year's siege, yielded in 1347 A.D.

The Black Prince ruled in Guienne. At **Poitiers** on the Clain, a tributary of the Vienne, he defeated and made prisoner King John of France in 1356 A.D. The Treaty of Bretigny (near Chartres) caused a cessation of war for some time, (May, 1360 A.D.)



Harlebourg, at the mouth of the Seine—besieged by Henry V. in 1415 A.D. Marching along the coast of Normandy, he crossed the Somme above Abbeville, and defeated the French at Agincourt, near Hesdin, (October 25, 1415 A.D.)

Rouen fell in 1419 A.D., after a six months' siege. At Troyes in Aube, on the Seine, a treaty was made in 1420 A.D., yielding to Henry V. the Regency, and in reversion the Crown of France.

Under the Regency of Bedford were fought the battles of Crevant on the Yonne near Auxerre, (1423 A.D.), and Verneuil on the Avre in Eure, (1424 A.D.), both English victories.

Orleans on the Loire—besieged by the English in 1428 A.D. At Rouvrai, a little to the N., was fought the battle of Herrings. Joan of Arc, born at Domremy on the Meuse, went to Vaucouleurs, from which the governor sent her to King Charles at Chinon. From Blois (on the Loire) she moved to relieve Orleans, and succeeded, (May 7, 1429 A.D.) Charles was crowned at Rheims. But at Compiègne Joan was taken prisoner, (1430 A.D.;) and after a year's imprisonment, she was burned at Rouen in 1431 A.D.

A Congress at Arras in 1435 A.D. failed to conclude the war. In 1445 A.D., when Henry VI. married Margaret of Anjou, the provinces of Maine and Anjou, keys of Normandy, were, to the disgust of England, given up to René of Anjou. The English disasters then began. Rouen fell in 1449 A.D.

At Fourmigny near Bayeux, an English force was defeated in 1450 A.D.

In the same year Cherbourg yielded; and after the death of John Talbot at Châtillon (in Gironde, on the Dordogne) in 1453 A.D., Bordeaux capitulated. Calais alone then remained to England. This closed the Hundred Years' War.

Edward IV. of England engaged in a pretence of war with France, which was closed by the Treaty of Pecquigny on the Somme, near Amiens, (1475 A.D.)

#### TUDOR PERIOD—(1485 A.D. TO 1603 A.D.)

Etaples, S. of Boulogne—scene of a treaty between Henry VII. of England and Charles VIII. of France in 1492 A.D.

Ardres and Guisnes, two towns near Calais, between which occurred the splendid conference called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." At Gravelines on the coast, Henry VIII. and Charles V. met immediately afterwards.

Crespy or Crèpy, 13 miles S. of Compiègne—scene of a treaty between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1544 A.D.

Terouenne in Picardy—besieged by Henry VIII. Close by at Guinegaste or Guingette, the battle of Spurs took place in 1513 A.D.

St. Quentin, in N. of France, near the Oise—defeat of the French by Philip II. in 1557 A.D.

Calais taken by the Duke of Guise from the English in 1558 A.D.

Havre, at the mouth of the Seine—given up by the Huguenots to Elizabeth of England in 1562 A.D. Lost again in less than a year.

#### STUART PERIOD—(1603 A.D. TO 1714 A.D.)

La Rochelle, on W. coast of France, chief stronghold of the Huguenots; after failing to relieve it, when besieged by Richelieu, Buckingham made a futile attempt to seize the neighbouring island of Rhé, (1627 A.D.)

Fecamp, a port between the Seine and the Somme, where Charles II. landed after his defeat at Worcester in 1651 A.D.

Texel, on the coast of Holland—defeat and death of Van Tromp in 1653 A.D.

Dunkirk, opposite Dover—ceded to Cromwell by France in 1658 A.D.; restored for money by Charles II.

#### WARS OF LOUIS XIV. AND WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

Nimeguen in Holland—noted for a treaty between Louis XIV. and William of Orange in 1678 A.D.

La Hogue, a cape in Normandy, off which the French fleet was signally defeated by Russel and Rooke in 1692 A.D.

Steinkirk in Belgium, between Brussels and Mons—defeat of William III. by the French in 1692 A.D.

Landen between Malines and Liège—close by at Neerwinden William III. was again defeated by Luxembourg in 1693 A.D.

Namur—a fortress where the Sambre joins the Meuse, noted for its successful siege by William III. in 1695 A.D.

Ryswick, two miles from the Hague in Holland, where a treaty was made in 1697 A.D. between William III. and Louis XIV.

#### MARLBOROUGH AND LOUIS XIV.

Ramilies in Belgium, between Brussels and Liège, where Marlborough defeated the French under Villeroi in 1706 A.D. Oudenarde in Belgium, on the Scheldt—defeat of the French by Marlborough in 1708 A.D. The capture of Lisle followed immediately.

Malplaquet in Hainault—defeat of the French by Marlborough and Eugene in 1709 A.D.

Utrecht in Holland, on the Old Rhine, where the Treaty closing the War of the Spanish Succession was made in 1713 A.D.

#### BRUNSWICK PERIOD—(1714 A.D. TO 1871 A.D.)

Fontenoy, a Belgian village in Hainault, where Marshal Saxe defeated the British and Dutch in 1745 A.D.

Morlaix in Bretagne, where Charles Edward (the Pretender) landed in France after his concealment in the Hebrides, (1746 A.D.)

Quiberon Bay in Bretagne, where Hawke defeated the Brest fleet in 1759 A.D.

Camperdown on the Dutch coast, off which Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet in 1797 A.D.

Amiens in N. of France—noted for the Treaty of 1802 A.D.

Vitoria near the Zadorra in the N. of Spain, where Wellington defeated the French in 1813 A.D. The fortresses of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna fell at once. The British crossed the Bidassoa into France, and defeated the French on French soil at Orthez and Toulouse in 1814 A.D.

At Ghent in Belgium a Treaty was made in 1814 A.D., closing the Second American War.

Walchern, a swampy island between the mouths of the Rhine and the Scheldt—noted for the disastrous expedition sent from Britain in 1809 A.D.

Napoleon crossed the Sambre, (June 15, 1815 A.D.) On the 16th there were two battles. Wellington encountered Ney at Quatre Bras, while Napoleon repulsed Blücher at Ligny. On the 18th, Wellington, with Prussian aid, signally defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, S. of Brussels. Napoleon fled to Paris, and thence to Rochefort, but soon surrendered to the English.

### MAP V.—THE ROMAN EMPIRE—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

#### WESTERN EMPIRE.

This Empire sprang from the city of Rome, founded by Romulus on seven hills beside the Tiber, 753 B.C. After a period of monarchy under seven kings, whose history is mixed with fable, Rome assumed the form of a Republic, governed by Consuls, 509 B.C. Measuring her strength with her neighbours, such as the Latins, and absorbing their territory, she then spread across the Mediterranean, met the great

Phœnician colony of Carthage by sea and land, and in the three Punic Wars (264 B.C. to 146 B.C.) humbled her rival to the dust, and established her dominion in Sicily and Africa, (which she called Libya.) Meanwhile, she had been fighting successfully in Spain and Illyria, both of which were ultimately reduced to the condition of Roman provinces. The conquest of Jugurtha added Numidia and Mauretania to her African possessions in 105 B.C.; and in 102 B.C., Marius wrested Northern Italy from the Gauls. When with these achievements we combine the successes of Julius

Cæsar in Gaul, commencing in 58 B.C., and the campaigns of Claudius, (43 A.D.), and of Agricola, (84 A.D.), which added Britain to the Empire, we have named the leading countries which united to form the Western Empire.

#### EASTERN EMPIRE.

The defeat of the Macedonians at Pydna in 168 B.C., may be regarded as the first establishment of Roman power east of the Adriatic. Somewhat earlier, the soldiers of Rome had taken the portion of Asia Minor north of Taurus from Antiochus the Great, monarch of Syria. In 146 B.C., Corinth fell before the Consul Mummius. How Pontus was wrested from Mithridates—how Syria became a Roman province under Pompey—how Antony lingered with Cleopatra until Octavius (Augustus) won the naval battle of Actium, and added Egypt to the Empire—how Jerusalem underwent her tragic siege, (70 A.D.), and distant Parthia saw the triumph of the Roman Eagles—can but be named, as the Eastern Empire stretched its limits to the Nile, to the Tigris, and to the northern shores of the Euxine.

#### FOURTH CENTURY, A.D.

At the opening of the fourth century after Christ, the Roman Empire embraced every shore of the Mediterranean Sea, extending deep into three continents. In Europe the great physical barriers formed by the Danube and the Rhine marked out its northern boundary, beyond which lay dark forests and sandy plains, inhabited by those fierce northern hordes that were ultimately to sweep southward in a destroying flood. To the East, the Tigris and the Syrian

Desert formed a frontier; to the West, all Europe owned Roman sway, from the Solway Frith to the Strait of Gades, (Gibraltar;) while to the South, Atlas and the Sahara marked the limits of dominion.

The establishment of an eastern capital on the Bosphorus by Constantine the Great in 330 A.D., was the first step towards the division of the Empire. This city, founded on the site of Byzantium, was called at first New Rome, but soon received the permanent name of Constantinople. The division of the Empire was finally made in 364 A.D., by Valens and Valentinian.

In 376 A.D. a tribe of Goths were permitted by Valens, when they were fiercely pressed upon by the Huns, to settle in Thrace, south of the Danube. This was the first crevice in the great wall of defence—the fatal mistake, which was never retrieved. Valens, two years later, died in battle at Adrianople, slain by the victorious Goths.

#### THE FALL OF ROME.

Exactly a century after the mistake of Valens, Rome fell. The Empire underwent many sufferings during this century. Alaric and his Goths rioted among her temples in 410 A.D. Genseric and his Vandals trampled the wheatfields of Africa, and Attila the Hun desolated the vineyards of Gaul. The last pang was in 455 A.D., when, for fourteen days of wanton pillage and destruction, the Vandals and the Moors raged through the "Eternal City." And after a few years of chaos, Augustulus, the last Emperor of Rome, yielded his power to Odoacer, a Goth of the tribe Heruli, (476 A.D.) The Eastern or Byzantine Empire survived for nearly a thousand years.

### MAP VI.—EUROPE IN THE SIXTH CENTURY.

The fall of the Western Empire took place in 476 A.D. Odoacer died at Ravenna in 493 A.D., and Italy then fell under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, whose leading monarch was Theodoric. Their power was rudely shaken by Belisarius, a celebrated general of Justinian, the Emperor of the East; and was finally overthrown, in 553 A.D., by Narses, who became Exarch of Ravenna.

In the latter part of the sixth century, the Lombards descended upon Italy. Originally coming from the peninsula of Jutland, the Longobardi, probably so called from the length of their spears, settled on the Elbe, and afterwards pushed southward to the line of the Danube. Pressed on the Avars from Mount Ural, they fell upon the Gepids, a Gothic tribe, and having defeated them, passed over the Alps, and desolated the plain of the Po, which has since borne the name of Lombardy, (568 A.D.) For about two centuries after this, the possession of Italy was divided between the Lombard kings and the Exarchs of Ravenna.

The Goths, who took a leading part in the destruction of the Western Empire, and from whom have descended some of the leading races of Modern Europe, had their original home in the south of the Scandinavian peninsula, where several geographical names still recall the remembrance of them. They moved southward in three great divisions—the Ostrogoths, or East Goths, who, as already mentioned, invaded Italy; the Visigoths, or West Goths, who conquered Southern France and Spain, which they held without interruption until defeated by the Saracens in 711 A.D.; and the Gepids, or Laggards, who occupied the plain between the Carpathians and the Danube, until they were subdued by the restless Lombards.

The Vandals, who were driven from Spain by the Visigoths, left a trace of their presence in the name Andalusia, (i. e., Vandalusia.) They then conquered the northern shore of Africa, where their power extended from Gibraltar (then Calpe) to the deserts of Libya. They were defeated by Belisarius.

The original Celtic population of France were reduced to serfdom after the victory won by the Franks under Clovis at *Suesiones* (Soissons) in 496 A.D. Some of the Celts maintained their independence among the mountains of Britannia Minor, (Britagne.) Though the country received its name France from the Franks, (*frak*=free,) the underlying stratum of the population remained Celtic; and some of the more striking points in the French national character

—such as love of military glory, love of dress and amusement—strongly attest this. The Burgundians, who came originally from the tablelands of Southern Germany, occupied the basin of the Rhone. They were defeated by Clovis.

The flat shores between the mouths of the Oder and the Rhine were at this period held by the Saxons, who had already begun to make settlements on the shores of Britain, where, with the Angles and the Jutes, they ultimately established the Heptarchy. They were kindred to the Norsemen, whose piratical incursions were soon to be the terror of all the shores of the North Sea.

In the extreme north, the Finns, a tribe of Mongolian origin, occupied the frozen plains between the Baltic and the Ural Mountains. South of these, over a district embracing Poland and part of the centre of modern Russia, ranged the savage races, known to the Romans as *Sarmatians*, but appearing in later history as *Slaves* or *Slavonians*. In Poland (basins of the Vistula and the Niemen) the Wends and the Lechs settled down at an early date to agriculture.

The plains and tablelands of Hungary formed a central station, attracting successive conquerors. While the Goths dwelt there, the Huns were waiting behind the Dnieper for a favourable opportunity of attack. The land fell successively into the possession of the Lombards and the Avars, and was conquered finally by the *Magyars*, an Asiatic tribe, (855 A.D.)

When the barbarian flood swept away the barriers and landmarks of the Roman Empire, all was for a century or more in confusion; but then were laid the foundations of the map of modern Europe. The Eastern Empire remained meanwhile as a centre of civilization, a depository of all that was worth saving from the wrecks of Ancient History.

The following list shows the various tribes from which the chief nations of modern Europe have originated:—

Modern Country.	Ancient Tribes.
Spain, ... ..	Visigoths and Celts.
Italy, ... ..	Romans, Goths, Lombards.
France, ... ..	Franks and Celts.
England, &c., ... ..	Saxons and Celts.
Norway and Sweden, ... ..	Norsemen.
Holland, ... ..	Frisii, Saxons, Chatti.
Germany, ... ..	Thuringians, Saxons.
Denmark, ... ..	Norsemen.
Russia, Poland, Prussia,	Slavonians.

**MAP VII.—EUROPE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE NINTH CENTURY,  
Showing the Empire of Charlemagne.**

**EARLIER EVENTS.**

Soon after Mohammedanism arose in Arabia, the doctrines of the Koran spread, chiefly by the sword, through Egypt, along Northern Africa, and north-eastward to the Persian Gulf.

Crossing to Spain in 711 A.D., the Saracens overthrew the Visigoths in the battle of Xeres. In 732 A.D. they were in turn defeated at Tours on the Loire by Charles Martel, Mayor of the Franks, a decisive blow which saved France from falling under Mohammedan rule. In 755 A.D. the only survivor of the Ommiyad line, fleeing from the massacre of Damascus, established the Emirate of Cordova in Spain. The wreck of the Visigothic nation meanwhile had formed the Kingdom of Asturias, or Leon and Oviedo, in the north of the Peninsula.

The Abbasside Caliphs, named after Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed, ruled in Egypt and the East, holding the centre of their power at Bagdad on the Tigris. The greatest of these Caliphs was Haroun al Raschid, contemporary with Charlemagne.

The four great divisions of the Mohammedan dominions were (1) Emirate of Cordova in Spain; (2) Kingdom of Mequinez, (Morocco and Algeria); (3) Kingdom of Kairwan, (Tunis and Tripoli); and (4) the Abbasside Caliphate.

**FRANCE.**

The Frankish Kingdom, founded by Clovis, was thus divided under the Merovingian kings:—

1. Neustria, lying north of the Loire.
2. Aquitaine, between the Loire and the Pyrenees.
3. Austrasia, lying on and eastward of the Rhine.
4. Burgundia, forming the basin of the Rhone.

In 752 A.D. the effete Merovingian line yielded to the Carolingian kings, of whom the first was Pepin the Short, previously a Mayor of the Palace. Pepin, invading Italy with his Franks, conquered the territory extending from Ravenna to Ancona, and presented his conquest to the Pope.

**REIGN OF CHARLEMAGNE.**

Pepin, dying in 768 A.D., divided his dominions, leaving Aquitaine to one son, Carloman, and to another, afterwards called Charlemagne, (or Charles the Great,) the central districts of Austrasia and Thuringia. The death of Carloman, in 771 A.D., left Charlemagne master of Aquitaine, Neustria, and Burgundy.

Charlemagne undertook four principal wars:—

1. Against the Saxons, who dwelt between the Weser and the Elbe. He stormed Eresburg, (772 A.D.,) which formed

a centre of struggle. The Saxon King Wittikind made a gallant defence, but was defeated at Detmold in 783 A.D.

2. Against the Lombards of Italy. Pavia, their last stronghold, fell in 774 A.D. Charlemagne assumed the Iron Crown.

3. Against the Saracens in Spain. Taking Zaragoza, he added to his Empire the Spanish March, between the Pyrenees and the Ebro. The rearguard of the Frankish army was destroyed by the Vascones (Basques) at Roncesvalles in 778 A.D.

4. Against the Avars of Hungary, who were allies of the Duke of Bavaria. In 796 A.D., Pepin, son of Charlemagne, reduced Buda on the Danube, an Avar fortress full of treasure.

In 800 A.D., at Rome, Pope Leo III. crowned Charlemagne as Emperor of the West. Leo had previously been the guest of the Frankish monarch at Paderborn.

In 781 A.D., long before his death, which occurred in 814 A.D., Charlemagne divided his Empire among his three sons, thus:—Charles received Germany; Louis, Aquitaine; Pepin, Italy.

Louis alone survived to wear the imperial crown; but he was too gentle to control so vast a realm. His three sons engaged in war for the crown; and Lothaire, the eldest, was defeated by Charles and Louis at Fontenaille, (841 A.D.) The treaty of Verdun (843 A.D.) assigned France to Charles, Germany to Louis, and Italy to Lothaire. Henceforward France and Germany had a separate existence in history.

**OTHER STATES.**

Beyond the bounds of the Western Empire, we may note that in Britain the Heptarchy has ceased to exist; and that the kingdom of England has grown out of Wessex, the last survivor of the Seven. Egbert, the first monarch of this new realm, found at one time a refuge with Charlemagne.

The Eastern or Byzantine Empire has been diminished on its eastern frontier by Mohammedan encroachments. During the eighth and the ninth centuries, a dispute about image-worship raged between Rome and Constantinople. Two Councils—one at Nicea in Asia Minor, (787 A.D.,) and a second at Constantinople (842 A.D.,)—served only to widen the breach, and to incite the Eastern to establish an ecclesiastical system of their own. Hence originated the Greek Church.

Beyond the Carpathians and the Vistula at this period roved various wild hordes, chiefly of Slavonic race. The centres of civilization were Aix-la-Chapelle, (Charlemagne's capital,) Rome, (seat of the Papacy,) Constantinople, (capital of the Byzantine Empire,) and Bagdad, (seat of the Abbasside Caliphs.)

**MAP VIII.—EUROPE—LATTER PART OF TENTH CENTURY.**

**ROMANO-GERMANIC EMPIRE.**

The Carolingian line ceased to rule in Germany in 911 A.D., when Conrad, Duke of Franconia, was elected Emperor. Of the German tribes, five had now become prominent—Saxons, Thuringians, Franconians, Swabians, and Bavarians; and the Dukes of these tribes, many of whom came to be styled Electors, exercised the right of electing to the imperial throne.

During the reign of Henry I., first of the Saxon Emperors, Lotharingia, (now Lorraine,) west of the Rhine, was added by conquest to the Empire; and in 934 A.D. Henry defeated the Hungarians at Merseburg.

Otho the Great (936 A.D.—973 A.D.) subdued Lombardy in 951 A.D.—defeated the Hungarians on the Lechfeld near Augsburg in 955 A.D.—and was crowned as Emperor of the West at Rome in 962 A.D. He had previously assumed the

iron crown of the Lombards at Milan. After his victory over the Hungarians he formed a military province on the Danube, which was called the *Oster* or *East March*, (hence *Austria*.)

**FRANCE.**

The feeble Carolingians ruled in France until 987 A.D., when Hugo Capet, Count of Francia, seized the crown. The royal power had for some time previously been confined almost entirely to the towns of Leon and Soissons.

Two serious inroads upon the Frank dominions had been made under the weak rule of Charlemagne's successors. (1) A noble named Boso by intrigue secured the formation of an independent kingdom, called Arles or Lower Burgundy, (879 A.D.,) which at a later date (934 A.D.) extended to the mouths of the Rhone, and over nearly all Switzerland. This Kingdom of Burgundy was absorbed in 1032 A.D. by Ger-

many. (2) In 911 A.D., Rollo the Norseman sailed up the Seine, and wrested Normandy from Charles the Simple.

#### BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

The Byzantine Empire was ruled by a Macedonian Dynasty from 867 A.D. to 1056 A.D. The Bulgarians, a fierce Slavonic tribe that had now secured a footing south of the Danube, frequently invaded Thrace with success, and at one time established a kingdom in the Byzantine territory. The Saracens of Asia were also encroaching upon the Empire. Cyprus and Candia fell into their power; and they ravaged Sicily and Southern Italy. The chief emperors of this period were Leo VI. (the Philosopher) and John Zimisce; the latter defeated the Russians at Hadrianople.

#### THE NORSEMEN.

From the harbours of Scandinavia and Denmark, the Vikings, or Norse pirates, continued to issue in their ships during the tenth and eleventh centuries. They founded Normandy, as we have already seen. They established a dynasty in England, (1017 A.D.—1041 A.D.) And in Southern Italy and Sicily they defeated both the Saracens and the Byzantine armies.

To them was due the foundation of Russia, established by Ruric the Jute, who, in 862 A.D., seized the town of Novgorod on Lake Ilmen. Kiev, on the Dnieper, was soon added to his territory; and the two formed a nucleus, from which grew the Russian Empire.

#### MOHAMMEDAN DOMINIONS.

The Caliphs, having grown feeble, held but nominal sway, all real power being vested in the hands of an officer, under the name Emir-al-Omra, elected by the Turkish guard. This office was held at Bagdad by the Buides, who, in 1056 A.D., yielded to the Seljuk Turks.

In Northern Africa the Fatimites, who derived their name from Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, obtained ascendancy in 912 A.D., and extended their dominion, from its centre at Kahira, (Cairo,) not only over Palestine and Syria, but westward over the kingdom of Kairwan to the Strait of Gibraltar.

In Spain, under the Ommiyads, the Emirate of Cordova flourished; Abd-el-Rhaman III., (912 A.D.—961 A.D.,) who took the title of Caliph, defeated the forces of Leon at Zamora on the Douro, but suffered a repulse at Simancas in 938 A.D. In the north of Spain were now formed the Christian kingdoms, which ultimately pressed the Mohammedans southward, and expelled them. In the tenth century these kingdoms were three—Leon, Castile, and Navarre.

#### OTHER STATES.

The Duchy of Polonia or Poland, consisting mainly of the basin of the Vistula, was held by a powerful Slavonian tribe: capital Cracow. It was raised to be a kingdom in 1025 A.D.

Hungary, extending from the river Save to the Carpathians, was the ancient Pannonia. Its conquest by the Magyars, an Asiatic tribe, took place in 855 A.D.

### MAP IX—EUROPE IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

#### ROMANO-GERMANIC EMPIRE.

Under the first of the Franconian Emperors, (1024 A.D.—1125 A.D.,) Burgundy was added to the Empire. The struggle between Henry IV. and Pope Gregory VII. resulted in the penance of the former at Canossa in Italy, (1077 A.D.) Frederic Barbarossa took Milan in 1162 A.D.; but the Lombard cities of Northern Italy won their freedom in the battle of Legnano, (1176 A.D.)

A great commercial event of this time was the origin of the Hanseatic League in 1247 A.D., when Hamburg and Lubeck united to protect their shipping from pirates, and to extend their commerce. This League lasted for nearly four centuries, and embraced ultimately all the leading cities of the Baltic and North Sea coasts.

#### ITALY.

Early in the eleventh century Southern Italy was conquered by the Norsemen, one of whom, called Robert Guiscard, was created by the Pope, Duke of Apulia and Calabria. He afterwards reduced Sicily, and defeated the Byzantine army in the great battle of Durazzo, (1081 A.D.) The death of Pope Gregory VII. at Salerno, (1085 A.D.,) and of Innocent III. at Perugia, (1216 A.D.,) may be noted: these were among the greatest of the Popes. At Palermo in Sicily, in 1282 A.D., occurred the massacre of French soldiers, known as the Sicilian Vespers. Venice and Genoa now began to rise into commercial greatness—the latter had already seized Corsica.

#### BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

The limits of the Eastern Empire were now much contracted, owing to the encroachments of the Seljuk Turks, who formed the kingdom of Iconium in Asia Minor, and of the Norman settlers in Italy, who expelled the Byzantines from that peninsula. Constantinople, from its position, was visited by many crusading armies, one of which, in 1203 A.D., undertook the siege of the city on behalf of Alexius IV. A second siege followed in 1204 A.D. The Empire was then divided: a Latin Emperor ruling at Constantinople—a Greek Emperor at Nicæa—and a descendant of Comnenus at Trebizond on the Black Sea. The victory of Michael Paleologus, in 1261 A.D., united these portions once more.

#### THE CRUSADES.

The Seljuk Turks, having reduced the Caliphate of Bagdad to a mere name, extended their power over Syria and Palestine in 1067 A.D. Their ill-treatment of Christian pilgrims at Jerusalem excited Western Europe to the Crusades.

##### FIRST CRUSADE, (1096 A.D. TO 1099 A.D.)

Preached by Peter the Hermit (born at Amiens)—headed by Godfrey of Boulogne—march to Constantinople—siege of Nicæa and battle of Dorylæum in Asia Minor, (1097 A.D.)—siege of Antioch in Syria—Jerusalem taken, (1099 A.D.)—Godfrey elected king of Jerusalem—Christian victory at Ascalon.

##### SECOND CRUSADE, (1147 A.D. TO 1149 A.D.)

Excited by fall of Edessa beyond the Euphrates—St. Bernard preaches at Vezelai, (1146 A.D.)—Germans destroyed in Cappadocia—French defeated at Laodicea—siege of Damascus by the Christians a failure.

##### THIRD CRUSADE, (1189 A.D. TO 1192 A.D.)

Saladin takes Jerusalem, (1187 A.D.)—Frederic Barbarossa starts from Ratisbon in Germany—marches by Adrianople—crosses the Hellespont—defeats the Turks at Iconium—dies in Cilicia—the siege of Acre had been already begun by an earlier expedition.

From Vezelai Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France start, (1190 A.D.)—winter at Messina in Sicily—Richard makes war on Cyprus—Acre yields to Richard—he wins a battle over the Saracens at Joppa—turns back when in sight of Jerusalem.

##### FOURTH CRUSADE, (1195 A.D. TO 1197 A.D.)

Undertaken by the Emperor Henry VI.—Joppa retaken by the Saracens—capture of Berytus by the Christians—their failure at Thoron on the coast near Tyre.

##### FIFTH CRUSADE, (1198 A.D. TO 1204 A.D.)

Excited by Pope Innocent III.—Zara in Dalmatia reduced for Venice by Crusaders, (1202 A.D.)—expedition to Constantinople—the two sieges, (1203 A.D., 1204 A.D.)—Baldwin, Count of Flanders, elected Emperor.

**SIXTH CRUSADE, (1227 A.D. TO 1229 A.D.)**

Headed by Emperor Frederic II.—Jerusalem and Beth-lehem won by Christian diplomacy, (1229 A.D.)

**SEVENTH CRUSADE.**

Headed by Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France—he winters at Cyprus—Damietta in Egypt taken—invasion of the Delta—Louis made prisoner, (1250 A.D.)

**EIGHTH CRUSADE, (1270 A.D. TO 1272 A.D.)**

St. Louis sails to Tunis, where he dies—Prince Edward of England (Edward I.) goes to Palestine—head-quarters at Acre—achieves nothing of importance.

The fall of Acre before Sultan Khalil and the Mamelukes, in 1291 A.D., marks the end of the Crusades.

**SPAIN.**

The Emirate of Cardova, enfeebled by discord, yielded in 1086 A.D. to a Moorish kingdom. Five Christian kingdoms were now formed in the north and centre—Aragon, Navarre, Castile, Leon, and Portugal. Of these Castile became the chief. The Cid, a famous Christian champion, (born at Burgos,) wrested Toledo (1085 A.D.) from the Moors, and overran Valencia. Alphonso of Aragon took Saragossa, (1118 A.D.) But the most famous battle was fought at Navas de Tolosa, in the Sierra Morena, where, in 1212 A.D., Alphonso of Castile, with an army of allies, signally defeated the Moors, and drove them finally off the central plateau.

The governor of Portugal, which had originally been a province of Castile, assumed the title of king in 1139 A.D.

**FRANCE.**

The chief historical sites of France at this time are connected with the history of the English dominions in that country, (see Map IV.) At one time the actual dominion of the French king extended but little beyond the basin of the Seine. Languedoc in the south was the scene (1208 A.D.—1242 A.D.) of a war, which ended in the extirpation of the Albigenes. The war raged chiefly round Toulouse.

**BRITISH ISLES.**

The Normans, having conquered England in 1066 A.D., established a monarchy there. In 1169 A.D., (reign of Henry II.,) they established themselves in the east of Ireland. In 1282 A.D., Edward I. extended his power by the conquest of Wales.

**OTHER STATES.**

On the Baltic, the chief event was the settlement on the Vistula—first at Culm, then at Thorn, (1231 A.D.)—of the Teutonic Knights, who conquered the Slavonic Borussia. Poland and Hungary were meantime extending their dominions; and on the bleak steppes of the Don and the Volga, the Slavonians were struggling with the invading Mongols. As yet Russia had scarcely any existence as a nation.

**MAP X.—EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.**

(Eve of the Reformation.)

**FRANCE.**

The leading sites of French History about this time belong to the Hundred Years' War, as the struggle between France and England is called in history, (see Map IV.) At Crecy, in 1346 A.D.—at Calais, in 1347 A.D.—at Poitiers, in 1356 A.D.—at Agincourt, in 1415 A.D.—and at Verneuil, in 1424 A.D., the English were victorious. The relief of Orleans, by Joan of Arc, in 1429 A.D., formed a turning point. Bordeaux was taken by France in 1453 A.D.; and Calais was lost to England in 1558 A.D.

**SPAIN.**

The Black Prince, invading Spain to aid Pedro the Cruel of Castile, won a great victory at Navarretta in 1367 A.D. The kingdom of Aragon gradually acquired dominion over Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Sicily, Naples, and Sardinia. The origin of the Spanish monarchy may be traced to the marriage (1469 A.D.) of Ferdinand of Aragon to Isabella of Castile. Two great events of Spanish history belong to their reign—the fall of Granada, resulting in the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, (1491 A.D.) and the discovery of America by Columbus, who sailed, in 1492 A.D., from the Harbour of Palos in Andalusia. Columbus was a native of Genoa, and resided for a long time at Lisbon.

**PORTUGAL.**

This country was once a portion of the Kingdom of Castile. The University of Lisbon was founded in 1290 A.D. During the fifteenth century the Portuguese were foremost in African discovery. They discovered Madeira in 1420 A.D., and Congo in 1484 A.D.; the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, in 1486 A.D., by Bartholomew Diaz, and was rounded by Vasco di Gama in 1498 A.D.

**ITALY.**

During the Middle Ages Northern Italy derived much lustre from its Republic cities, most of which ultimately fell under the dominion of a single ruler. Milan was seized, in 1450 A.D., by Francis Sforza, and became a Duchy. Louis XII. of France reduced the city in 1499 A.D. Florence

fell under the sway of the Medici, of whom the chief was Lorenzo the Magnificent. After vainly endeavouring to rival Genoa by sea, Pisa was subdued by Florence.

**GENOA AND VENICE.**

These cities were the Queens of Mediterranean commerce during the Middle Ages. The Crusades caused a traffic in the rich merchandise of the East to flow towards these cities; and their decay may be dated from Vasco's voyage round the Cape, which directed this traffic into other sea-paths. There was a keen rivalry between the two cities; but the defeat and surrender of the Genoese at Chioggia, an islet in the lagoons of Venice, (1378 A.D.,) gave Venice the ascendancy for a time. Venice conquered Candia and Cyprus, and was instrumental for a time in checking the naval power of the Turks.

The Papal power was removed for a time (1305 A.D.—1377 A.D.) to Avignon, in the south of France. The League of Cambray against Venice (1508 A.D.) was warmly supported by the Pope.

In 1494 A.D., Charles VIII. of France invaded Italy, and conquered Naples; but this was retaken, in 1504 A.D., by Ferdinand of Aragon. Naples and Sicily then belonged to Spain until 1700 A.D.

**SWITZERLAND.**

The revolt of the Forest Cantons against Austria began in 1307 A.D., and before 1400 A.D. Swiss independence was secured. At Granson and Morat (1476 A.D.) the Swiss defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who was slain at Nancy, (1477 A.D.) These disasters reduced Burgundy to comparative weakness.

**OSMAN OR OTTOMAN TURKS.**

Pushing in upon the frontiers of the Byzantine Empire, these warriors from Turkestan fixed their capital for a time at Prusa in Bithynia, (1326 A.D.) They gained a footing on the European side of the Hellespont in 1356 A.D. The Sultan Bajazet routed the forces of France and Hungary at Nicopolis in 1396 A.D.; and in 1453 A.D., the closing date of



medieval history, Constantinople was stormed by the Turks, and the Byzantine Empire ceased to exist. Mohammed II. then began to extend his ambition. He was foiled by the Hungarians at Belgrade in 1456 A.D.; but he succeeded in conquering the Crimea, and in seizing Otranto on the southern coast of Italy. The Knights of Saint John at Rhodes and at Malta did good service in restraining the advance of the Turkish fleets.

#### OTHER STATES.

Hungary bore the chief brunt of the Turkish wars, and suffered in consequence. Belgrade was a central point of attack and defence. Poland seized Moldavia; and Austria,

desiring a sea-board, seized Dalmatia. The strength of Poland was much increased by the victory of Tannenberg in 1410 A.D., which utterly broke the power of the Teutonic Order.

In German history we may note the publication of the Golden Bull—an edict regulating the election to the Empire—at Nuremberg in 1356 A.D., and the martyrdom of Huss (born at Prague) in the city of Constance, (1415 A.D.)

The chief event in Scandinavian history was the Union of Calmar, (1397 A.D.), by which the three countries, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, were united under Queen Margaret. The Counts of Oldenburg, in Northern Germany, obtained the crown of Denmark in 1448 A.D.

### MAP XI.—GERMANY FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.

#### THE REFORMATION.

At Eisleben in Saxony, Martin Luther, the German Reformer, was born in 1483 A.D.; there he died in 1546 A.D. He went to school at Eisenach, and in 1505 A.D. graduated at the University of Erfurt. But Wittenberg on the Elbe was the cradle of the Reformation. There, in 1517 A.D., Luther fixed his Ninty-five Propositions on the church door; and in 1520 A.D. he publicly burned the Pope's Bull of Excommunication. At Leipsic, in 1519 A.D., he held a public disputation with Dr. Eck.

Summoned to Worms on the Rhine in 1521 A.D., he appeared to defend his opinions before Charles V.; and on his return was seized by his friend the Elector of Saxony, and detained for a year in the Castle of Wartburg.

The Anabaptists seized Munster, in Westphalia, and held it until it was reduced in 1535 A.D.

At Marburg in Hesse Luther and the Swiss Reformer Zwingli met in conference. Zwingli, who had been excited to aim at reformation by the sale of indulgences at Einsiedlen, lived chiefly at Zurich. He was killed in the battle of Cappel, which took place during a war between the Romish and the Protestant Cantons, (1531 A.D.)

At the Diet of Spires on the Rhine the Reformers received the name of Protestants, (1529 A.D.) At Augsburg on the Lech they published their Confession of Faith in 1530 A.D. And the League of Smalcald, formed by the Protestants in 1531 A.D., obliged the Emperor to repeal earlier edicts against them.

John Calvin, the great lawgiver of the Reformation, was born in 1509 A.D., at Noyon in France. While in exile at Basle in 1535 A.D., he commenced his work entitled *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, and he finished it at Strasburg in 1539 A.D. But Geneva was his chief place of residence; and this city became, from his intercourse with British refugees, the cradle of English Puritanism.

#### SITES OF GENERAL HISTORY, (Sixteenth Century.)

At Cambray, in 1509 A.D., a League was formed against Venice; there, too, in 1529 A.D., a peace was concluded between Charles V. and Francis I.

At Mohacs on the Danube, Solyman the Great, Sultan of Turkey, signally defeated the Hungarians in 1526 A.D., and slew their king, Louis. In 1540 A.D., Charles inflicted severe punishment upon Ghent (the city of his birth, in 1500 A.D.) for rising in revolt against taxation.

At Cressy in France Charles V. and Francis I. concluded a Treaty in 1544 A.D.

The Great General Council of Trent (on the Adige) met in 1545 A.D. to decide religious affairs. It sat periodically for eighteen years.

At Innsbruck in the Tyrol Maurice of Saxony attempted, in 1552 A.D., to seize the Emperor Charles V., who escaped

by night, being carried in a litter over the Alps. In the same year the Emperor concluded at Passau (on the Danube) the Peace of Religion, granting to Maurice his three demands.

The rise of the Dutch Republic belongs to the latter half of the sixteenth century. The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards, and its relief by cutting the dykes, took place in 1474 A.D. The union of the Seven Provinces was confirmed at Utrecht in 1579 A.D. And at Delft, in 1584 A.D., William the Silent, the Stadtholder, was assassinated by Gerard.

#### THIRTY YEARS' WAR, (1618 A.D. to 1648 A.D.)

1618 A.D.—Revolt of the Bohemians against Ferdinand of Styria. In 1619 A.D. Ferdinand is elected Emperor. The Bohemians offer their crown to a Protestant prince, Frederic, the Elector Palatine.

1620 A.D.—Frederic defeated at the White Mountains, near Prague, and forced to flee.

1626 A.D.—Christian IV. of Denmark, captain of the Protestant armies, defeated by Tilly at Lutter in Hanover. Wallenstein, the Austrian general, overruns peninsular Denmark, but fails in the siege of Stralsund.

1629 A.D.—The peace of Lubeck is concluded between Christian and Ferdinand. This closes the first period of the War.

1630 A.D.—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, having assumed the lead of the Protestant armies, lands at Rugen—takes Stettin. Tilly perpetrates a massacre at Magdeburg.

1631 A.D.—Gustavus defeats Tilly at Leipsic—then invades Central Germany, taking Frankfort and Mentz. Tilly is killed while defending the line of the Lech. The Swedes enter Munich, while the Saxons, their allies, hold Prague.

1632 A.D.—Wallenstein drives the Saxons from Bohemia. Gustavus is entrenched at Nuremberg. At Lutzen near Leipsic, (November 6,) the Protestant arms are crowned with a great victory; but Gustavus Adolphus is killed in the battle.

At Heilbronn in Suabia, an assembly of princes elect Oxenstiern to head the Protestant Confederacy.

1634 A.D.—Wallenstein is assassinated at Eger, in the west of Bohemia. The Swedes are defeated at Nordlingen in Suabia.

The war lingers for fourteen years more. French armies take the field, but are defeated at Duttlingen, (1643 A.D.,) and at Friburg, (1644 A.D.,)

1648 A.D.—The Treaty of Westphalia, signed at Munster, brings the war to an end. Among the conditions are:—

1. The French are to hold Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and to have all Alsace, holding, however, instead of Strasburg, the two fortresses of Phillipsburg and Breisach.

2. The Swedes are to receive Stralsund and Wismar on the Baltic.

**MAP XII.—EUROPE, (1648 A.D. to 1789 A.D.)**

The earlier portion of this period belongs to the reign of Louis XIV., who ruled France for more than seventy years, (1643 A.D.—1715 A.D.) He undertook a war with Spain, of which the scene lay in the Austrian Netherlands, now Belgium: this territory Louis claimed in 1666 A.D. England, Sweden, and Holland, formed a Triple Alliance; and in 1668 A.D. Louis consented to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

He invaded Holland in 1672 A.D. William of Orange was defeated by Condé at Seneffe in 1674 A.D. The Treaty of Nimeguen was made in 1678 A.D.

A serious mistake of Louis was the Revocation, in 1685 A.D., of the Edict of Nantes, (made in favour of the Huguenots by Henry IV. in 1598 A.D.)

At Vienna, (1683 A.D.), John Sobieski of Poland defeated the Turks. A league against Louis XIV. was formed at Augsburg in 1686 A.D.: of this William of Orange became leader. War began in 1689 A.D.

Off Beachy Head, in Sussex, the fleets of England and Holland were defeated by Tourville in 1690 A.D. Off Cape La Hogue in France, Russell defeated Tourville in 1692 A.D. At Steinkirk (1692 A.D.) and Landen (1693 A.D.)—both in Belgium—William III. of England was worsted by Luxembourg. The Treaty of Byswick in Holland closed the war, (1697 A.D.)

**WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION, (1702 A.D. to 1713 A.D.)**

Spanish fleet destroyed (1702 A.D.) at Vigo in N.W. of Spain. Marlborough defeated the French, in 1704 A.D., at Blenheim in Bavaria. Gibraltar taken by Rooke in 1704 A.D. Barcelona taken by Peterborough in 1705 A.D. Marlborough defeated the French at Ramilies in Brabant, (1706 A.D.)—at Oudenarde on the Scheldt in 1708 A.D.—and at Malplaquet in Hainault in 1709 A.D. In Spain the chief events were the battle of Almanza, (1707 A.D.) in which Berwick, commanding for the Bourbons, defeated an English army; and the siege of Lerida in the same year. The war was closed by the Treaty of Utrecht (between England and France) in 1713 A.D., and that of Rastadt in Baden (1714 A.D.) between Austria and France.

**PETER THE GREAT.**

At Narva, on the Gulf of Finland, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Russians in 1700 A.D.; but, having invaded Russia, and penetrated the Ukraine, he suffered a terrible

reverse at Pultowa, (1709 A.D.) St. Petersburg on the Neva was founded at this time, and the island of Cronstadt, 20 miles distant, was fortified. As a result of the war, Russia received from Sweden the territories of Finland and Livonia. Charles XII. was killed by a cannon-ball, in 1718 A.D., at Fredericshald, while he was trying to conquer Norway.

**PRUSSIA.**

The Elector of Brandenburg became King of Prussia in 1701 A.D. In 1740 A.D. Frederic the Great attacked Maria Theresa, who, in terms of the Pragmatic Sanction, claimed to be Empress of Austria. His victory at Czaulau (1742 A.D.) led to the Treaty of Breslau, which left him master of Silesia. At Presburg Maria Theresa cast herself upon the patriotism of Hungary, (1741 A.D.) In aid of the Empress Britain went to war with France, and won the battle of Dettingen in Bavaria, (1743 A.D.), but suffered a defeat at Fontenoy in Hainault, (1745 A.D.) The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748 A.D., closed the war.

**SEVEN YEARS' WAR, (1756 A.D. to 1763 A.D.)**

Frederic the Great defeated the Austrians at Prague in Bohemia, (1757 A.D.) He was defeated at Kolin, (same year;) but won the battles of Rossbach in Saxony, and Lissa or Leuthen in Silesia.

He defeated the Russians at Zorndorff in Brandenburg in 1758 A.D. Ferdinand of Brunswick, aided by the English, defeated the French at Minden in 1759 A.D. In the same year Frederic defeated the Russians at Kunersdorff in Brandenburg. He failed in the siege of Dresden in 1760 A.D. The peace of Paris (between England and France) and that of Hubertsburg (between Austria and Prussia) put an end to the war in 1763 A.D.

Poland was divided (First Partition in 1772 A.D., Second Partition in 1793 A.D.) among three powerful neighbours—Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

In 1720 A.D. the Duchy of Savoy became the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Treaty of Utrecht gave Naples to Austria and Sicily to Savoy; in 1720 A.D. Austria acquired Sicily by exchange. But in 1735 A.D. Don Carlos, son of Philip V. of Spain, took Naples from Austria, and was made King of the Two Sicilies. This was the origin of the Bourbon line in Naples.

**MAP XIII.—EUROPE, (1793 A.D. to 1815 A.D.)****From the French Revolution to the Abdication of Napoleon.****FRENCH REPUBLIC.**

At Jemappes in the Netherlands (1792 A.D.) Dumouriez, with a French army, defeated the allied forces of Austria and Prussia. Colonel Bonaparte (1793 A.D.) won distinction in command of the Republican artillery at Toulon, which held out for the Royalists.

**NAPOLEON IN ITALY.**

In 1796 A.D. Napoleon signally defeated Austria at Lodi in Lombardy, took Milan, and won the battle of Arcola. In 1797 A.D. he won a victory at Rivoli, and forced Mantua to yield. The Treaty of Campo Formio closed the war, (1797 A.D.)

**NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.**

In 1798 A.D. he defeated the Mamelukes at the battle of the Pyramids. His fleet was destroyed at Aboukir (Battle of the Nile) by Nelson, (1798 A.D.) He was repulsed at Acre in Palestine; and after he had left for France his army was defeated by the British under Abercromby at Alexandria, (1801 A.D.)

**SECOND WAR WITH AUSTRIA.**

Napoleon, now First Consul, crossed the Great St. Bernard in 1800 A.D., and defeated the Austrians at Mar-

engo. In the same year his General Moreau defeated them at Hohen Linden in Bavaria. The Treaty of Luneville in Eastern France closed the war, (1801 A.D.)

**THIRD WAR WITH AUSTRIA.**

When Napoleon became Emperor, in 1804 A.D., England, Russia, and Austria united against him, for he had formed his conquests in Italy into a kingdom. Spain was his ally. At Trafalgar Nelson defeated the fleets of France and Spain, (1805 A.D.) The French armies entered Vienna; and (Dec. 2, 1805 A.D.) Napoleon won his greatest victory at Austerlitz in Moravia, where he defeated Austria and Russia. The Treaty of Presburg between France and Austria closed this war, (1805 A.D.)

**POLITICAL CHANGES.**

Austria was made an Empire in 1804 A.D.; the other German States now formed the Confederation of the Rhine. Holland was made a kingdom under Louis, Napoleon's brother; and to Joseph, another brother, was given the kingdom of Naples, (1806 A.D.) At a later date, when Joseph (1808 A.D.) was transferred to Spain, Murat became King of Naples; and Jerome Bonaparte, a third brother, was made King of Westphalia after the Treaty of Tilsit, (1807 A.D.) Then, too, Poland became the Archduchy of

**Warsaw.** In 1810 A.D. Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected Crown Prince of Sweden.

#### AGAINST PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

Prussia was humbled in the battle of Jena, (1806 A.D.), and in 1807 A.D. Russia suffered defeats so severe at Eylau and Friedland in East Russia, that the Czar concluded a peace at Tilsit on the Niemen, (1807 A.D.)

#### PENINSULAR WAR.

(1806 A.D.)—French defeated by Wellesley at Rolica in Portugal, and also at Vimiera. The Convention of Cintra or Torres Vedras followed.

(1809 A.D.)—Sir John Moore victorious at Corunna, where he was killed. Wellesley took Oporto, and defeated the French under Victor at Talavera on the Tagus. (During this year the Walcheren Expedition landed in Holland, but failed miserably.)

(1810 A.D.)—Massena, taking Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, invaded Portugal. Wellesley, now Wellington, defeated him at Busaco, and retired for the winter within the lines of Torres Vedras.

(1811 A.D.)—Badajoz surrendered to Marshal Soult. Graham defeated the French at Barrosa in the S. of Andalusia. They suffered also signal defeats at Fuentes d'Onoro and Albuera.

(1812 A.D.)—Wellington, at a fearful cost of life, retook Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz—defeated the French at Salamanca—entered Madrid, (Aug. 12.)

(1813 A.D.)—In the battle of Vitoria, near the head of the Ebro basin, the French were finally defeated; and, after taking St. Sebastian, Wellington followed them into France. There, in 1814 A.D., he won battles at Orthez and at Toulouse.

#### FOURTH WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

In 1809 A.D. Napoleon marched victoriously into Vienna for the second time. He then inflicted upon the Austrians a signal defeat at Wagram, close to the capital.

#### RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, (1812 A.D.)

In June Napoleon crossed the Niemen. Passing through Wilna, he bombarded Smolensk, and defeated the Russians at Borodino. He (Sept. 14) entered Moscow, where he proposed to winter. But the burning of Moscow forced him to a miserable retreat. At the passage of the Beresina his troops suffered fearfully. At Smorgoni he abandoned the wreck of his army.

#### FINAL EFFORT.

A victory at Lutzen in Saxony could not save Napoleon from the crushing series of defeats which he suffered at Leipzig in 1813 A.D. After the Allies had entered Paris, he abdicated at Fontainebleau, (1814 A.D.) Carried in a British frigate from Frejus to Elba, he spent ten months in that island.

#### THE HUNDRED DAYS.

Escaping from Elba, (Feb. 26, 1815 A.D.) Napoleon landed near Cannes, and hurried to Paris. The Congress of Vienna was still sitting. British and Prussian armies entered Belgium. Napoleon crossed the Sambre, (June 15.) Next day he drove Blucher from Ligny, while Ney attacked the British at Quatre Bras. On the 18th June, 1815 A.D., was fought the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon was decisively defeated by Wellington and the Prussians. He fled to Paris and to Rochefort; but, surrendering to the British, was sent to St. Helena, where he died in 1821 A.D.

### MAP XIV.—EUROPE, (from 1815 A.D. to 1871 A.D.)

(1815 A.D.—1830 A.D.)—The Congress of Vienna, in 1815 A.D., rearranged the Map of Europe, which had been disturbed by Napoleon's ambition. Holland and Belgium were united into one kingdom; but a revolution at Brussels, in 1830 A.D., secured the independence of Belgium, which has since been governed as a separate monarchy. The Germanic States formed a Confederation, holding its Diets at Frankfurt on the Main. Genoa was added to the kingdom of Sardinia. The Peace of Kiel (1814 A.D.) had already united Norway and Sweden under one crown.

The destiny of Greece was decided in 1827 A.D. at Navarino, where British ships, aided by a French fleet, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian navy.

(1830 A.D.—1840 A.D.)—The year 1830 A.D. was a year of Revolutions. The Second French Revolution took place in Paris. The Polish students of Warsaw rose against Russian tyranny, and made a gallant struggle, which, however, closed in the defeat of Ostrolenka, (1831 A.D.) and the reduction of Warsaw.

Louis Napoleon, son of the King of Holland, made two attempts at invading France—the first at Strasburg, (1836 A.D.), and the second at Boulogne, (1840 A.D.) After the latter he was imprisoned at Ham.

(1840 A.D.—1850 A.D.)—English ships, acting as allies of Turkey, successfully bombarded Acre and Beirut on the coast of Syria, (1840 A.D.) In 1848 A.D. a Third French Revolution expelled Louis Philippe, and a Republic was proclaimed at Paris. In the same year Lombardy, aided by Sardinia, revolted from Austria; but a defeat at Custoza (1848 A.D.) caused the surrender of Milan to Austria. The Sardinians suffered a further defeat at Novara, (1849 A.D.) In 1849 A.D. Oudinot, with a French force, attacked Rome, and restored the Pope, who had fled to Gaeta on the proclamation of a Republic.

The revolt of the Hungarians against Austrian rule terminated in the battle of Temeswar, in 1849 A.D. The patriot Kossuth then laid down his arms.

(1850 A.D.—1860 A.D.)—The occupation of Moldavia by Russian troops caused a war in 1854 A.D., England and

France aiding Turkey. Odessa on the Black Sea was bombarded by a British fleet. Silistria on the Danube was nobly defended by the Turks; Bomarsund in the Aland Isles was assailed by the British. An Anglo-French force, sailing from Varna in Turkey, landed at Eupatoria in the Crimea. The Russians were defeated at the Alma; and Sebastopol was besieged for eleven months, during which the British were victorious at Balaklava and at Inkermann, (1854 A.D.) Sebastopol yielded in September, 1855 A.D. Other notable sites of the war were Sveaborg in Finland, which was bombarded by British gunboats, (August, 1855 A.D.) and Kara in Circassia, which was defended for five months by the Turks against a Russian force.

In 1859 A.D. the Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., took the field in Northern Italy against the Austrians. The latter were defeated at Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino. Peace was made at Villa Franca. Lombardy was then annexed to Sardinia, while France received Savoy and Nice.

(1860 A.D.—1871 A.D.)—The remarkable events of this period have been (1) the formation of the Kingdom of Italy, and (2) the great aggrandizement of Prussia.

1. Garibaldi, landing (1860 A.D.) in Sicily, stormed Palermo, invaded the mainland, and entered Naples, from which the king fled to Gaeta. There the deposed monarch was besieged for five months. Ancona was taken from the Pope by Garibaldi. The Kingdom of Italy was then (1861 A.D.) formed, the King of Sardinia assuming its crown, and Turin being made its capital. The seat of Government was afterwards removed to Florence. In 1867 A.D. Austria ceded the province of Venetia; and in 1870 A.D. the removal of French troops from Rome caused the Pope to lose the last remnants of his temporal sovereignty. This completed the unity of the Kingdom of Italy.

2. In 1864 A.D. Prussia and Austria combined to attack Denmark. From Kiel the Prussians invaded Schleswig; they then occupied Flensburg; but their chief success was the bombardment of Duppel. Denmark was forced to yield to Prussia the three Duchies—Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.

Out of this war grew, in 1866 A.D., a contest between Prussia and Austria. The Prussians invaded Bohemia at Gortitz, and won a decisive victory at Sadowa, near Königgrätz. The chief results of the war were the cession of Venetia to Italy—the expulsion of Austria from the German Confederation—and the addition to Prussia of Hanover and part of Hesse-Darmstadt, with other portions of Germany. Prussia then became supreme in the Northern German States, which were separated from the Southern States chiefly by the Main. Bavaria is the principal Southern State of Germany.

In July, 1870 A.D., war broke out between France and Germany. Invading France on the N.E. frontier, the Prussians won a victory at Weissenbourg, which was but the first of a series of crushing blows inflicted on France. At Sedan the Emperor Napoleon surrendered with his army. Strasburg, Metz, and Paris, were besieged, bombarded, and reduced. The French Government was removed, first to Tours, and then to Bordeaux. Terms of peace were dictated at Versailles by Prussia, (Feb., 1871 A.D.;) and France was forced to yield the province of Alsace and part of Lorraine, including Metz. She retains the fortress of Belfort in Alsace.

### MAP XV.—INDIA.

The Portuguese navigator, Vasco di Gama, landed at Calicut in Hindostan in 1498 A.D.; and Goa became the centre of the Portuguese colonies in India. However, the arrival of the Dutch, in 1600 A.D., deprived them of Ceylon, and of nearly all their Indian possessions.

An English captain, named Lancaster, reached Comorin in 1592 A.D.; and the Charter of the English East India Company was granted by Elizabeth in 1600 A.D. The English factory of Surat was founded in 1613 A.D.; and gradually the capitals of our Indian Presidencies grew into existence:—Madras, in 1639 A.D., from the nucleus of Fort St. George; Bombay, acquired from Portugal by the marriage of Charles II.; and Calcutta, in 1693 A.D., around the settlement of Fort-William.

The French seized settlements, of which Pondicherry, Mahé, and Carical, were the chief; and at one time, when, in 1746 A.D., Labourdonnais, Governor of Mauritius, attacked Madras, while Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, assailed Fort St. David, it seemed as if France were likely to establish the foundation of a great Indian empire by the expulsion of the English. In 1750 A.D. the Viceroy of the Deccan gave the Coromandel coast to the French, who besieged Trichinopoly. Clive, a young Englishman, then seized Arcot, where he endured a siege of fifty days, (1751 A.D.,) causing the relief of Trichinopoly. In 1761 A.D. the French were expelled.

#### BENGAL.

The Nabob of Bengal attacked Cassimbazar in 1756 A.D., and then seized Fort-William, where he caused the death of 123 English prisoners, by shutting them for a night in the Black Hole. Clive landed at Fulta—took Budge-budge and Hoogly—and in the battle of Plassey, (1747 A.D.,) secured the conquest of Bengal, and established the British rule firmly in India.

In 1766 Clive obtained the right of collecting the revenue in Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar, as far as Patna. To this his victory at Buxar (1764 A.D.) contributed.

#### WARREN HASTINGS.

By Hastings the revenue-office was removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. Hyder Ali, who then ruled in Mysore,

was assailed by the Mahrattas from the Western Ghats. When the English took Mahé in Malabar, Hyder invaded the Carnatic, and seized Arcot, (1780 A.D.;) but he was defeated by Eyre Coote. The chief accusations against Warren Hastings were founded on his cruelty at Benares on the Ganges, and his oppression of the Begums or Princesses of Oude.

Lord Cornwallis invaded Mysore in 1791 A.D., took Bangalore, and by his appearance before Seringapatam (1792 A.D.) obliged Tippoo Sahib to yield half of Mysore. In 1799 A.D. General Baird, aided by Colonel Wellesley, (afterwards Duke of Wellington,) stormed Seringapatam; Tippoo was found among the slain. Wellesley entered Poonah, the Mahratta capital—defeated the Hindoos at Assaye, (1803 A.D.,) and again at Argaum, (1803 A.D.,) The city of Delhi on the Jumna was taken by Lake; and Scindia yielded by treaty the Doab, Baroach, and maritime Guzerat.

Ceylon was first colonized by the Dutch, from whom we took the coast in 1796 A.D.; Trincomalee was then taken from the Dutch; and the overthrow, in 1815 A.D., of the native Kingdom of Kandy, gave us possession of the whole island, which has always been a crown colony.

The victories of Sir Charles Napier at Meanee and at Dubba added Sind to our Empire in 1843 A.D.

Two Sikh Wars occurred in the Punjab:—(1) In the first, begun by the Sikhs crossing the Sutlej, there were three English victories: that of Gough at Moodkee, (1845 A.D.,) and those of Smith at Aliwal and at Sohraon, (1846 A.D.,) (2) In the second Mooltan was taken, and Gough was victorious at Chillianwalla and at Goojerat, (1849 A.D.,)

The Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857 A.D. at Meerut, near Delhi. Its three centres were Delhi, besieged by Europeans from June 4 to Sept. 20, when it fell—Cawnpore, on the Ganges, where a fearful massacre of the British took place—and Lucknow, the capital of Oude, where the British suffered a siege in the Residency. Havelock came to their relief, Sept. 23, but was besieged there himself, until, Nov. 17, Colin Campbell brought final relief. Bareilly yielded to the British in 1858 A.D. Sir Hugh Rose took Jhanssee and recaptured Gwalior. Since the passing of the Indian Bill in 1858 A.D., India has been governed directly by the Crown.

### COLONIES OF EUROPEAN STATES.

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

##### In Europe.

Gibraltar, (1704 A.D.)  
Malta, (1800 A.D.)  
Heligoland, (1807 A.D.)

##### In Africa.

Gambia, (1631 A.D.)  
Gold Coast, (1661 A.D.)  
St. Helena, (1673 A.D.)  
Sierra Leone, (1787 A.D.)  
" " (1806 A.D.)  
" " (1810 A.D.)  
" " (1815 A.D.)

##### In North America.

Newfoundland, (1622 A.D.)  
Honduras, (1670 A.D.)  
Nova Scotia, (1711 A.D.)  
New Brunswick, (1715 A.D.)  
Canada, (1759 A.D.)  
Prince Edward's Island, (1763 A.D.)  
Vancouver, (1846 A.D.)  
British Columbia, (1858 A.D.)

##### In South America.

British Guiana, (1803 A.D.)  
Falkland Islands, (1833 A.D.)

##### In Asia.

India, (1600 A.D.)  
Penang, (1786 A.D.)  
Province Wellesley, (1786 A.D.)  
Ceylon, (1795 A.D.)  
Singapore, (1819 A.D.)  
Malacca, (1824 A.D.)  
Aracan, } (1826 A.D.)  
Tenasserim, }  
Aden, (1839 A.D.)  
Hong-Kong, (1842 A.D.)  
Labuan, (1846 A.D.)  
Pegu, (1852 A.D.)  
Perim, (1860 A.D.)

##### In Australasia.

New South Wales, (1787 A.D.)  
Tasmania, (1804 A.D.)  
West Australia, (1829 A.D.)  
South Australia, (1836 A.D.)  
Victoria, (1836 A.D.)  
New Zealand, (1839 A.D.)  
Queensland, (1859 A.D.)

##### In West Indies.

Jamaica, (1655 A.D.)  
Trinidad, (1797 A.D.)

<b>FRENCH COLONIES.</b> <b>In Africa.</b> Bourbon, (1648 A.D.) Senegal, (1664 A.D.) Algeria, (1830 A.D.) Assinie, (1843 A.D.) Mayotta, &c., (1843 A.D.)  <b>In Asia.</b> Mahé, (1672 A.D.) Carical, (1672 A.D.) Pondicherry, (1672 A.D.) Chandernagore, (1672 A.D.)  <b>In West Indies.</b> Martinique. Guadeloupe, &c.  <b>In the Pacific.</b> Tahiti, (1841 A.D.)	Marquesas, (1841 A.D.) New Caledonia, (1841 A.D.)  <b>In South America.</b> French Guiana, (1633 A.D.)  <b>SPANISH COLONIES.</b> <b>In Africa.</b> Ceuta, &c., (1668 A.D.) Annabona, (1778 A.D.)  <b>In West Indies.</b> Cuba, (1511 A.D.) Porto Rico, (1511 A.D.)  <b>In the Pacific.</b> Part of Philippines, (1569 A.D.) Part of Ladrone, (1690 A.D.)	<b>PORTUGUESE COLONIES.</b> <b>In Europe.</b> The Azores, (1449 A.D.)  <b>In Africa.</b> Madeira, (1431 A.D.) Cape Verd, (1460 A.D.) Congo, (1490 A.D.) Mozambique, (1506 A.D.) Bissao, (1650 A.D.)  <b>In Asia.</b> Din, (1515 A.D.) Goa, (1516 A.D.) Damaum, (1558 A.D.) Macao, in China, (1586 A.D.)  <b>DUTCH COLONIES.</b> <b>In Asia.</b> Java, (1595 A.D.)	Moluccas, (1607 A.D.) Timor, (1630 A.D.) Sumatra, (1649 A.D.) Celebes, (1660 A.D.) Borneo, (1780 A.D.)  <b>In Africa.</b> Settlements on Guinea Coast.  <b>In America.</b> Dutch Guiana, (1667 A.D.) Caracoa, } In West St. Eustatius, } Indies.  <b>DANISH COLONIES.</b> Iceland, (1380 A.D.) Faroe Islands. Greenland, (1721 A.D.)
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**CHIEF VOYAGES.**

The four European nations which took a lead in maritime enterprise, were Spain, Portugal, England, and Holland.

The West Coast of Africa was traced by the Portuguese. In 1487 A.D., Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope; in 1497-8 A.D., Vasco di Gama sailed round it into the Indian Ocean.

American discovery was inaugurated, in 1492 A.D., by the first voyage of Columbus, who then discovered San Salvador or Watling's Island. Sebastian Cabot, in 1497 A.D., discovered Labrador and Newfoundland, and traced the coast southward to Florida. In 1535 A.D., Cartier, a French sailor, explored the St. Lawrence. Cabral discovered Brazil in 1500 A.D.

In 1606 A.D., a Dutch yacht discovered Cape York in Australia; and in 1644 A.D., Tasman discovered the island which we call Tasmania, but which he named Van Diemen's Land. However, the exploration of the Australian coasts

was chiefly due to an Englishman, James Cook, who made three voyages, (1767 A.D.—1779 A.D.)

The North-West Passage was sought by Ross and Parry in the present century; but Sir John Franklin, who left England in 1845 A.D., was the first to discover it: however, he never returned to proclaim his achievement. It was reserved for Captain Maclure to make an independent discovery of the North-West Passage in 1851 A.D. Sailing through Behring's Strait, he found his way, after many perils, to Baffin's Bay.

**LOSS OF COLONIES.**

In 1783 A.D., the United States, after a protracted war, declared themselves independent of Great Britain.

In 1820 A.D., Mexico, and in 1823 A.D., Central America, shook off the rule of Spain: and between 1810 A.D., and 1824 A.D., the same European Power lost her South American colonies by revolt.





# CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

## MAP I.—ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS.

(THE EARTH KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.)

THE knowledge of the earth, or rather of its surface, has been different at different times and among different nations; and even now some parts of the earth's surface are but imperfectly known, or not known at all. In a Classical Atlas we are concerned exclusively with the geographical knowledge possessed by the two most civilized nations of antiquity—the Greeks and the Romans. But as geography was, and still is, a progressive science, it might be desirable to have in an Atlas a series of Maps shewing the gradual progress of geographical knowledge. However, for practical purposes it is sufficient to represent the ancient world as it was known in the second century after Christ. But in order to enable the student to form some idea of the gradual progress of geographical knowledge among the ancients, we shall subjoin a brief sketch of the notions entertained by them at different times.

According to the Homeric Poems, (about B.C. 900,) the earth is an immense disk surrounded by the river Oceanus, over which a brazen dome or vault is spread, which is supported partly by the shores on the other side of the Oceanus, and partly by gigantic pillars rising from Mount Atlas in the north-west of Africa. The earth's disk being more elevated in the north, has a vast depression in the middle, which forms the Mediterranean. The sun, according to the poet, rises from a lake in the east, and having traversed the heavens in his chariot, goes down in the river Oceanus, and, during the night, returns to the east to resume his course. The poet seems to have been well acquainted with the geography of Greece, the Aegean Sea with its numerous islands, and the West Coast of Asia Minor; but the countries beyond these he knew only partially, and relates about them most marvellous stories, which had their origin probably in his imagination or the wondrous tales brought home by sailors.

During the 500 years intervening between the time at which the Homeric poems are believed to have been composed and the age of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, geographical knowledge was immensely extended by the vast number of colonies established by the Greeks in the south of Italy, in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia; on the south coast of Gaul and Spain; on the shores of the Adriatic; on the north coast of Africa, (Cyrene;) on all the coasts of Asia Minor, and even on the northern shores of the Black Sea. While thus the Greek language and civilization were spread in all directions, there were not wanting men who, stimulated by a desire of knowledge, visited foreign countries and speculated upon the form of the earth. Thus the philosopher Thales, about B.C. 650, is said to have arrived at the conclusion that the earth is a globe, which view was actually prevalent in the school of Pythagoras. The wars with Persia directed the inquisitive spirit of the Greeks to the East and to Egypt; and Herodotus, to satisfy his curiosity, travelled through Egypt to Cyrene, thence to Phoenicia, Palestine, Babylon, and the coasts of the Black Sea.

The impulse thus given to historical and geographical

studies was followed by many men of eminence: coasting voyages (*περίπλοοι*) were undertaken in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean; and Pytheas, of Massilia, is said to have made a voyage of discovery along the south coast of Gaul and Spain, then, passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, to have advanced northward even beyond the British Islands. While geographical knowledge was thus vigorously pursued in various ways, the expedition of Alexander the Great to the East, and the establishment of an Eastern empire, opened up Asia to Europeans as far as the river Ganges.

The vast amount of knowledge thus acquired called forth a number of treatises on geographical subjects, and by this means more correct views began to be entertained about the earth and its form. In the days of Aristotle, the teacher of Alexander the Great, the spherical form of the earth was generally acknowledged. Geography now became a science based upon mathematical calculations, and the first really scientific geographer was Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, who lived, about B.C. 270, at Alexandria, in Egypt, then the great seat of the physical and mechanical sciences, so far as they were then known.

About the time of Christ, Strabo wrote a great geographical work, which has come down to us almost entire. It is founded on the work of Eratosthenes, whom, however, he corrects on various points, partly from his own observations, and partly from the criticisms which others had bestowed upon the labours of Eratosthenes. His work is more complete than that of any of his predecessors, as he was in a condition to avail himself of the materials collected by the Romans during their conquests in the west and north. It may here be mentioned that the Romans never had a great geographer; and those who, like Pliny and a few others, wrote on geographical subjects, followed their Greek predecessors, with the exception of Tacitus, who furnishes us important information on Britain and Germany. But still, by their conquests, they opened up countries which would otherwise have remained unknown.

About the middle of the second century after Christ, Claudius Ptolemaeus, for the first time, treated geography from a geometrical point of view, in a work consisting of eight books. It contains full lists of all the countries, nations, towns, rivers, mountains, &c., giving the degree of longitude and latitude of each. This great work appears to have satisfied everybody, and although some details were improved and corrected, yet no one after him attempted to reform geography as a whole, and his work remained the standard book throughout the middle ages. He knew the whole of Europe, with the exception of the northern part of Scandinavia; a great part of modern Russia, the whole of the south of Asia, except the extreme south-east; Egypt and the east coast of Africa, nearly as far as Madagascar; the north coast of Africa, and its western shores as far as a few degrees south of the Equator. This is what in our map is called the *Orbis Veteribus Notus*.

## MAP II.—ÆGYPTUS, (EGYPT.)

This remarkable country, in the Scriptures sometimes called *Misraim*, is, properly speaking, the valley of the Nile, from the first cataract of the river, near Syene, to its mouth. The valley is bounded on the west by the Libyan desert, on the east by what is called the Arabian desert, and the granite

range of mountains running parallel with the Red Sea. But for the Nile the country would be a barren desert, whence Egypt is called "the gift of the Nile." Egypt has scarcely any rain-fall, but becomes one of the most fertile countries by the annual inundations of the Nile, the only river of the

country. The inundations commence about the middle of June, and last till about the middle of September, leaving behind a rich deposit, which rendered Egypt one of the most fertile countries of the ancient world. Those parts which were not reached by the inundations were irrigated by canals. The greatest of these, running on the west of the Nile, and parallel to it, is now called Bahr Youssouff. The whole country was divided into three great districts—viz., Upper Egypt, or the Thebais, with the capital of Thebes; Middle Egypt, or Heptanomis, with its capital Memphis; and Lower Egypt, or the Delta, with Alexandria for its capital. The last of these districts derives its name from its form, consisting of the land between the various mouths of the Nile, which resembles the Greek letter Δ. This part seems to have originally been a bay of the sea, which in the course of centuries was filled up by the deposits of the Nile. These gradually accumulating deposits have rendered the different mouths of the Nile unfit for navigation; but in ancient times large ships could sail up the river as far as Memphis. But even then it seems to have been found inconvenient; whence one of the native kings began to construct a canal from Pelusium, across the isthmus of Suez, to the head of the Red Sea; which, however, was not completed till after the conquest of the country by the Persians. The most famous of the Egyptian lakes are:—1. Lake Moeris, which was formerly believed to have been made artificially by the Egyptians as a reservoir to supply the surrounding country with water in times of need; but it is now well known to be a natural lake. 2. Lake Mareotis, in the north-west corner of the Delta, separated from the sea by the neck of land on which Alexandria was built by Alexander the Great, B.C. 332. 3. Lake Tanis, near the eastern or Pelusiac mouth of the Nile. 4. On the Isthmus of Suez there is a succession of salt lagoons or natron lakes, called the Bitter Lakes, or *Lacus Amari*.

UPPER EGYPT, or the Thebais, exhibits the most ancient remains of Egyptian civilization; its capital, Thebes, was renowned even in the times of Homer, and is still one of the most remarkable places, from the number and grandeur of its remains, which fill the whole valley of the Nile, from the rocks on the east to the sandy hills of the west. They consist of ruins of temples, palaces, colossal figures, sphinxes, obelisks, and extensive underground chambers, which served as burial-places, and contain mural paintings as fresh in colour

as they were at the beginning. All these monuments belong to the earliest period of Egyptian history, probably to about B.C. 2000, when Thebes was the capital of all Egypt. The island of Philæ, in the Nile above Syene, is likewise rich in architectural remains.

MIDDLE EGYPT extended from Phylace in the south to Cercasorus in the north. Its capital, Memphis, sometimes called in the Scriptures Noph, was believed to be one of the most ancient cities in the country, and, after the fall of Thebes, became the chief city of Egypt. It was connected by canals with the lakes Moeris and Mareotis, whereby it became the centre of Egyptian commerce. A great portion of the city was destroyed by Cambysea, and its commercial importance completely vanished after the foundation of Alexandria. Its vicinity is still remarkable for the gigantic pyramids, which were probably built as tombs for the Egyptian kings.

LOWER EGYPT comprised the whole of the Delta and the whole Isthmus of Suez, the eastern boundary being a straight line drawn from the head of the Red Sea to Rhinocolura, where it touched upon Palestine. On the west of the Delta it also comprised a district called Libycus Nomus. Its capital, Alexandria, became the chief city of Egypt under the Greek kings who ruled over the country from the death of Alexander the Great to its conquest by the Romans under Augustus. It was then the first commercial city of the ancient world, and foreigners from all parts, especially Greeks and Jews, settled there in great numbers. In consequence of the large library established there by the first Ptolemies, it also became the centre of literary activity.

As to the inhabitants of Egypt, they seem to have gradually immigrated from the south, following the course of the river, and to have been of Semitic origin. There is no nation whose civilization extends so far back as that of the Egyptians. They were governed by a succession of dynasties of native kings called Pharaohs, who, with only one interruption, governed the kingdom until it was conquered by the Persian King Cambyses, in B.C. 526. From that time until B.C. 332 it was governed by the Persians, who, notwithstanding several attempts of the Egyptians to recover their independence, maintained themselves until the appearance of Alexander the Great, who here, as elsewhere, put an end to the Persian rule.

### MAP III.—REGNUM ALEXANDRI MAGNI.

(THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.)

In historical times no conqueror had ever succeeded in subduing so many countries as Alexander, King of Macedonia. His ostensible object was to take vengeance on the Persians for the sufferings they had inflicted on the Greeks, but the real cause was an unbridled ambition and love of conquest. In B.C. 335 he undertook an expedition against the nations on the north and west of Macedonia—the Triballi, Getae, and Illyrians, to secure the frontier of his kingdom during his absence. For the same purpose he subdued Greece, and then in the following year set out for Asia. After the battle on the Granicus, in the north-west of Asia Minor, he traversed that country, and in B.C. 333 gained the great battle of Issus, on the north-western confines of Syria. Then proceeding along the coast, southward, after a siege of seven months, he took Tyre, in Phœnicia, and then entered Egypt, where, in B.C. 332, he founded Alexandria. He then returned northward, and traversing Syria as far as Gaugamela, where, in a decisive battle, he defeated the King of Persia, in B.C. 331. This battle put an end to the Persian Empire. He then marched southward to the ancient city of Babylon, which offered no resistance. After a short stay there he proceeded to Susa and Persepolis, which latter place he ordered to be destroyed by fire. Early in B.C. 330 he marched to Ecbatana, where Darius had hoped to make a last stand against the conqueror, but in vain. Alexander then marched into Hyrcania and Parthia, and then to the south of Asia. After a march through an almost impassable country, he took possession of Drangiana, and proceeding up the river Ety-mandrus, completed the conquest of Aria. He then crossed the high range of the Paropamisus, and, after a most difficult march, reached Bactria, which submitted without a blow.

Early in B.C. 329 he crossed the river Oxus into Sogdiana, and proceeded to its capital, Maracanda. After several fights with the warlike natives, he advanced to the river Jaxartes, which he intended to make the limit of his empire against the northern Scythians. After securing the possession of Sogdiana, he returned to Aria, and there made preparations for invading India. Early in the spring of B.C. 327 he set out from Aria towards the Indus, which he crossed, and thus entered what is now called the Punjab. A battle on the banks of the river decided the fate of the Indian king Porus, who was completely defeated, but retained his kingdom. Alexander then crossed the Acesines, and traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes, meeting with no resistance until he arrived on the eastern bank of the Hydraotes, where the warlike Indian tribes made a resolute stand at Sangala. But they were beaten, and their territory was given to the more submissive tribes. Alexander had now reached the river Hyphasis, and would have advanced still farther, had he not been prevented by the unwillingness of his army. An end was thus put to any farther progress towards the east. The whole army now moved down the Indus; the Prince of Pattala at once submitted, and Alexander sailed down to the Indian Ocean, exploring the mouths of the river. His admiral, Nearchus, was ordered to sail from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Gulf; while Alexander, in B.C. 325, marched by land, not far from the coast, towards Persia. This march by the deserts of Gedrosia was connected with unspeakable sufferings until the army reached Pura. At Harmozia it was met by the fleet of Nearchus; who, however, continued his voyage to the mouth of the Tigris, while the army proceeded to Pasargadae, Persepolis,

and Susa, where it arrived in B.C. 324, and remained for a considerable time. After an excursion to Ecbatana, he proceeded to Babylon, where, in May, B.C. 323, his life came to a premature end.

The increase of geographical knowledge resulting from Alexander's conquests was enormous. Countries, with their inhabitants and products, rivers, mountains, and cities, until then scarcely known by their names, had now been seen and explored by Europeans, and were described in the works of learned men, who had accompanied the young conqueror. The Greek language and civilization were spread throughout the East by the numerous colonies of Greeks and Macedonians, most of which were called after their founder Alexander, and commerce now assumed dimensions it had never had before.

But this colossal empire, extending from the Adriatic to the Indus, and consisting of such heterogeneous elements, could not be kept together, and was broken up into several kingdoms after the death of Alexander. Greece still remained more or less subject to Macedonia. In B.C. 312 Seleucus established himself at Babylon as ruler over all the eastern countries, and soon after, Thrace, Syria, and Egypt were recognised as independent kingdoms. Bactria, in the extreme north-east of the empire of Alexander, in B.C. 256 became a separate kingdom, as Antiochus Theus, who had been a mere satrap, declared himself independent. Thus a Greek kingdom was formed on the borders of India, which maintained itself for more than 150 years, until it was overwhelmed by Scythian invaders.

#### MAP IV.—MACEDONIA, THRACIA, ILLYRICUM, &c.

1. **MACEDONIA**, sometimes called Emathia, was originally a small country, but was considerably enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, under whom it was bounded in the south by the Cambunian mountains, which separated it from Greece; in the east by the river Strymon; and in the north and west by Paonia and Illyricum; but Alexander added Paonia, as far as Mount Scordus; and in the east the country between the Strymon and the Nestus; in the south the Chalcidian peninsula; and in the west a great part of Illyricum. When the country was taken by the Romans, it was divided into four districts independent of one another; and in B.C. 146, when Greece was conquered, Macedonia, with Thessaly, and a part of Illyricum, became a Roman province.

The western part of Macedonia is very mountainous, but in the east there are large and fertile plains traversed by lower hills and rivers, the principal of which are the Nestus, flowing from Mount Rhodope into the Ægean; the Strymon, rising in Mount Scornius, flows almost parallel with the Nestus; the Axius, the largest river of Macedonia, has its sources in Mount Scordus, and receives in its course several tributaries; the Haliacmon, in the south, and a few others. The most important ranges of mountains, with the exception of those already mentioned, are Mount Pangæus, in the east, once rich in gold and silver; and Mount Athos, forming the easternmost of the three Chalcidian peninsulas.

The original inhabitants of Macedonia appear to have belonged to the same stock as the Greeks; and the royal family traced its origin to Argos. The Greek settlements on the coast, and the intercourse with the Greeks, gradually Hellenised the Macedonians, so that their language became a rough dialect of Greek, though the nation was never regarded as genuine Hellenes.

The country was always governed by kings; but their history is obscure until we come to Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who extended Macedonia, and even acquired the supremacy of Greece; but in B.C. 168 the country was conquered by the Romans.

Macedonia was divided into a number of districts,—viz., *Pieria*, about the Haliacmon; *Emathia*, north of *Pieria*; *Pelagonia*, *Paonia*, *Mygdonia*, *Chalcidice*—a peninsula, which is itself divided into three smaller peninsulas—*Pallene*, *Sthonia*, and *Acte*, &c.

The principal towns of Macedonia are:—*Æges*, anciently called *Edessa*, the capital of the kingdom, until Philip made *Pella* the capital, and adorned it with many public buildings; *Pydna*, not far from the coast, was a Greek colony, and near it was fought the great battle, in B.C. 168, which put an end to the kingdom of Macedonia; *Thessalonica*, anciently called *Therma*, from which the bay on which it is situated was called *Sinus Thermaicus*, was at first an unimportant place; but in B.C. 315 Cassander changed its name into *Thessalonica*, and transplanting to it the inhabitants of several neighbouring towns, made it the first city in the kingdom. It then became a great commercial town, a rank it still holds under the name of *Saloniki*; *Olynthus*, at the head of the *Sinus Toronaicus*, a Greek city, great and populous, was taken and destroyed by Philip of Macedonia in B.C. 347; *Potidaea*, in the peninsula of *Pallene*, a colony of Corinth, but became subject to Athens, and then received Athenian colonists; in B.C. 356 it was destroyed by Philip. It was, however, re-

built by Cassander, under the name of *Cassandrea*, and became a very flourishing city; *Stagira*, the birthplace of Aristotle; *Amphipolis*, near the mouth of the Strymon, which flowed in a semi-circle round the town, was previously called *Enneahodoi*. Several attempts were made to establish Greek colonists in the place, until at length the Athenians succeeded in B.C. 437; and then it became a most important place, with Eion for its port, until it fell into the hands of Philip; *Philippi*, on a spur of Mount Pangæus, was founded by Philip on the site of an ancient Thracian colony, is celebrated in history for the victory there gained by Augustus over Brutus and Cassius. St. Paul preached here about A.D. 53. Other less important towns were *Dium*, *Berece*, *Methone*, *Torone*, &c.

2. **THRACIA**. This name originally embraced all the countries from the Ægean, and the Euxine as far as the Danube, and extending in the west to the frontiers of Illyricum; but we have already seen that Philip added a great part of it to Macedonia, so that the Nestus became its eastern frontier. When the Romans became masters of the country the chain of Mount Hæmus (Balkan) was made the northern boundary, while the northern part, between Mount Hæmus and the Danube, was made a Roman province, under the name of *Moesia*. Thrace, within these narrower limits, was a rough and cold country, with the exception of the maritime districts. Several ranges of mountains are offshoots of Mount Hæmus, one having a south-eastern direction, extends as far as the Bosphorus, and another in the west bears the name of *Rhodope*. They contain the sources of most of the rivers, the most important among which is the Hebrus, with its tributaries *Tonzus* and *Articusus*. In the south-east Thrace forms a peninsula called the *Thracian Chersonesus*, on the strait of the Hellespont, or the Dardanelles. Another strait is the Bosphorus, connecting the Propontis with the Euxine.

The inhabitants of Thrace seem to have belonged, like the Macedonians, to the Aryan race; but they did not become as civilized as their western and southern neighbours, for they supported themselves mainly by war and plunder, and were notorious as hard drinkers. Along the coast the Greek colonies exercised a civilizing influence. All Thrace was governed by native chiefs, but under Darius it became for a time a Persian province. However, after the expulsion of the Persians from Europe, it was again governed by a native dynasty for a time, until Philip annexed the greater part to his kingdom. In the end it became a Roman province. The nation was divided into a number of tribes, such as the *Bistones*, *Cicomes*, *Odryssæ*, *Coppi*, *Pæti*, *Thyni*, &c.

The principal Greek colonies along the coast which had to maintain themselves against the Thracians by frequent wars were:—*Abdera*, an Ionian colony, the birthplace of Democritus and other distinguished men; *Mesembria*, a colony of Samothrace; *Ænos*, a colony of Æolians. In the Thracian Chersonesus we have the towns of *Cardia*, a colony of Ionians and Athenians, the birthplace of the historian Hieronymus; *Sestos*, at the narrowest part of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos, where Xerxes built a bridge across the Strait. Near it was the river *Ægos Potami*, where the Athenians were defeated, in B.C. 405, by the Spartans. *Gallipolis* has given its modern name to the whole peninsula; *Lysimachia*, founded in B.C. 309 by Lysimachus, and peopled by inhabitants of Cardia. Under the Roman emperor Justinian it was made a strong fortress.

under the name of Hexamilion; Perinthus, a colony of Samos, and a powerful place, still existing under the name of Ereklî; Selymbria, a colony of Megara, a town of considerable importance; Byzantium, a colony of Megara, founded in B.C. 658, had a most splendid situation, commanding the entrance both to the Euxine and the *Ægean*. It belonged alternately to the Persians, Spartans, and Athenians, until it fell into the hands of the Macedonians, and afterwards into those of the Romans. The Emperor Constantine made it the capital of the eastern half of the Roman empire, and changed its name to Constantinopolis. It remained the capital of the eastern empire until it was taken by the Turks in 1453; *Salmysenus*, one of the earliest colonies of Miletus; *Apollonia*, likewise a colony of Miletus, had a celebrated temple to Apollo; *Messambria*, an important town at the eastern end of Mount *Hæmus*, a colony of Byzantium and Chalcedon, founded in the reign of Darius. The most important towns in the interior of Thrace are:—*Hadrianopolis*, on the *Hebrus*, founded by the Emperor Hadrian on the site of an ancient Thracian town, was, next to Constantinople, the principal city of the Eastern empire; *Philippopolis*, on the Upper *Hebrus*, founded by Philip of Macedonia, on three hills, whence it is sometimes called *Trimontium*.

3. **ILLYRICUM, ILLYRIA, or ILLYRIIS**, an extensive country stretching along the shores of the Adriatic, from the *Acroceraunian* mountains in the south almost to the river *Savus* in the north; bounded in the north by *Pannonia*, and in the east by *Moesia* and Macedonia. The northern part,

from the sea to the river *Drinus*, was inhabited by several barbarous tribes, and comprised *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*, together with the numerous islands along the coast. The southern part, sometimes called *Illyria Græca*, contained several Greek colonies; and its inhabitants, such as the *Damaretæ* and *Eordæi*, were more civilized than their northern neighbours. This part of the country was annexed to Macedonia by Philip. The piracy in which its inhabitants indulged brought them into collision with the Romans. In A.C. 167 it became a Roman province, while the north of *Illyricum* was not reduced to that condition until the time of Augustus.

The principal towns of *Illyricum* are:—*Epidaurum*, a Greek colony; *Scodra*, a very important town on the southern shore of lake *Labeatis*, was the residence of the last Illyrian king *Genthius*; *Lissus*, a Greek colony; *Dyrrachium*, previously called *Epidamnus*, a colony of *Corcyra*, was the principal port on the Adriatic for vessels coming from Italy, whence it became a most important commercial place; *Apollonia*, near the mouth of the river *Aous*, a colony of *Corcyraeans* and *Corinthians*. Its port was nearly as much frequented as that of *Dyrrachium*; and in the last century B.C. it was a great seat of learning as well as of commerce.

The countries of *Pannonia*, between the *Savus* and the *Danube*, *Moesia*, in the north of Macedonia and Thrace, and bounded on the north by the *Danube*, and *Dacia*, on the north of the *Danube*, did not acquire historical importance until the time of the Roman empire.

#### MAP V.—IMPERIUM ROMANUM.

The Roman empire, one of the largest that history knows of, arose from the very smallest beginnings—a little town on the *Palatine*, one of the seven hills that were subsequently enclosed within the walls of the city of Rome. This city soon became the mistress of the surrounding territory; and in A.C. 272 she had subdued all Italy, with the exception of the northern part, called *Gallia Cisalpina*, which was then not considered as a part of Italy.

The first country out of Italy conquered by the Romans was the island of *Sicily*, in A.C. 241. It was constituted as a Roman province, governed by a prætor annually sent there from Rome. The same system was afterwards followed in all the extra-Italian countries, which either immediately, or soon after their conquest, were constituted as Roman provinces, and governed by prætors or pro-consuls. The empire attained its greatest extent towards the end of the reign of Trajan, about A.D. 117, at which time it was divided into a large number of provinces. In the reign of Augustus, A.C. 31 to A.D. 14, all the provinces were divided into two classes—those governed by the emperor himself, through his lieutenants; and those of which the governors were appointed by the Senate; the former being, of course, always the more important ones.

The following is a list of the provinces in the chronological order of their foundation:—

- B.C.
- 241, *Sicilia*.
- 238, *Sardinia* and *Corsica*.
- 229, *Corcyra*, and the western coast of Macedonia.
- 224, *Gallia Cisalpina*, to which, in 206, *Venetia* was added.
- 205, *Tarracensis* and *Betica*, in Spain.
- 189, *Ætolia* and *Acarnania*.
- 177, *Istria*.
- 167, The coast of *Dalmatia*.
- 146, Macedonia, *Achaia*, and Africa, the territory of Carthage.
- 138, *Lucretania*.
- 130, The *Thracian Chersonesus*.
- 129, Asia, comprising *Mysia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*.
- 123, The *Bæaric Islands*, (*Majorca* and *Minorca*.)
- 120, *Pamphylia*, and soon after *Phrygia*.
- 118, *Narbonensis*, in the south of Gaul.
- 78, *Dardania*.
- Bithynia and *Cyrenaica*.

B.C.

- 63, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Paphlagonia*, and part of *Pontus*.
- 57, *Cyprus*.
- 54, *Aquitania*, *Belgica*, and *Germania Superior*, (the western bank of the Upper Rhine.)
- 51, *Creta*.
- 49, *Phrygia*.
- 39, *Germania Inferior*, (the western bank of the Lower Rhine.)
- 34, *Liburnia* and the interior of *Dalmatia*.
- 30, *Egypt*.
- 29, *Upper Moesia*, to which, in A.D. 6, *Lower Moesia* was added.
- 25, *Galatia* and *Lycaonia*, in Asia, and *Numidia*, in Africa.
- 15, *Rætia*, *Vindelicia*, and *Noricum*; the interior of *Paphlagonia* and *Pontus Galaticus*.

A.D.

- 8, *Pannonia*.
- 17, *Cappadocia*.
- 42, *Mauretania*.
- 44, The southern part of Britain, to which, in 85, the northern part was added; in the same year *Lycia*, *Rhodus*, and *Judæa* became Roman provinces.
- 46, *Thracia*.
- 64, *Pontus Polemoniæus*, *Armenia Minor*.
- 73, *Commagene*.
- 80, *Cœlesyria*.
- 90, *Agri Decumates*, in the south-west of Germany.
- 106, *Arabia* and *Palmyra*.
- 165, *Mesopotamia*.

After this time a few more provinces were added, and others were lost. The divisions of the countries also were altered from time to time. In the end, the empire was over-run by Teutonic barbarians, and the provinces were lost, one after another, until, in A.D. 476, the Western empire ceased to exist; while the Eastern, or Greek empire, with its capital Constantinople, continued its miserable existence until conquered by the Turks in A.D. 1453.

The Roman empire, in the reign of Trajan, thus extended from the Atlantic to the river *Tigris* in the East, comprising the whole of southern Europe as far north as the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, possessing even beyond these rivers the *Agri Decumates* and *Dacia*, and all England; while in the south it embraced part of *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and the whole of the north coast of Africa.

## MAP VI.—GRÆCIA, properly HELLAS.

Greece comprises nearly the whole of the south-eastern peninsula of Europe, from the Cambunian mountains in the north to the southern extremity of Peloponnesus, which itself is a peninsula, connected with the northern or continental part by the Isthmus of Corinth. To this must be added the numerous islands surrounding Greece on all sides. The whole, therefore, naturally divides itself into three parts—Northern, or Continental Greece, Peloponnesus, and the Islands. Greece was one of the most favoured countries in the ancient world; being surrounded by the sea on three sides, and possessing excellent harbours, it has the most easy communication with all parts of the world.

The principal mountains in the north are the Cambunian Mountains, from which Mount Pindus, forming as it were the back-bone of continental Greece, branches off almost at a right angle and runs south, sending off branches in different directions, until it comes to an end in the promontory of Sardinia, in the south of Attica. In Peloponnesus the mountain system is more complicate; Arcadia, its central part, may be called its highlands; and from its heights of Erymanthus and Olympe, two ranges proceed southward, ending in the promontories of Tsenarum and Malea. Its chief rivers are:—the Peneius, in Thessaly, discharging itself through the vale of Tempe into the Ægean; the Achelous, flowing from north to south into the Ionian Sea; the Aous and Thyamis, in Epirus; the Alpheius, in Elis; the Pamisus, in Messenia; and the Eurotas, in Laconia. Most of the other rivers have only short courses, and many are in summer quite dry. Among the lakes, which are rather numerous, the most remarkable are—Boebeis in Thessaly, and the Copais in Boeotia, with its subterraneous passage into the Euripus. The inhabitants of Greece belonged to the Aryan race.

## I.—NORTHERN, OR CONTINENTAL GREECE.

This part of Hellas is divided into a number of separate countries or districts:—

1. **EPIRUS**, bounded in the north by Illyricum, in the east by Macedonia and Thessaly, in the south by the territory of Ambracia, and in the west by the sea. It was much less densely peopled than other parts of Greece. Its largest river is the Aous; but we may also notice the Achelous, Charadros, and Thyamis. The inhabitants of Epirus consisted of a variety of tribes, some of which seem not to have belonged to the genuine Greek race. The best known among them are the Chaones, Thesproti, Molossi, and Athamaneæ.

The most ancient and famous town in Epirus was Dodona, at the southern extremity of Lake Pambozia, with its celebrated oracle of Zeus. In later times it lost its importance in consequence of the paramount influence acquired by the oracle of Delphi. Among the other large towns we may mention Ambracia, on the river Aratthus, in the south of Epirus; it was a colony of Corinth, and rose to great prosperity. King Pyrrhus made it his capital. Augustus transferred its inhabitants to Nicopolis, on the coast, which he founded to commemorate his victory of Actium; Butrintum, opposite to Corcyra, an ancient place, which flourished even as late as the days of the Romans; Pandosia, known from the history of Alexander of Epirus, who perished in Italy; Cassiope, among the ruins of which there is a large theatre in good preservation; Onchesmus, north of Cassiope, with a good harbour; Oricum, near the Acroceraunian headland, a strongly fortified place, was destroyed during the civil wars of the Romans. The other towns of Epirus are not of much historical importance.

2. **THESSALIA**, the largest and most fertile of all the countries of Greece, was bounded in the west by Epirus, in the north by Macedonia, in the east by the Ægean, and in the south by the bays of Pagassæ and Malia. The country is a vast plain, surrounded by the Cambunian range, Mount Pindus, Olympus, and Ossa, between the last two of which the Peneius flows into the sea. In the south it is shut in by Mount Othrys. The eastern coast district, from Mount Ossa to the Bay of Pagassæ, bore the name of Magnesia. The southern valley, between Mounts Othrys and Oeta, is watered by the Spercheius. But the chief river of the country is the Peneius, with numerous tributaries.

Thessaly was originally inhabited by a variety of Greek tribes, inhabiting separate districts, which derived their names from these tribes or from some feature of the district itself, viz.:—Hestiotia, Pelasgiotia, Thessalioia, Phthiotia, Magnesia, Dolopia, Oeta, (about Mount Oeta,) and Malia, the coast district about the Malian bay, to which may be added the northern district of Tripolis. In B.C. 344 the whole of Thessaly became subject to Macedonia, and in the end it had, like the rest of Greece, to recognise the supremacy of Rome.

The chief towns of Thessaly were:—Lamia, north of the Malian gulf, near which the Greeks carried on the Lamian war in B.C. 323 against Antipater; Pharsalus, near which, in B.C. 48, Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey; Hypatia, in the valley of the Spercheius, whose inhabitants were notorious as sorcerers, and skilled in the use of poisons; Gomphi, near a mountain pass leading from Epirus into Thessaly; Gonnia, or Gonni, near the vale of Tempe, a strong fortress; Larissa, a large city on the Peneius, the residence of the Aleuada, one of the great aristocratic or ruling families of Thessaly, became in Roman times the capital of the whole country; Phersæ, not far from the Bay of Pagassæ—Pagassæ being, in fact, the port of Phersæ—was, next to Larissa, the most important town of Thessaly; Scotussa, near the famous hills called Cynosephala, where Philip of Macedonia was defeated by the Romans in B.C. 197; Demetrias, a very strong fortress, founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, one of the fetters of Greece under the Macedonians.

3. **ACARNANIA**, in the west of Greece, bounded in the north by the Gulf of Ambracia, in the east and south by Ætolia, from which it is separated by the river Achelous. The country has no very high hills, nor any river of consequence, but is very fertile. On the coast there were several Corinthian colonies; but the Acarnanians themselves do not act any prominent part in the history of Greece, and were always behind the rest of the Greeks in intellectual culture, though they were excellent soldiers. Acarnania has some celebrated headlands, such as Leucate, in the south of the peninsula of Leucas; and Actium, at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf, where, in B.C. 31, Augustus gained his great victory over Antony. The various towns seem to have formed a confederation under one government. The largest and most important among them was Stratus, on the Achelous, which was the capital of Acarnania. Among the other towns we may mention Argos Amphiochicum. When Augustus, after his victory at Actium, built Nicopolis, the inhabitants of Argos and several other towns were transferred to the new settlement; Anactorium, a Corinthian colony on the Ambracian Gulf; Alyzia, also a Corinthian colony, with a famous temple and statue of Heracles; Ceniadsæ, whose possession was frequently contested by the Ætolians and Acarnanians, but the Romans gave it to the latter and fortified it; Leucas, on the north-east coast of the peninsula of Leucas, was a Corinthian colony. At first this peninsula was connected with the mainland by a marshy isthmus, through which the Corinthians cut a canal, and thus changed Leucas into an island.

4. **ÆTOLIA**, a large country surrounded by Acarnania, the sea, the Ozolian Locria, Doris, and Thessaly. The country originally bearing this name was bounded in the west by the Achelous, and in the east by the Evénus; but it was subsequently extended farther east. Ætolia is, on the whole, a rough and unproductive country, but the maritime districts in the south consist of very fertile plains. It contains one lake of very considerable extent, Lake Trichonia, and other smaller lakes occur near the coast. The chief rivers are the Achelous, the largest river in Greece, which separated Ætolia from Acarnania, and the Evénus. The southern promontory is called Antirrhion, opposite to the Rhien, in Achaia, between which there is the narrow entrance to the Corinthian Gulf. The Ætolians were indeed genuine Greeks, but did not attain the same degree of civilization as the rest, whence they are sometimes considered as barbarians.

The most important towns were:—Calydon, famous in the ancient legends as the scene of the Calydonian hunt; its decay dates from the time of Augustus; Pleuron, on the west of Calydon, a very ancient city; Thermum, at the foot of the Panætolian hills, famous for its hot springs. When the

Ætolian League was formed against Macedonia, Thermum was the capital of the Confederacy, and the place of meeting for the deputies from other parts; Chalcia, Pylene, and Olenus, are towns of less importance.

5. DORIS, one of the smallest States of Greece, on the east of Ætolia, is shut in on all sides by mountains except in the east; it has no rivers of any consequence, and contained only four small towns, Erineus, Boium, Pindus, and Cytinium. The inhabitants are said to have conquered and peopled the greater part of Peloponnesus, many of the islands, and the south-west corner of Asia Minor.

6. LOCRIIS. This name belongs to two distinct provinces of Greece; the one forms the coast country on the Maliac Gulf and the Euripus, and is itself divided into the country of the Epicnemidian Locrians, and the Opuntian Locrians. The second Locris, inhabited by the Ozolian Locrians, is bounded in the north by Ætolia and Doris, and in the south by the Corinthian Gulf. These three Locrians must at one time have formed one tribe of Greeks, but were separated, for reasons unknown to us; after which each of the two followed its own course and mode of life, the Ozolian Locrians being always described as less civilized than their northern kinsmen.

The Opuntian Locrians derived the name from the town of Opus, at some distance from the sea. The Epicnemidian Locrians were so called from Mount Cnemis, which separated them from Phocis. Their chief town was Thronium. The district is memorable in history on account of the famous pass of Thermopylae, between the hills and the sea, where Leonidas, in B.C. 480, offered a heroic resistance to the invading hosts of the Persians. Near this place were hot springs and the town of Anthela, where the Amphictyonic Council met once every year.

The Ozolian Locrians derived their name from the smell of the undressed skins which in ancient times they are said to have worn as clothes. The country is for the most part mountainous and unproductive. The principal towns are:—Amphissa, in the eastern part of the country; it was destroyed by Philip of Macedonia during the sacred war in B.C. 338, but was afterwards restored. The town next in importance was Naupactus, on the south-west coast, with an excellent harbour. In B.C. 455 it was in the hands of the Athenians, who allowed the exiled Messenians to settle there. The remaining towns of Locris, such as Ceanthia, Tolophon, Anticyra, and some others, were little more than villages.

7. PHOCIS, bounded in the east by the Opuntian, in the north by the Epicnemidian Locrians, in the west by Doris and the Ozolian Locrians, and in the south by the Corinthian gulf, was, on the whole, a mountainous and unproductive country. Mount Parnassus, in the centre, rises to a height of about 7000 feet, and sends out branches in several directions. The principal river is the Cephissus, passing from Doris through Phocis into Boeotia, the valley of which, and the district round the Bay of Crissa, are the most fertile parts of the country. Phocis had to suffer much from so-called sacred wars, during, and in consequence of which, most of its towns were razed to the ground.

The chief town of Phocis, to which mainly it owes its celebrity in history, was Delphi, anciently called Pytho, situated on a southern slope of Mount Parnassus. It contained the most famous oracle of Apollo, in whose temple a small opening in the ground was believed to exist, from which an intoxicating vapour arose. A priestess, affected by the exhalation, uttered unintelligible sounds, which the priests wrote down and interpreted as the oracles of the god. The temple was enormously wealthy, rich donations being given by the grateful pilgrims who visited Delphi to consult the oracle. But these treasures were squandered by the Phocians during the sacred wars. Near the town, which was not very large, the Pythian games were celebrated in honour of Apollo. Its inhabitants were Dorians, and the management of the town and temple was in the hands of a few Dorian families. Delphi is described by the poets as the centre or navel of the earth. Other towns were:—Cirrha, the port town of Delphi, whose inhabitants became notorious for extorting money from the pilgrims going to Delphi; in consequence of this their town was destroyed by the order of the Amphictyonic Council; Anticyra, at the head of the bay which derived its name from it, was celebrated for the production and preparation of the plant nasturtium; Ambrysus, fortified town at the foot of Mount Cirphis; Daulis

plays an important part in the ancient Greek legends; Absa, in the north-east of Phocis, contained an ancient temple and oracle of Apollo; Elatea, next to Delphi the most important town of Phocis, near a pass of Mount Cnemis, and on a road leading to the north of Greece, whence Elatea was much exposed to attacks from the north. The other towns of Phocis are of little historical importance.

8. BŒOTIA is surrounded on two sides by the sea, the Euripus and the Corinthian Gulf, and on the other sides it is shut in by mountains, Cithæron and Parnes in the south, and the Helicon in the west. The country contains extensive and fertile plains, especially those traversed by the rivers Asopus and Cephissus. The central part contains the marshy lake Copais. The river Cephissus, which forms Lake Copais, issues from it, and through a subterranean passage (Catabothra) flows into the Euripus. The inhabitants are often spoken of as dull and stupid. They belonged to the Ætolian branch of the Greek nation, and are said to have come from Thessaly, and to have expelled many of the original inhabitants, such as the Minyans and Cadmeans. The whole of Bœotia formed a confederation of several independent states, with Thebes at their head, and the government was generally aristocratic.

The capital of Bœotia was Thebes, on the small river Iamenus. Its acropolis, called Cadmea, was said to have been founded by the Phœnician Cadmus, and around it was built the city of Thebes. No city is more famous in legendary history than this. It was at first governed by kings, and after the abolition of royalty, its government was at first aristocratic, but in the end it became utterly democratic. In historical times Thebes only once occupies a prominent place in the affairs of Greece, when Pelopidas and Epaminondas defended their country against the Spartans. After the battle of Chæroneia, Thebes fell into the hands of the Macedonians; and when it attempted to shake off the yoke, it was destroyed by Alexander the Great in B.C. 336. It was, indeed, rebuilt, but under the Romans it gradually declined. It was the birthplace of the poet Pindar. Among the other towns of Bœotia we may mention Orchomenus, surnamed the Minyan, on the river Cephissus, a very ancient city, which in early times appears to have exercised the supremacy over many other towns. In B.C. 367 it was destroyed by the Thebans, and, though rebuilt, never recovered its former greatness; Chæroneia, famous for the battles fought in its neighbourhood, in the last of which, in B.C. 338, Philip of Macedonia gave the final blow to the independence of Greece. It was the birthplace of Plutarch; Lebadea, famous for an oracular cave of Trophonius; Coronea, likewise famed for several battles fought in the neighbourhood; Haliartus was destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 480, but being rebuilt and enjoying considerable prosperity, was finally destroyed by the Romans in B.C. 170; Thespis was burned to the ground by the Persians on account of the brave resistance offered by its inhabitants to them at Thermopylae. The town was famous for the statue of Eros by Praxiteles, on account of which many strangers visited Thespis; Leuctra, between Thespis and Plataea, is known in history for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans; Plataea, was destroyed by the Persians, and near its site was fought the great battle by which the Persians were finally driven out of Greece. Its site was then declared sacred and inviolable, and the surviving inhabitants were richly rewarded by the Greeks. It was then rebuilt, but was twice destroyed in later times, so that in the end it was little better than a village; Tanagra is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and became an important commercial place; Aulis, the port town from which the Greek fleet is said to have sailed against Troy; not far from it was a place called Anthedon, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

9. ATTICA, in history the most important of the countries of Greece, was separated in the north from Bœotia by Mounts Cithæron and Parnes, while on all other sides it was surrounded by the sea. It is for the most part mountainous, and not very productive; but the energy and genius of its inhabitants effected such changes that some of the poets describe it as the most blessed country in the world. The greatest plain is that of Marathon, in the north-east, next to which that of Eleusis, and one in the neighbourhood of Athens down to Cape Zoster, deserve to be mentioned. The hills furnished excellent marble, and the mines of Laurium produced a considerable amount of silver. The peninsula of



Attica terminates in Cape Sunium, on which there stood a splendid temple of Athena, of which some columns are still standing. The principal river is the Cephissus. The inhabitants of Attica belonged to the Ionian branch of the Greek nation. The country was originally divided into several independent little states, which are said to have been united into one by Theseus, who also made Athens the capital of the whole country. This city, the most illustrious in the ancient world, was situated between the rivers Cephissus and Ilissus, a few miles from the sea. On its north-eastern side was Mount Lycabettus, and on the south-eastern Mount Hymettus. The most ancient part of the city stood on a rock rising out of the plain, and forming the acropolis, around which a lower city was gradually formed. It was destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 480, but was afterwards rebuilt, and adorned with the most splendid temples and public buildings the world has ever seen, though private houses continued to be small and insignificant. The streets were narrow and irregular. Even when Greece had lost its independence Athens remained a flourishing city. Political life being extinct, it became, in the time of the Romans, the resort of philosophers and men of learning, and was visited by young men from all parts for the purpose of study. Athens had three harbours, the principal one being Peiræus, which in the course of time became a large port-town, and, like Athens, was surrounded with walls by Themistocles. The port-town was connected with the city by two long walls, between which communication with the sea was kept open. The city itself embraced several other hills besides the acropolis, such as the hill of the Nymphs and the Pnyx. Several Roman emperors did much to preserve and increase the attractions of Athens, but in the reign of Arcadius and Honorius the Goths reduced it almost to a heap of ruins.

The more important among the many other places of Attica were:—*Eleusis*, on the coast of the plain of Thria, possessed a magnificent temple of Demeter, in honour of whom the Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated; *Eleuthera*, on the road to Thebes in the north-west of Attica; *Acharnæ*, whose inhabitants carried on a considerable trade in charcoal; *Marathon*, in the plain in the north-east of Attica, celebrated for the great victory gained there, in B.C. 490, by the Athenians over the Persians; *Phyle*, a mountain fortress near the Boeotian frontier, where *Thrasybulus*, in B.C. 403, assembled his fellow-exiles, and put an end to the rule of the thirty tyrants; *Rhamnus*, on the east coast, contained a temple of *Nemesis* and a statue by *Pheidias*; *Brauron*, celebrated for its worship of the *Jaurian Artemis*. Other towns of less historical importance are *Oropus*, *Prasia*, *Æxone*, *Hala*, *Anaphlystos*, &c.

10. *MEGARIS*, in the north-west of Attica, and one of the smallest States of Greece, is very mountainous, except in the central part. The original inhabitants seem to have been Ionians. They were conquered by the Dorians, and adopted the Doric institutions and form of government. The chief town was *Megara*, situated between two small streams, became in the course of time a populous and prosperous place. Its port, *Nissa*, was connected with the city by two long walls. It sent out many colonies, and had a long struggle with Athens for the possession of *Salamis*. The city was destroyed by the Romans, and never recovered from the blow. There were a few other towns in *Megaris*, such as *Page* and *Eglesthera*.

## II.—PELOPONNESUS.

*Peloponnesus* is the name of the great southern peninsula of Greece, deriving its name from the mythical king *Pelops*. The great body of the inhabitants consisted in the earliest times of Achæans, most of whom were subdued during the immigration of the Dorians, about B.C. 1100; but others, expelling the Ionians from the north coast of the peninsula, took possession of it, and gave it the name of *Achaia*, which it bore ever after. The whole of the peninsula, like continental Greece, was divided into a number of separate countries or districts:—

1. *CORINTHIA*.—The territory of Corinth embraced the isthmus and a portion of *Peloponnesus*. In the north and south the country is hilly, but in the centre it is a plain from which the solitary rock of *Acrocorinthus* rises to the height of 1900 feet. The inhabitants belonged to the *Æolian* branch of the Greek nation, but after the Doric conquest of *Peloponnesus*, all political power passed into the hands of the Dorians, and the *Æolians* became their subjects.

The principal city was *Corinthus* or *Corinth*, at the foot of *Acrocorinthus*, which formed its acropolis. It was one of the most splendid and wealthy cities of Greece, and had two ports, *Cenchreæ* on the Saronic Gulf, and *Lechæon* on the Corinthian Gulf, so as to command both seas. This favourable position made it a most important commercial city, but its inhabitants were given to luxury and licentiousness. In B.C. 146 it was destroyed by the Romans, who carried its art treasures to Rome. It was rebuilt in B.C. 46 by *Julius Cæsar*, who peopled it with homeless people from all parts; but it never recovered its former prosperity. Another town in *Corinthia* was *Schoenus*, near which the *Isthmian* games were celebrated in honour of *Poseidon*. The other places of the country were little more than villages.

2. *PHLIASIA*, the territory of the city of *Phlius*, which formed a little state by itself. It was a Doric state. The city itself was situated in the centre of the district, at the foot of a high hill.

3. *SICYONIA*, the territory of the city of *Sicyon*, near the coast of the Corinthian gulf, is sometimes regarded as a part of *Achaia*. The original city was situated in a plain a little to the west of the river *Asopus*; but this city was destroyed by *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, and a new one was built on higher ground nearer the acropolis. The inhabitants were Dorians, but cultivated the fine arts at a very early period. In the time of the Romans the place gradually decayed.

4. *ACHAIA*, the coast land in the north of *Peloponnesus*, bordering in the south on *Elis* and *Arcadia*. The eastern part is very narrow, but becomes broader towards the west. From *Arcadia* it is separated by lofty mountains, which slope down towards the sea. The western part contains some fertile plains, but, generally speaking, the country is poor and unproductive. The promontory of *Rhion* is that part of *Achaia* which is nearest continental Greece, and that of *Araxus* forms the extreme west of the country. *Achaia* has several rivers, such as the *Larissus*, which separates it from *Elis*; the *Pierus*, the *Selinus*, and others; but none are of any importance. The original inhabitants of the country were Ionians, but at the time of the Dorian conquest they were dislodged by Achæans, who had been driven from their own homes by the Dorians. They were at first governed by kings, but when royalty was abolished a democratic form of government was established, and twelve Achæan towns formed a confederacy for mutual protection. They do not often appear during the brightest period of Greek history, but in the time of the Macedonians they formed a league, which was also joined by other states, against their northern enemy. When the Romans made Greece a Roman province, they gave the name of *Achaia* to the whole of it.

The principal towns were:—*Dyme*, on the bay of *Patræ*, of which ruins still exist; *Patræ*, on the south of Cape *Rhion*, was originally a place of no importance till after the battle of *Actium*, when *Augustus* enlarged it, by transferring to it the inhabitants of *Dyme*; it then became a flourishing commercial place; *Pharæ*, was added by *Augustus* to the territory of *Patræ*; *Ægium*, on the Corinthian gulf, near which were held the meetings of the Achæan league; *Helice* and *Bura*, ancient places on the coast, were swallowed up by the sea during an earthquake in B.C. 373; *Ægæ*, with its famous temple of *Poseidon*; *Ægira*, chief port of *Achaia*; *Pellene*, the most eastern town of *Achaia*, whose inhabitants in early times are said to have peopled the peninsula of *Pallene*, in the south of *Thrace*. The other towns of *Achaia* are of little historical importance.

5. *ARGOLIS*, the north-eastern peninsula of *Peloponnesus*, bordering in the west on *Arcadia*, in the north on *Corinthia*, and surrounded on the other sides by the sea. This country is the scene of many of the early legends of Greek story; it was at first divided into several small kingdoms, such as those of *Argos*, *Mycenæ*, and *Tiryns*, but afterwards each of its chief towns ruled over the neighbouring territory. The eastern and western parts are mountainous, but the city of *Argos* was situated in an extensive plain. The principal rivers are the *Inachus*, and the *Charadrus*, its tributary; the other rivers are little more than mountain torrents. The plain of *Argos*, in summer, is much in want of moisture. The earliest inhabitants we know of were Achæans, who for a long time resisted the Doric invaders, until in the end the whole became one of the Doric states.

The chief towns were:—*Argos* or *Argi*, sometimes sur-



named the Achæan, to distinguish it from other towns of the same name, was situated not far from the river Inachus, in a plain, which is the largest in Peloponnesus. Its citadel was called Larissa, and its port-town was Nauplia. Argos was one of the most ancient cities of Greece, probably founded by Pelasgians. It contained many splendid temples, the most famous of which was that of Hera, at some distance from the city. Mycenæ, north of Argos, a very ancient city, surrounded with Cyclopean walls. In the Homeric poems it appears as the capital of Agamemnon, but afterwards it decayed, and was finally destroyed by the Argives. There are still some interesting remains of this ancient place, as the so-called treasure-house of Atreus, and the lion gate, which contains a specimen of the most ancient sculpture; Tiryns, likewise a very ancient place, with strong Cyclopean fortifications, was also destroyed by the Argives, and its inhabitants transferred to Argos; Epidaurum, on the coast of the Saronic gulf, famous for its temple of Asclepius—it was situated some distance from the town, and was visited by numerous invalids in search of health; Troezen, on the Saronic gulf, was always a town of some importance, and full of splendid temples and works of art; Hermione, on the south coast, an ancient and flourishing town, especially celebrated for its temple of Demeter; Nemea, in a valley in the north of Argolis, celebrated for the Nemean games, which were held there in honour of Zeus; Cleonæ, in the north-east of the country, formed an independent state. Round the coasts of Argolis there are several small islands, among which Calauria and Hydrea deserve to be specially mentioned.

6. **ARCADIA**, the central part of Peloponnesus, is shut in and traversed by lofty mountains, so that it forms the highlands of the Peloponnesus. Many of the mountains are wild and bleak, and the valleys small, and not very fertile. The principal mountains are:—Cyllene, Erymanthus, Parrhasius, Stymphalia, &c. The principal rivers are the Alpheius, the Ladon, its tributary, and the Helisson. Some of the smaller rivers, being shut in by mountains, have to force their way through subterranean passages in the rocks.

The inhabitants of Arcadia, being protected by their mountains, were the same from time immemorial, and were not conquered by the Dorians; they led a pastoral life, and always preserved their ancient manners, being little affected by the civilization of their neighbours.

The most ancient and largest of the Arcadian towns was Mantinea, near which two famous battles were fought, in the latter of which Epaminondas lost his life in B.C. 362. In A.C. 222 the town was taken by Antigonus Doson, who changed its name into Antigoneia, which it retained until the time of Hadrian, who restored the ancient name, and adorned the place with temples and monuments of his favourite Antinous, who claimed to be descended from the Mantineians. Orchomenum, celebrated for its excellent breed of sheep; Pheneus, from which Evander is said to have emigrated to Italy; Megalopolis, the most recent and southern city of Arcadia, was built, in A.C. 371, against the Spartans on the Helisson, and is said to have been peopled by the inhabitants of thirty-eight other towns; it was the birthplace of Polybius and Philopomen; Tegea, in the south-east of Arcadia, a very ancient and important place, contained a most magnificent temple of Athena, with an ivory statue of the goddess; Phigalia, in the south-west, celebrated for a splendid temple of Apollo in its neighbourhood, some interesting sculptures of which are preserved in the British Museum. The remaining towns of Arcadia are of less historical importance.

7. **ELIS**, on the west coast of Peloponnesus, separated from Achaia by the river Larissus, and from Messenia in the south by the Neda. The hills of Elis are mere offshoots of the Arcadian mountains sloping down to the plain, which forms a large sea-board. The principal rivers are the Peneius and the Alpheius, which latter in legendary story is described as connected with the well Arethusa, near Syracuse, in Sicily. At the Doric conquest, the Epeians, the original inhabitants of the country, are said to have united with the invading Ætolians, and thus to have formed the nation of the Eleans. The chief city of the country was Elis, on a height close to the river Peneius, which became a splendid and populous place, with many temples and shrines; Cyllene, the port-town of Elis; Pylos, perhaps the residence of the Homeric Odysseus, on the river Peneius; another town of the same

name was situated in the south on the sea-coast; Olympia, on the Alpheius, was not a town but a district, containing the great temple of Zeus, near which the Olympian games were celebrated, and which was surrounded by a sacred grove called Altis. There were no doubt many other buildings for the accommodation of visitors, but they did not form a civic community. Some of the spots connected with the Olympian games can still be discerned. Other towns, such as Pisa, Lepreum, and Samicum, are of less importance.

8. **MESSENIA**, the south-western part of Peloponnesus, was separated from Laconia by Mount Taygetus. The central part of the country is a most fertile valley or plain, traversed by the river Pamisus. Altogether Messenia was perhaps the most fertile country of Greece. Its original inhabitants, the Achæans, were conquered by the Dorians, but treated mildly; and the Spartans, coveting the possession of the rich country, reduced, in A.C. 668, the Messenians to the condition of helots or slaves, and took possession of their lands. In this condition the country remained until A.C. 369, when Epaminondas restored the country and its inhabitants to independence.

Messene, the capital of the country, was built by Epaminondas, in A.C. 369, on a mountain between two plains; its acropolis bore the name of Ithome, a strong fortress, which acts a most prominent part in the wars with the Spartans. The most famous town on the west coast is Pylos, opposite the island Sphacteria, which in all probability was the residence of King Nestor. Other towns are the mountain fortress of Ira, in the north; Methone; Asine; and Stenyclerus, celebrated for the fertility of the plain in which it was situated.

9. **LACONIA**, the southernmost part of Peloponnesus, terminating in the west in Cape Tamarum, and in the east in Cape Malea. The country is traversed from north to south by two ranges of mountains; in the west by Mount Taygetus, and in the east by Mount Parnon, between which lies the great valley of the river Eurotas. This valley was very fertile. On the western bank of the Eurotas was situated the chief city of Laconia, called Sparta. During the Doric conquest the Achæans were reduced partly to the condition of subjects, and partly to that of slaves to the conquerors; and the dominant class took up its abode at Sparta. This city was for a long time unprotected by walls, the valour and warlike character of its inhabitants being thought sufficient for its protection; but during the Macedonian period it was fortified. The city contained a number of splendid temples and public buildings. Gythium, its port-town and naval arsenal, was at a considerable distance from the city, on the west of the mouth of the Eurotas. Other towns in Laconia were:—Amyclæ, south of Sparta, famous for its temple of Apollo, with a magnificent throne of the god; Helos, on the south-east side of the Eurotas, from which the Spartan helots are supposed to have derived their name; Epidaurum Limesa, celebrated for its worship of Asclepius; Sellasia, north-east of Sparta, where, in A.C. 221, a great battle was fought between the Spartans and Macedonians; Carys, in the north of Laconia, from which the female figures in architecture, Caryatides, are supposed to have derived their name. Other Laconian towns are not of much historical importance.

### III.—THE GREEK ISLANDS.

1. **Islands about the Coasts of Greece.** The northernmost island on the western coast is Corcyra, the modern Corfu; it is about thirty-eight miles in length, and is on the whole mountainous, but has also some fertile valleys. The principal town of the island was Corcyra, with its port Hyllaicus; the only other town was Cassiopa. Corcyra was colonized by Corinthians about A.C. 700, and soon became a rich and powerful commercial city, which itself founded many colonies on the mainland opposite. During a civil war, in A.C. 431, the Corcyraeans ruined their own prosperity. Both in the north and south of Corcyra there is a number of smaller islands, such as Othronos, Ericusa, Malibaca, &c.

2. **Leucas**, opposite the north-west coast of Acarnania, was originally connected with the mainland by an isthmus, through which the Corinthians cut a canal, and near it they founded the town of Leucas, which for a time was a flourishing place, until, in A.C. 197, it was taken and plundered by the Romans. The island contained two other

small towns, Phara and Hellomenus. South of the island there is a small group of islets called the Taphian Islands.

3. Cephallenia, the largest of the islands on the west of Greece, is called by Homer Same or Samos. The island is very mountainous, and on the top of one of the heights called Mount Aenos was a temple of Zeus. Cephallenia contained four small towns, whence it is called tetrapolis, but none of them plays any great part in Greek history.

4. Ithaca, a small rocky island between Cephallenia and the mainland, is celebrated in early legends as the residence of Odysseus. The island contained only one town, on the isthmus connecting the northern with the southern part. Between the island and the mainland is a group of islands called the Echinades, about the mouth of the Achelous.

5. Zacynthus, off the coast of Elis, a richly wooded island, was, and is still celebrated for its wells of fluid naphtha near its south coast. It contained only one town, bearing the same name as the island, but is said to have founded the town of Saguntum in Spain.

6. Sphacteria, a small uninhabited island in front of the bay of Pylos, owes its celebrity to the fact that in B.C. 425 a body of 400 Spartans was captured there by the Athenian Cleon.

7. Oytbera, a rocky island off the south-eastern coast of Laconia, contains scarcely any part fit for agriculture. It was successively owned by Phœnicians, Argives, Lacedæmonians, and Athenians. It contained two places scarcely more than villages, but had a famous temple of Aphrodite, whose worship had been introduced there from Phœnicia.

On the east coast of Peloponnesus we meet with a considerable number of small islands, the most famous of which is that of Hydrea.

In the Saronic gulf we have, close to the coast of Argolis, the island of Calauria, where Demosthenes sought an asylum and took poison in B.C. 322.

8. Ægina, in the centre of the Saronic gulf, was taken possession of by Dorians from Epidaurus, and became a little independent state of considerable maritime power. It suffered much during the Peloponnesian war, and never afterwards entirely recovered. It contained one town of the same name; and on a hill in the south-east there was a temple of Zeus Panhellenius, most interesting sculptures from which are in the museum at Munich. It is worthy of note that Ægina was the seat of a great school of art.

9. Salamis, in front of the bay of Eleusis, is traversed by a chain of hills, but also contains much fertile land. The possession of the island was long a matter of dispute between Athens and Megara, but ultimately it fell into the hands of the Athenians, in which condition it remained until the Macedonian time. It contained one town of the same name as the island, and is famous in history for the great naval battle fought there between the Greeks and Persians in B.C. 490.

10. Eubœa, the largest island in the Ægean, stretching along the coast of Greece, from which it is separated by the Euripus, or the Eubœan Sea. It is traversed in its whole length by a range of mountains, some of which rise to about 7000 feet. The east coast is particularly rocky and dangerous, but the island also contains rich and fertile plains and valleys. The greater part of the island was inhabited by Ionians, and its principal towns, Chalcis and Eretria, were Athenian colonies. After the Persian wars, Eubœa became dependent upon Athens. A promontory in the north, Artemisium, contained a temple of Artemis, and is famous for the first naval battle in which the Greeks defeated the Persians.

The town of Chalcis was situated on the shore where the Euripus is narrowest, and was connected with the mainland by a bridge. In early times it must have been a powerful place, as it sent out numerous colonies to the north of the Ægean. It was very strongly fortified, and was one of the three great strongholds of Greece; Eretria, south of Chalcis, likewise an important commercial town, rivalling Chalcis in the number of colonies sent into Macedonia, Sicily, and Italy. In B.C. 490 it was destroyed by the Persians, and its inhabitants transplanted to Asia. Other towns of Eubœa were:—Edepsus, with hot springs; Carystus, in the south, with excellent marble quarries and springs of naphtha; Oreos, also called Hestissa, revolted from Athens, and on being conquered by Pericles, its inhabitants were

expelled, and their lands given to Athenian colonists. The other towns on the island are of less importance.

11. Sciathos, on the north-east of Eubœa, with a small town of the same name. The island is very rugged, and was often the haunt of pirates. On the east of it is the rocky island of Halonnesus, belonging to Athens. Some other rocky islands in the same part of the sea are:—Peparethos, Scopelos, Teos, and Scyros, the last of which is famous in the legends as the residence of Lycomedes.

12. Thasos, off the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Nestus, a barren and rocky island, but rich in gold mines, marble, and wine. Its inhabitants were colonists from Paros, before whom the Phœnicians had been in possession of it, and worked the mines. It ultimately fell into the hands of the Athenians. The island contained three small towns, the principal one bearing the name of Thasos.

13. Samothrace, south-east of Thasos, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, consists of a single mountain sloping down towards the sea. Its name indicates that it was inhabited by Samians and Thracians. It was a sort of sacred island, and was often used as an asylum in which people sought safety from their pursuers. Its only town was situated on the north coast.

14. Imbros, a hilly island south-east of Samothrace.

15. Lemnos contains not many hills, but traces of volcanic action, whence it was sacred to Hephestus, (Vulcan.) There is mention of two Lemnian towns, Myrina, on the west coast, and Hephestia, on the east. We may here add the island of Tenedos, off the coast of Troas.

16. Along the west coast of Asia Minor we have the large island of Lesbos, intersected by lofty mountains alternating with fertile plains. The sea forms two very deep bays, with very narrow entrances. It was colonized by Æolians, who founded six towns, the most important of which are:—Mytilene, Methymna, and Pyrrha. This island and its towns play a prominent part in Greek history.

17. Chios, south of Lesbos, is likewise mountainous, but produced most excellent wine and marble. Its chief town was Chios, near the east coast. It was colonized by Ionians, whose fate it shared in all their undertakings. Chios is one of the places claiming to be the birthplace of Homer.

18. Pyra, a little island north-west of Chios, was celebrated for its temple of Dionysus.

19. Samos, opposite the headland of Priene. Its mountains run from east to west, being highest in the centre. It is a very fertile island, whence its possession was coveted by other states. It was inhabited by Ionians, who were among the first Greeks that acquired maritime power. Their colonies were very numerous in Asia Minor, Thrace, Italy, and Sicily. It was at one time governed by the famous tyrant Polycrates, under whom it reached its highest power, and who adorned the town of Samos with most splendid temples and buildings. Samos was the birthplace of many eminent men, of whom Pythagoras is the most celebrated.

20. Icaria, west of Samos, a hilly island with good pastures, gave its name to the surrounding sea, (Icarium Mare.) It ultimately fell into the hands of the Samians, who made use of it as pasture lands. South-east of Icaria there is a number of small islands, or groups of islands, one of which is called the Corasie Islands; south of them is Patmos, the place to which the apostle John was banished. Passing over some smaller islands, we have, in the south, Calymna, and Cos, off the coast of Caria. The town of Cos stood on the south-east coast, and possessed an excellent harbour and a temple of Asclepius. Its inhabitants were Dorians, but seem to have much indulged in luxurious habits.

The islands of Rhodes, Crete, and Cyprus must be looked for in the map of the Roman empire.

21. RHODUS, off the south coast of Caria, is traversed by hills of moderate height, was extremely fertile, and its climate most delicious and healthy. Its inhabitants were Dorians, and its three most ancient towns, Lindos, Ialysos, and Cameiros, are mentioned in the earliest records; but its chief city, Rhodes, near the northern extremity of the island, was the capital of the whole. Rhodes formed an independent state by itself, though it could not always maintain this independence. The siege of the city by Demetrius Poliorcetes is one of the most memorable in ancient history. The town attained its greatest prosperity and renown during

the period from Alexander the Great to that of Augustus. At the entrance of one of its two excellent harbours stood the famous bronze statue of the sun, (the Colossus of Rhodes,) seventy cubits high, which was overthrown by an earthquake towards the end of the Roman Republic. Rhodes had a famous school of oratory and art.

22. **CYPRUS**, opposite the coast of Cilicia, one of the most important islands in the east of the Mediterranean. A range of mountains, called Mount Olympus, traverses the island from east to west; and another range, called Aous, runs parallel to it in the south; and the two enclose most fertile valleys. Its earliest inhabitants were Phœnicians, but Greek colonies seem to have dislodged them at an early period. The island was successively conquered by the Egyptians, Persians, and Macedonians; but in a.c. 57 it became a Roman province. This island was one of the great seats of the worship of Aphrodite, or Venus. It contained many towns, the most important among which were Salamis, on the east coast; Paphos, Amathus, Citium, Cerynia, &c.

23. **CRETA**, the largest of the Greek islands in the south of the *Ægean*, surrounded by the sea called the Cretan Sea. The whole of the island is traversed by a range of mountains from east to west, the highest points of which are Mounts Ida, Louca, and Dictæ. Mount Ida reaches a height of 7000 feet. The numerous rivers are only mountain torrents; but the country is extremely fertile. The early legends speak of Crete as containing a hundred towns. For many generations the island was governed by kings, who formed a powerful navy, with which they controlled the neighbouring seas. After the abolition of royalty the towns became independent, though Gortyn and Cnosus exercised a sort of supremacy over them. The inhabitants, in historical times, were Dorians, who preserved their ancient institutions as scrupulously as the Spartans. Their moral character, however, does not appear to have enjoyed any particular reputation. In a.c. 57 the island was made a Roman province. Besides the two principal cities, Gortyn and Cnosus, we may mention Cydonia, Phaestus, Minoa, Lyctos, &c.

24. The *Cyclades* consist of a large group of islands in the *Ægean*, of which the little sacred island of Delos formed the centre. This island, sacred to Apollo, was believed to have been the birthplace of himself and his sister Artemis,

and to have originally been a floating island. Delos and its temple of Apollo became the richest in all Greece. Other islands of this group are:—*Naxos*, sacred to Bacchus, was inhabited by Ionians; *Andros*, the northernmost of the whole group, produced excellent wine, and seems at one time to have been a place of great importance; *Paros*, likewise peopled by Ionians, is famous from its richness in marble; *Melos*, in the south-west, with its town of Melos, which had an excellent harbour; it is of a volcanic nature, containing hot springs, and mines of sulphur and alum, but its soil is very fertile; it was colonized by Dorians, who were, however, exterminated by the Athenians in a.c. 416; *Ceos*, in the north-west of the group, inhabited by Ionians, had four small towns, and a very fertile soil and delightful climate; *Seriphos*, a barren, rocky island, received Ionian colonies from Attica, but always remained a poor place; *Syros*, about the centre of the group, with two towns; *Tenos*, a rocky island, but still well watered and fertile; *Myconos*, east of Delos, a poor and unproductive island, of little historical importance. The rest of the *Cyclades* are small, unimportant islets.

A few other islands, not belonging to the group of the *Cyclades*, are called the *Sporades*, which generally include the islands between Crete and the coast of Asia Minor; whence some of those along the coast of Asia Minor which we have already described are sometimes regarded as belonging to the *Sporades*. But in a narrower sense the following may be noticed:—*Thera*, a very fertile island, in the form of a horse-shoe, forming in the west a deep bay; it is thoroughly volcanic, and new little islands have from time to time arisen in its vicinity. *Cyrene*, in Africa, was a colony of *Thera*; *Anaphe*, a small island, with a temple of Apollo; *Astypalea*, a colony of *Megara*, which founded a town in the island; *Amorgos*, with three small towns; *Siphnos*, contained gold and silver mines, which, however, in later times, did not produce much; *Ios*, north of *Thera*, was colonized by Ionians, whence its name; *Cythnos*, south of *Ceos*, is reckoned by some as one of the *Cyclades*, was celebrated for its hot springs and excellent cheese.

Some smaller islands, both among the *Cyclades* and *Sporades*, are not of any historical importance.

#### MAP X.—ITALIA, SICILIA, SARDINIA, CORSICA, &c.

1. **ITALIA**.—This name originally belonged only to the south-eastern part of Italy, but about a.c. 270 it was applied to the whole peninsula, as far north as the rivers *Macra* in the west, and *Rubicon* in the east, until finally, in the reign of Augustus, it was extended to the whole of the peninsula, from the foot of the Alps to the Straits of Sicily. The whole country is traversed by a chain of mountains called *Mons Apenninus*, which terminates in the two southern promontories of *Leucopetra* and the *Iapygian* Pr.; the mountains of Sicily are only a continuation of the *Apennines*. The country was, on the whole, one of the most fertile in the ancient world, and had many excellent harbours, especially on its western and southern shores.

The principal rivers are:—the *Padus*, rising in the *Cottian Alps*, and receiving numerous tributaries, both from the Alps and the *Apennines*, discharges itself by several mouths into the *Adriatic*; the *Athesia*, rising in the *Rhetian Alps*, likewise flows into the *Adriatic*; the *Arno*, having its sources in the *Apennines*, flows westward into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; the *Tiberis*, likewise having its sources in the *Apennines*, flows in a southern direction between *Umbria* and *Etruria* into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; the *Liris*, rising in the country of the *Marsi*, flows through *Latium* into the *Mare Inferum*; the *Vulturnus* has its sources in the north-west of *Samnium*, and flows through *Campania* into the sea; the *Aufidus* likewise rises in *Samnium*, but flows in an eastern direction into the *Adriatic*.

Italy has also many and beautiful lakes, the largest of which is the *Lacus Verbanus*, now called *Lago Maggiore*; *Lacus Benacus*, (*Lago di Garda*), from which the river *Mincius* issues; *Lacus Larius*, (*Lago di Como*), so called the town of *Comum* at its south-western extremity;

*Lacus Trasimenus*, in *Etruria*, famous for the battle lost on its banks by the Romans in a.c. 217; *Lacus Vulsiniensis*, in *Etruria*; *Lacus Fucinus*, in the east of *Latium*, the waters of which were led by an artificial channel into the *Liris*; *Lacus Amasacti*, a small lake in the south of *Samnium*, from which mephitic vapours arose; and *Lacus Averna*, in *Campania*, near *Cumæ*, a small lake, filling the crater of an extinct volcano. Its banks were covered with dark forests, and near it is a cave which was believed to be the entrance to the lower regions. Not far from this is another small lake, called *Lacus Lucrinus*, famous for its oysters.

The inhabitants of Italy may be divided into four classes. In the south-eastern peninsula we meet with the *Iapygians*, of unknown origin: Central Italy contained a great number of tribes, such as the *Umbrians*, *Latins*, *Samnites*, *Oscans*, &c., all of which belonged to the same stock, and spoke languages differing from each other only as dialects. The whole of north-eastern Italy was, at one time, inhabited by the *Etruscans*, who called themselves *Rasena*; but they were driven from that country by the invading Gauls, and finally settled in *Etruria*; so that henceforth the north of Italy, from the *Apennines* to the Alps, was occupied by Gauls, and that vast country was called *Gallia Cisalpina*. To these nations of Italy we must add the numerous Greek colonies on the south coast. From them Southern Italy obtained the name of *Magna Græcia*.

The whole of Italy was divided by Augustus into the following eleven provinces:—1. *Latium and Campania*; 2. *Picentium and Hirpinum*; 3. *Lucania and Bruttium*; 4. the country of the *Marsi*, *Marrucinians*, *Pelignians*, and *Vestini*; 5. *Picenum*; 6. *Umbria*; 7. *Etruria*; 8. *Arimini*.

nam; 9. Liguria; 10. Venetia; 11. Regio Transpadana. We will now describe the different provinces of Italy.

1. **GALLIA CISALPINA**, also called **GALLIA TOGATA**, was the country bounded in the north by the Alps, and in the south by the Apennines, or more accurately by the little rivers Rubicon and Macra; in the south-west it bordered on the country of the Ligurians, and in the east on that of the Veneti and Histri, of whom it is not known whether they were Gauls or Illyrians. The country is a vast plain, divided into two parts by the river Padus, the northern being called Transpadana, and the southern Cispadana. The northern tributaries of this great river are the Duria, Ticinus, Addua, Ollius, and Mincius; the southern tributaries are the Tanarus, Trebia, Arnus, Nicea, Secia, and Scultenna; besides these we may mention the Athesis, the Medoacus, the Plavia, Tilavemptus, and Sontius.

The earliest inhabitants of Cisalpine Gaul, as we have said already, were Etruscans and Umbrians, but they were driven south by swarms of Gauls descending from the Alps, who occupied nearly the whole of the valley of the Po, and even repeatedly threatened to overrun the whole of Italy; but about B.C. 224 these Gauls were finally subdued by the Romans, and Cisalpine Gaul was made a Roman province. Their principal tribes were the Taurini, Salassi, Insubres, Cenomani, Euganei; the eastern tribes, the Veneti, Carni, Histri, are not always regarded as belonging to Cisalpine Gaul. A very important branch of the Gauls, called Senones, extended even along the east coast as far south as Ancona. In about two centuries after their conquest by the Romans, Cisalpine Gaul had become completely Romanized.

The principal towns north of the Padus were:—Augusta Taurinorum, (Turin,) was destroyed by Hannibal, but restored by Augustus, whence its name; Augusta Prætoria, (Aosta,) on the Duria, at the foot of the Alpes Pennine, likewise owes its name to Augustus, who colonized it with soldiers; Eporedia, farther down the same river, was colonized by Romans as a protection against the Alpine tribes; Vercellæ, south-east of Eporedia, became under the Romans a place of great importance; Ticinum, on the Ticinus, near its confluence with the Padus, was subsequently called Pavia, whence the modern Pavia; Mediolanum, (Milan,) in the plain between the Ticinus and Addua, was colonized by the Romans, and became afterwards, and still is, one of the most important places in northern Italy; Comum, north of Mediolanum, at the southern extremity of Lake Larius, was repeatedly colonized by Romans. Comum was a very important place, carrying on extensive commerce with the northern countries, and possessed large iron manufactories; Bergomum, south-east of Lake Larius; Laus Pompeii, was made a municipium by Pompeius Strabo; Cremona, on the north bank of the Po, was colonized by the Romans simultaneously with Placentia, in B.C. 219, to keep the Gauls in check, and to protect the country against the invading Carthaginians; it became a very flourishing town, but suffered greatly during the wars at the end of the republic, and under Vespasian; Brixia, between the rivers Ollius and Mincius, was likewise colonized by Romans; like most other towns in this part of Italy, it seems originally to have been an Etruscan place; Mantua owes its celebrity to the fact that Virgil was born in the village of Andes, in its neighbourhood; Verona, on the Athesis, became a most flourishing city in the time of the Roman emperors; it still contains numerous Roman remains, and among them a famous amphitheatre in excellent preservation; Patavium, (Padua,) on the river Medoacus, reputed to have been a Trojan settlement, became, under the Romans, a most important commercial and manufacturing city; it was the birthplace of Livy; Hadria, or Adria, near the northern mouth of the Po, gave its name to the Adriatic; Aquileia, a very important city at the head of the Adriatic, was founded by the Romans in B.C. 182 as a protection against the northern barbarians; it was utterly destroyed in A.D. 452 by the Huns; Tergeste, (Trieste,) on the north-west coast of Histria, was a small place before its colonization by the Romans, but then rose as a commercial place; Forum Julii, (Friuli,) a strong fortress north of Aquileia; Pola, in the south of Histria, a very ancient place, rose to great importance under the Romans, which is still attested by the splendid remains of Roman buildings.

In Gallia Cispadana the most important towns are:—

Placentia, on the south bank of the Po, near the mouth of the Trebia, was destroyed by the Gauls in B.C. 200, but was rebuilt, and became a flourishing town until the time of the Goths; Parma, between the rivers Arnus and Nicia, a Gallic town colonized by the Romans, rose to great importance and prosperity, but suffered much during the Roman civil wars; Ravenna, on the coast of the Adriatic, was situated in the midst of marshes, and was believed to have been founded by Greeks, but was afterwards occupied by Umbrians; Augustus enlarged it, and built a spacious harbour, connecting it by a canal with the river Po; the town and harbour were both strongly fortified; it became the principal naval station in the north of Italy; Bononia, anciently called Felsina, and now Bologna, not far from the little river Rhenus, seems originally to have been one of the chief Etruscan towns, but fell into the hands of the Gauls, and afterwards into those of the Romans, who changed its name into Bononia; Mutina, north-west of Bononia, a Gallic town, became a Roman colony in B.C. 183, and is celebrated for the war carried on in its neighbourhood after the murder of Julius Cæsar.

2. **LIGURIA**, a large coast country, extending from the river Macra westward as far as the mouth of the Rhone; but Augustus made the eastern portion of it, as far as the river Varus, a part of Italy. The country is very mountainous and unproductive, but contained large forests and good pasturage. The inhabitants, who lived mostly in villages and hamlets, were either Kelts or Iberians, but hardly mountaineers, who prized their liberty above all things, whence they maintained a severe and protracted struggle with the Romans before they were subdued.

The chief towns of Liguria were:—Genua, at the head of the bay called the Sinus Ligusticus, was an important commercial town even before it came into the hands of the Romans, but was destroyed by the Carthaginians; it was indeed rebuilt by the Romans, but did not rise to any importance until the Middle Ages; Nicæa, (Nice,) near the mouth of the Varus, was a Greek colony of the Massilians, and a place of some commercial importance, but it is more celebrated as one of the earliest seats of Christianity, which was introduced there by Nazarius. The other towns of Liguria, both in the interior and along the coast, are of little historical interest.

3. **ETRURIA**, extends along the coast, from the river Macra in the north, to the Tiber in the south, which latter also separates it in the east from Umbria. The hills in the north of the country are offshoots of the Apennines, but in the south they are frequently isolated hills rising out of the plain. The principal rivers are the Tiber and the Arnus; but there are several less important rivers, such as the Umbro, Caecina, and others. The country also contained several lakes, the Trasimenus, near Perugia, the Lacus Vulsiniensis, and the L. Sabatinus.

The Etruscans, as we have already observed, took possession of the country on being driven from the plains about the lower Po by invading Gauls. Who they were is still a matter of uncertainty, though the learned are beginning to incline to the belief that, like the central Italians, they belonged to the great Aryan race. It should be observed that the Greeks called them Tyrrhenians, while their native name was Rasæna. During the first centuries of the Roman Republic the Etruscans were almost always at war with it, until in B.C. 283 they became permanently subject to Rome, and about three centuries later they appear to have become completely Romanized.

The more important among the Etruscan towns are:—Luna, originally a Ligurian town, but received, in B.C. 177, a Roman colony; its vicinity was, and still is, famous for its fine marble, (Carrara;) Lucca, likewise originally a Ligurian town, on the little river Auser, was one of the twelve Etruscan towns forming the Etruscan Confederation; Pisa, at the confluence of the Auser and Arnus, one of the twelve cities, received, in B.C. 180, Latin colonists, and always was a place of some consequence; Florentia, on the upper Arnus, was a flourishing town in the time of Sulla, but did not become a great city until the Middle Ages; Fæsulæ, north-east of Florence, plays a prominent part in the history of the Catilinarian conspiracy; Volaterra, one of the twelve Etruscan towns, on a lofty and precipitous hill, ruled over an extensive territory, and appears to have been a very large place, of which many interesting remains still exist; Sena

**Julia**, a Roman colony; **Clauium**, on an eminence above the river **Clanis**, the residence of the Etruscan king **Porsena**: in the north of this place there is a lake from which the **Clanis** issues; **Vetulonium**, one of the twelve Etruscan cities, is said in the earliest times to have exercised considerable influence over the Romans, but later it disappears from history; **Populonium**, an ancient city on the coast, was the great seaport of Etruria, and a great commercial place: it was destroyed in the time of **Sulla**; **Arretium**, one of the twelve cities, in the north-east, between the **Arnus** and the **Tiber**, was particularly celebrated for its pottery and as the seat of the ancestors of **Mæcenas**; **Cortona**, south of **Arretium**, likewise one of the twelve cities, originally an Umbrian town, was occupied successively by Etruscans and Romans; the remains of its ancient walls are among the grandest in Italy; **Perusia**, on a hill between the **Tiber** and **L. Trasimenus**, was an important place during the civil war after the murder of **Cæsar**; under the empire it was the most important Etruscan city; **Rusellæ**, west of the river **Umbro**, was colonized by the Romans, but afterwards abandoned on account of its unhealthiness; its walls, formed of enormous blocks, still exist; **Saturnia**, or **Aurinia**, a small town colonized by the Romans; **Cosa**, on the coast, with an excellent harbour, was twice colonized by the Romans, but never acquired any great importance; its walls and towers, in the grand Etruscan style, still exist; **Tarquinius**, one of the most ancient among the twelve cities, of which it seems to have been a sort of metropolis; after its subjection to the Romans it gradually declined, and was deserted by its inhabitants, but its tombs and catacombs are still the most interesting in all Etruria; **Falerii**, on a lofty height in the south-east of Etruria, was one of the twelve cities, though its inhabitants, called **Falisci**, differed from the Etruscans both in language and manners: soon after the war with **Hannibal** the place was destroyed, and its inhabitants compelled to build a new town in the plain; **Sutrium** and **Nepes** were two ancient places in the south, which were seized upon by the Romans after the destruction of their city by the Gauls; **Veii**, one of the twelve cities, in the north of Rome, was a most powerful place even before the foundation of Rome, with which it became involved in a succession of wars, until it was taken by **Camillus**, after which time it decayed; in the time of **Augustus** it received Roman colonists, who occupied only a portion of the ancient site; very interesting antiquities have been found there and in the neighbouring tombs; **Cære**, also called **Agylla**, a very ancient city, which seems to have been allied with Rome, but later, having sided with the other Etruscans, it had to give up one-half of its territory, and then gradually decayed. Its port-town was **Pyrgi**.

4. **LATIUM**, by far the most important part of Italy, comprised originally the small district about Rome; but ultimately the name was extended in the south as far as the river **Liris**, which separated it from **Campania**. It is on the whole a level country, though of a volcanic nature; but some considerable hills, such as **Mons Albanus** and the hills of **Tusculum**, rise out of the plain, and are unconnected with the **Apennines**. Besides the river **Tiber** we may notice its tributary, the **Anio**, and the **Liris**. **Latium** has several lakes, the **Lacus Albanus**, at the foot of the hill of the same name, being the largest. A great portion of the west coast was a marshy district, called the **Pontine Marshes**, (**Pontine Paludes**), into which several small streams flow without any visible outlet. The inhabitants of **Latium** consisted of several tribes—the **Latini** in the north-west, the **Æqui** in the north-east, the **Volsci** in the south-west, the **Hernici** in the centre, and the **Aurunci** in the extreme south.

The most important city, not only of **Latium** but of all Italy—nay, of the whole ancient world,—was **Rome**, on the left bank of the **Tiber**, about sixteen miles from the sea. It is said to have been founded in B.C. 753, and originally appears to have consisted of a small town on the **Palatine** hill; but in the course of time, the neighbouring hills, on which likewise small towns may have existed, became united with the **Palatine** town; so that, in the end, **Rome** came to comprise seven hills—**Palatinus**, **Capitolinus**, **Quirinalis**, **Cælius**, **Aventinus**, **Viminalis**, and **Esquilinus**, together with the valleys between them. King **Servius Tullius** surrounded the city thus enlarged with a wall where it was needed: traces of this wall still exist. The city was destroyed by the Gauls in B.C. 390, but was afterwards hurriedly rebuilt. It continued to be enlarged on all sides by suburbs, without

any new fortifications being built, until, in A.D. 270, the emperor **Aurelian** surrounded the extended city with new walls, which, on the whole, correspond with those of the present city. We cannot here give a good description of the city, for which the reader must be referred to works on the topography of **Rome**. We will only add, that the principal highroads of Italy all issued from **Rome**, and that **Rome** was amply provided with excellent water by means of aqueducts, some of which are still in use.

Among the other towns of **Latium** the following deserve to be noticed:—**Ostia**, on the left bank of the left arm of the **Tiber**, the port-town of **Rome**, is said to have been founded by **Ancus Marcius**. Owing to the deposits of the **Tiber**, its harbour, in the course of time, became useless, and a new one was built at the point where the **Tiber** divides, and was called **Portus Augusti**. **Ostia** was then allowed to fall into decay; **Tibur**, on the south bank of the river **Anio**, in a delightful district, with a splendid cascade in its neighbourhood. Owing to the beauty and salubrity of the country, numerous villas were built in its neighbourhood, the grandest of which was that of the emperor **Hadrian**; **Tusculum**, south-east of **Rome**, on a hill connected with **Mons Albanus**, was, and still is, a favourite resort of the Romans during the hot season of the year. **Cicero** had a villa in the neighbourhood; **Alba Longa**, one of the most ancient towns of **Latium**, at the foot of **Mons Albanus**, is described in the legends as the mother city of **Rome**; **Laurentum**, south-west of **Rome**, seems to have been an important place during the period of the Roman kings; **Antium**, an ancient coast town, famous for its maritime power and piratical practices; it had to surrender to the Romans in B.C. 338, and to give up its ships, with the beaks of which the Romans adorned the platform of the **Forum**, from which orators addressed the people. Near the town, which gradually rose again to great power, many Romans had their maritime villas; **Ardea**, not far from the sea, the ancient capital of the **Rutuli**; it was colonized by the Romans, but afterwards decayed; **Præneste**, south-east of **Rome**, on a steep hill, was conquered by the Romans together with the other Latin towns; it was famous for its temple of **Fortuna**, and a favourite place of resort for the Romans during the summer months; **Anagnia**, the chief town of the **Hernici**, situated on a hill in a very fertile district; **Circæi**, situated on a promontory of the sea-coast, was founded by the last king of **Rome**, but never rose to any prosperity because of its proximity to the **Pontine marshes**; **Anxur**, or **Terracina**, east of **Circæi**, had a strongly fortified citadel on a hill behind the town; it was originally a **Volscian** town, but was conquered by the Romans in B.C. 329, when its ancient name was changed to **Terracina**; **Fundi**, near a deep bay of the sea, was colonized by **Augustus** with his veterans; the famous **Cæcuban** wine was produced in its neighbourhood; **Cajeta**, on a promontory of the same name, with an excellent harbour; **Formis**, apparently an ancient **Tyrrhenian** town, was colonized by the Romans, who built many beautiful villas in its neighbourhood; **Minturnæ**, not far from the mouth of the **Liris**; near it **Marius** was taken prisoner by his pursuers; **Sinuessæ**, on the frontier of **Campania**, in a fertile district, possessed a good harbour, and is famous for the wine grown on **Mount Massicus**, in its neighbourhood; **Aquinum**, a **Volscian** town, was the birthplace of the poet **Juvenal**; **Fregellæ**, a **Volscian** town, was conquered and colonized by the Romans, but destroyed in the time of **C. Gracchus**; **Arpinum**, likewise originally a **Volscian** town, but ultimately a Roman municipality, is the birthplace of **Marius** and **Cicero**. The other towns of **Latium** are of less historical importance.

5. **CAMPANIA** was bounded on the north by the river **Liris**, on the south by the **Silarus**, on the east by the **Apennines**. This country, in the belief of the ancients, was the most fertile and delightful part of the earth, whence almost the whole coast was covered with villas of the Roman nobles. The whole country is of a volcanic nature, of which **Mount Vesuvius** is the most conspicuous evidence; the hills of the country are mostly isolated and unconnected with the **Apennines**. Those round the bay of **Naples** bear the names of the hills of **Misenum** and **Surrentum**. The chief river of **Campania** is the **Vulturnus**, with its tributary, the **Sabatus**. The few others are of less importance. The sea-coast round the bay of **Naples** has been considerably changed by the eruptions of **Mount Vesuvius**.

The ancient inhabitants of the country were the Oscans or Ausonians, but they were subdued at a later period by the Samnites.

The chief towns of Campania along the coast were:—*Liternum*, was colonized by the Romans; in it the elder Scipio Africanus spent the last period of his life; *Cuma*, the most ancient of all the Greek colonies in Italy, was believed to have been founded in B.C. 1050 by Cyme in Asia Minor; it soon became a wealthy, powerful, and populous city, and founded the colonies of *Puteoli*, *Paestum*, and *Zancle*, in Sicily. In B.C. 470 it was taken by the Campanians, and, though colonized by the Romans, the city declined in importance, but the citadel maintained itself down to the latest times. Considerable ruins of the place still exist; *Misenum*, at the extreme point of the northern corner of the bay of Naples; its excellent harbour was made by Augustus one of the principal naval stations of the empire; *Baiæ* on the coast, south of *Cuma*, abounded and still abounds in hot springs, and was the most fashionable watering-place, which was literally studded with the villas and palaces of the Roman nobility. Nearly the whole site of *Baiæ* is now covered by the sea; *Neapolis*, near the western foot of Mount *Vesuvius*, was a colony of Cyme, on the site of an ancient place called *Parthenope*. In B.C. 327 it was taken by the Samnites, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Romans, but it remained a Greek city, and continued to be a flourishing town, until the time of the emperor *Titus*, when it was destroyed by an earthquake. It was indeed rebuilt, but changed its character and became a Roman city. Near it is the famous tunnel leading from *Naples* to *Puteoli*, called the Grotto of *Posilippo*, at the entrance of which the tomb of *Virgil* is still shewn; *Puteoli*, originally called *Dicæarchia*, founded by Cyme in B.C. 521, it fell into the hands of the Romans, who changed its name into *Puteoli*, but it remained one of the great commercial towns on this coast; *Herculaneum* was originally an Oscan city, but afterwards came into the possession of Greeks. During the last century before Christ it became a Roman colony, and a considerable commercial town. In A.D. 63 a great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake, and in 79 it was buried under the streams of lava flowing from Mount *Vesuvius*; *Pompeii*, upon the coast, near the south-eastern foot of Mount *Vesuvius*, was an Oscan town, and experienced the same fate as *Herculaneum*, except that it was buried under mud and ashes instead of lava; *Stabiae*, likewise on the coast on the south of *Pompeii*, was also overwhelmed during the eruption of *Vesuvius*. The most important town in all Campania was *Capua*, said to have been founded by *Etruscans* before the building of *Rome*. Like other Campanian towns it fell into the hands of the Samnites, and became the greatest and most luxurious city in Italy. In consequence of its having joined *Hannibal*, it was afterwards severely punished by the Romans, who made it a prefecture, and confiscated its territory. There still exist many ruins of the place, but the modern town of *Capua* is about three miles from the ancient site; *Casilinum*, on the *Vulturnus*, north of *Capua*, defended itself bravely against *Hannibal*, but never rose to any great importance; *Caes*, an Ausonian town, was colonized by the Romans, and was famed for the wine grown in its neighbourhood; *Teanum*, the capital of the tribe of the *Sidicini*, whence it sometimes has the epithet *Sidicinum*, was made a Roman colony by *Augustus*; *Isola*, south-east of *Capua*, appears to have been an Ausonian town. The emperor *Augustus* died within its walls; among its ruins many beautiful vases have been found; *Nuceria*, east of *Pompeii*, was taken and burned by *Hannibal*, but afterwards rebuilt and made a Roman colony; *Pompeii* was its port-town; *Atella*, north of *Naples*, an Oscan town; having joined *Hannibal* the Romans transplanted its inhabitants to another place, and colonized *Atella* anew. From this town a Latin kind of comedy, called *Fabula Atellanæ*, is said to have derived its name.

The inhabitants of Campania, south of the hills of *Surrentum*, are said to have been transplanted there from *Picenum*, whence they were called *Picentini*; they founded the town of *Picentia*, at the head of the bay of *Pæstum*, but they were dispersed by the Romans, and compelled to live in villages, because they had aided with *Hannibal*. Another town in the same district was called *Salernum*, on a hill near the coast, with a tolerably good harbour. Although it received a Roman colony it did not rise to any great importance.

6. *UMBRIA*, on the east of *Etruria*, from which it is separated by the *Tiber*, extended from the *Rubicon* in the north, to the *Æsis* and *Nar*, a tributary of the *Tiber*, in the south. The western part is traversed by the *Apennines*, which send several ramifications to the east. The principal river of the country, besides those already mentioned, is the *Metaurus*, on whose banks *Hannibal's* brother, *Hasdrubal*, was defeated in B.C. 207.

The *Umbrians* belong to the same stock as all the central Italians, and are said at one time to have occupied a great part of *Etruria*, where *Cortona*, *Perusia*, and *Clusium*, are said to have been *Umbrian* towns; but they were dislodged by the *Etruscans*, and the eastern coast of *Umbria* was occupied by a Gallic tribe called the *Senones*.

The principal towns of *Umbria* were:—*Ariminum*, an *Umbrian* town, taken possession of by the *Senones*, and then colonized by the Romans; *Pisaurum*, was likewise colonized by the Romans; *Sena Gallica*, a Gallic town, colonized by the Romans; it was destroyed by *Pompey* because it had sided with the democratic party under *Marius*. In the interior we have *Mevania*, in a very fertile district, a strongly fortified town, famous for its breed of white cows; *Spoletium*, an important fortress, which remained faithful to the Romans in their war against *Hannibal*, and suffered severely during the civil war between *Marius* and *Sulla*; *Interamna*, on the river *Nar*, was surrounded by a canal flowing into that river, whence its name; it was the birthplace of the historian *Tacitus*; *Narnia*, on the south bank of the *Nar*, was originally called *Nequinum*, but changed its name when it became a Roman colony. It stood on a hill, and was almost impregnable.

7. *PICENUM*, also called *Ager Picenus*, bounded in the north and west by *Umbria*, and in the south by the river *Aternus*, which separated it from *Samnium*. It is rather mountainous, and less fertile than *Umbria*. It abounds in small rivers flowing from the *Apennines* into the *Adriatic*, the more important among which are the *Truentus* and *Vomanus*. The great body of the people belonged to the central Italians, but the city of *Ancona* was a Greek colony. They were subdued by the Romans in B.C. 268, when a portion of the people were transplanted to the south of *Campania*. The towns of *Firmum* and *Castrum Novum* were then founded to secure the new conquest.

The chief towns were:—*Ancona*, founded in B.C. 392 by exiles from *Syracuse*. After its conquest by the Romans it became a town of great importance on account of its excellent harbour, which was enlarged by the emperor *Trajan*; *Asculum*, surnamed *Picenum*, to distinguish it from a town of the same name in *Apulia*; in it the rising of the Italians against *Rome* was planned, whence it was destroyed by them in B.C. 89; *Hadria*, not far from the mouth of the *Vomanus*, was the birthplace of the emperor *Hadrian*. The southernmost part of the country was inhabited by the tribe called *Vestini*, whose chief town was *Pinna*.

8. *SAMNIUM*, in its widest sense, embraces *Picenum* and the country of the *Sabines*, all of which formed the *Sabellian* nation; but in a more limited sense the *Samnites* included the smaller tribes of the *Marrucini*, *Paligni*, *Marsi*, *Frentani*, and *Hirpini*, so that the country extends from the river *Aternus* in the north to the upper *Aufidus* in the south, while on the west it was bounded by *Latium* and *Campania*, and on the south by *Lucania* and *Apulia*. The whole country is rough and mountainous, and its inhabitants hardy and warlike; for a long time they contended with the Romans for the supremacy of Italy. The principal rivers are the *Sagrus* and *Frento*, both of which flow into the *Adriatic*; the *Volturnus* and *Aufidus* belong to *Samnium* only in their upper courses. Two lakes, *Lacus Fucinus* and *Amsanctus*, have already been noticed.

During the wars with the Romans most of the *Samnite* towns were destroyed, and at a later time the country was covered with Roman colonies. The principal places were:—*Æsernia*, *Bovianum*, *Aufidena*, and *Allife*; but the chief city was *Beneventum*, originally called *Maleventum*; it was said to have been founded by the Greek *Diomedes*, and when it had fallen into the hands of the Romans it received Roman colonists and changed its name; it still contains interesting Roman remains, such as a triumphal arch of *Trajan*; *Caudium*, on the frontiers of *Campania*, famous for the *Caudine* forks, (*Furculæ Caudinæ*), where, in B.C. 321, the *Romans* were defeated by the *Samnites*; *Corfinium*, a strongly forti-



fied place, which at the outbreak of the social war the Italians made the capital of the new Republic under the name of Italica; Marrubium, on the borders of the Lake Fucinus, was the capital of the Marsi; Sulmo, the birthplace of Ovid, was destroyed by Sulla, but afterwards received Roman colonists. Other towns, such as Teate, Aternum, Larinum, Ortona, &c., are of less importance.

9. **SABINI**. The country of the Sabines is bounded on the west by the Tiber, on the south by the Anio and the country of the Marsi, on the north by Umbria, and on the east by Picenum. It is a mountainous country, and its inhabitants were remarkable for their simple and virtuous habits, and supported themselves mainly by the breeding of cattle. They seem to have exercised a considerable influence over the early Romans, in fact a portion of the early Romans is said to have consisted of Sabines. They belonged to the Sabellian race, of which they may be said to have formed the cradle.

Their chief towns were:—Amitemum, south of Lake Velinus, the birthplace of Sallust; Reate, in a valley so beautiful that it was compared to the vale of Tempe; in its vicinity are the famous falls of Terni, which were made artificially to drain the waters of Lake Velinus into the river Nar; Nursia, near the sources of the Nar, in the midst of the Apennines, the birthplace of Sertorius and of Vespasian's mother; Cures is famous in Roman story as the place from which king Titus Tatius came to Rome, and from which the Romans received the name of Quirites. Of other Sabine towns very little is known.

10. **LUCANIA**, bounded in the north by the river Silarus, and in the south by the Laus, which separated it from Bruttium, is the country between the bay of Tarentum and the Tyrrhenian sea. It is a mountainous country, traversed by the Apennines in several ridges; but on the bay of Tarentum there are extensive plains. Its original inhabitants were conquered by the Samnites, who seem here to have assumed the name of Lucanians. The country was terribly ravaged during the second Punic war. Besides the rivers already mentioned we may notice the Tanager, a tributary of the Silarus, the Bradanus, the Acirea, and the Siris.

The towns on the coast are nearly all Greek colonies, the most important of which are Paestum or Posidonia, founded in B.C. 524 by Sybaris; it soon became a prosperous town, but after its conquest by the Lucanians, when its name was changed into Paestum, it gradually lost its Greek character. When the Romans had gained possession of it, it fell into decay on account of its unhealthy position. The place is still remarkable on account of its two splendid Doric temples, which are in good preservation; Velia, or Heliæ, on the same coast, near the promontory of Palinurum, was founded by Phœceans in B.C. 543, and is famous for its school of philosophy called the Eleatic; Laus, on the north bank of the river of the same name, was a colony of Sybaris, but never rose to any eminence, and in the time of the empire it disappeared altogether. On the bay of Tarentum we have the following towns:—Metapontum, a very ancient place, which was destroyed by the Samnites, and then colonized afresh by Achæans; when the Romans had become masters of the country it appears to have decayed; Heraclea, between the rivers Aciris and Siris, a colony of Tarentum, was the meeting-place for the deputies of the Greek cities in Italy; under the Romans it lost its importance, but it is famous for a great battle fought in its vicinity between the Romans and Pyrrhus in B.C. 280; Sybaris, between the rivers Sybaris and Crathis, was founded in B.C. 720 by Achæans, and soon rose to unusual power and prosperity, but at the same time its inhabitants became so notorious for their luxury and effeminacy that the name of a Sybarite became synonymous with voluptuous; the town was destroyed by the inhabitants of Croton, who turned the waters of the Crathis over its ruins. Its inhabitants dispersed among the other Greek towns; Thurii, founded in B.C. 443 by colonists from all parts of Greece, one of whom was the historian Herodotus. It rapidly rose to prosperity, and became one of the most important Greek cities in the country. In the Roman times it received Roman colonies. Among the towns in the interior we may notice Volci, Potentia, and Grumentum, which were not inhabited by Greeks.

11. **BRUTTIUM**, the south-western peninsula of Italy, separated from Lucania by the river Laus, is likewise a

mountainous country traversed by the Apennines, which terminate in the promontory of Leucopetra, and the country is narrow on both sides of the Apennines. It has no rivers of any consequence. Its ancient inhabitants were subdued by a body of Samnites, who were called by the name of Bruttians, which is said to signify rebels or runaway slaves. They occupied the interior of the country, the coasts being in possession of Greeks. Under the Romans the Bruttians were held in contempt, and many of them were employed as public slaves.

The west coast being very rocky contained few important towns, among which we may mention Cerelia, Clamptia, Temesa or Tempea, Terina, Hipponium, also called Vibo, a Locrian colony, which, in later times, became a most flourishing city; Medma, likewise a Locrian colony; Scyllæum, at the northern entrance of the Straits of Sicily, celebrated on account of the rock Scylla near the coast, and the Charybdis, of which Virgil gives such a terrible description; Rhegium, nearly opposite to Messana in Sicily, is said to have derived its name from a Greek verb signifying to break, because the sea there broke through and separated Italy from Sicily. It was founded by Chalcidians and Messenians in B.C. 743, and soon became a most important town, playing a conspicuous part in the history both of Italy and Sicily. It was the great port for travellers to Sicily. On the east coast, near the southern extremity, is the town of Locri, founded by Locrians in B.C. 683; it soon became a very prosperous place, but suffered much during the wars with Pyrrhus and Hannibal. Under the Romans it seems to have gradually declined, though it retained its own democratic constitution. Caulon, was destroyed by the tyrant Dionysius, who transplanted the inhabitants to Syracuse; it was rebuilt, and again destroyed in the war against Hannibal, and afterwards disappears almost entirely; Croton, to the north of the Lacinian promontory, was a colony of Achæans, and situated in a very healthy district; it formed one of the most powerful states in Southern Italy, and rose to the highest power at the time when Pythagoras established his school there; its influence became still greater after the destruction of Sybaris, but during the subsequent wars it rapidly declined, so that the greater part of the town was uninhabited. In the interior we may notice the towns of Consentia and Mamertum, which became notorious through the conduct of the Mamertines, its Samnite inhabitants.

12. **APULIA**, called by the Greeks Iapygia, comprised in its widest sense the whole of the south-east of Italy, from the river Frento in the north to the Iapygian promontory in the south; but in the narrower sense it extends only from the Frento to the Bay of Tarentum. Its principal river is the Aufidus, which separates the country into two nearly equal halves. The northern portion is almost a level plain, but the south is traversed by branches of the Apennines. The plains seem to have suffered from want of water, but the hills afforded excellent pasture. The original inhabitants were the Iapygians, probably the earliest immigrants into Italy. In later times Samnites, and especially Greeks, were so numerous as to give to the inhabitants gradually the character of Greeks.

The chief towns were:—Teannum, surnamed the Apulian, on the northern frontier, at the foot of Mount Garganus; Luceria, in the north-west, on a steep height, was ultimately conquered by the Romans, who put its inhabitants to the sword, and re-peopled it with Roman colonists; Arpi, east of Luceria, believed to be an ancient Greek colony, became a flourishing commercial city, with Salapia for its port; it sided with the Samnites and Hannibal against the Romans, in consequence of which it was deprived of its independence, and declined; Sipontum, on a southern slope of mount Garganus, was likewise believed to be an ancient Greek colony; Herdonia, was destroyed by Hannibal, who transplanted its inhabitants to other Greek towns; the Romans rebuilt it, but it never rose to any greatness; Canus, only a village in an extensive plain, but memorable for the battle in which Hannibal, in B.C. 216, defeated the Romans; Canusium, was believed to have been founded by Diomedes, and became a place of great importance; it suffered much during the Hannibalian war; Barium, celebrated for its fisheries; Venusia, memorable as the birthplace of Horace, was situated in a beautiful and romantic district; it was an important military post, which, in B.C. 291, received Roman colonists; Egnatia, on the coast, the most southern town of

Apulia, possessed a miraculous altar, which, of its own accord, set fire to the offerings.

13. CALABRIA, also called MESSAPIA or IAPYGIA, forms the eastern peninsula of Italy, and is rather mountainous, with only one river deserving the name—viz., the *Calanus*, which flows into the bay of Tarentum.

Its most important towns were:—Brundisium or Brundisium, on the coast, with an excellent harbour, where the Italians generally embarked when travelling to the East. It was probably not a Greek town. When it fell into the hands of the Romans it became a most flourishing commercial place, frequented by merchants from all parts of the Mediterranean; Hydruntum, had also a good harbour, and was situated on a beautiful spot, from which the coasts of Epirus could be seen; Ugentum and Leuca were small

towns near the south-west coast; Tarentum, at the head of the bay which derives its name from the town, was one of the wealthiest and most powerful cities in Italy, and originally an Iapygian town, but was taken possession of by a body of Spartan emigrants, who expelled the old inhabitants. It soon became so powerful as to exercise a sort of supremacy over the other Greek towns of Italy. Its history, which we cannot enter into here, is most interesting. When it was finally taken by the Romans, in B.C. 207, it was treated with great severity; and from this time we must date its decline, though it remained a place of some commercial importance. The modern town of Taranto occupies only a portion of the site of the ancient city. In the interior we may notice the little town of Rudia, the birthplace of the Roman poet Ennius.

#### MAP VIII.—THE ISLANDS ROUND ITALY.

1. *SILICIA*, sometimes called by the poets *Sicania*, *Trinacria*, or *Trinacria*, was regarded by the ancients as the queen of the islands, on account of its extraordinary fertility, especially in grain. Its mountains in the north, running from east to west, are called *Nebrodes*, ending in the east in cape *Pelorum*, and in the west at *Lilybaeum*; the western branch of these mountains bore the name of *Cratae*, and another branch running south-east, called the *Haemian* mountains, ends in cape *Pachynum*. The most important of the mountains is the famous volcano *Ætna*. The rivers flowing from these mountains are numerous, but their courses are short, and most of them are dry during the summer. Among them we may notice the *Hypææ*, the *Malysus*, the *Himera*, the *Anapus*, and *Symæthus*.

The original inhabitants of the island were the *Siculi*, who seem to have belonged to the central Italians, and the *Scani*, who are believed to have immigrated from Spain, and to have been Iberians. But the coasts were occupied by Greek settlers; and those in the west and north by Phœnician and Carthaginian settlements. These two nationalities were almost always at war with each other; and the Carthaginians were obliged to retreat to the western parts, until, in B.C. 241, they were compelled to evacuate the island altogether, which then became a Roman province. Under the Romans Sicily sank more and more, as many of its fertile fields were changed into pastures.

The most important towns on the eastern coast were:—*Messana*, in the north, originally a Sicilian town, called *Zancle*; it afterwards received Greek colonists, especially *Messenians*, who changed its name into *Messana*. It then became a place of great commercial activity and prosperity; it suffered much during the wars of the Carthaginians, and from the roving Campanian mercenaries called *Mamertines*. The present town of *Messina* contains no ancient remains.—*Tarromonium*, founded in B.C. 358, and peopled with survivors from the town of *Naxos*, likewise became a large and flourishing town. Towards the end of the Roman Republic *Octavianus* expelled its inhabitants, and supplied their place with his own veterans. There still exist remains of a very large ancient theatre.—*Catana*, at the southern foot of mount *Ætna*, founded in B.C. 730, was sometimes under the dominion of *Syracuse*; it seems to have suffered much from the eruptions of mount *Ætna*.—*Leontini*, was situated in one of the most fertile plains of Sicily, but became subject to *Syracuse*, and was afterwards taken and plundered by the Romans, under whom it never was a flourishing place.—*Syracuse*, the largest and wealthiest city in all Sicily, was founded in B.C. 734 by Corinthians, and was originally situated on the island of *Ortygia*; but as the population increased it extended over a considerable portion of the mainland, so as to unite within its walls five distinct towns, and contain a population of 1,200,000. The island, also called *Naxos*, was connected with the mainland by a bridge. The history of *Syracuse* is very interesting; it was for a long time closely allied with the Romans, who, however, in B.C. 212, took it and treated it with great severity. But it still remained one of the finest cities in the western world.—On the south coast we have the town *Camarina*, a colony of

*Syracuse*; was taken by the Romans during the first Punic war, and most of its inhabitants were sold as slaves.—*Gela*, was a colony of Rhodians and Cretans, and soon rose to great power and wealth. Like most other Greek towns it was sometimes governed by tyrants, one of whom transplanted half its inhabitants to *Syracuse*; after which time it completely decayed.—*Agrigentum*, a colony of *Gela*, soon became one of the wealthiest and most splendid cities in Sicily; but it was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and though rebuilt never recovered its former splendour, and after many vicissitudes it fell into the hands of the Romans, in B.C. 210. There still exist many and splendid ruins of this town.—*Heraclea Minora*, said to have been a colony of Cretans, but it is known to have received colonists from *Selinus*. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians at an early period, and remained in their possession until Sicily was conquered by the Romans.—*Selinus*, a prosperous Greek colony, likewise fell into the hands of the Carthaginians, who treated it most cruelly, in consequence of which it was reduced to a very small unimportant place.—*Lilybaeum*, on the western promontory of the same name, was founded in B.C. 397 by the Carthaginians, who made it their chief fortress in Sicily. It had a very good harbour, and continued to be a place of some importance under the Romans.—*Drepanum*, likewise a great port-town, situated on a peninsula, was founded by *Hamilcar* in the first Punic war. Under the Romans it became an important naval station and a great commercial town.—*Eryx*, on a slope of mount *Eryx*, is said to have been an ancient Trojan colony; but, in historical times, it appears as a Greek city. It was destroyed several times, and is famous for its temple of *Venus*, on the top of mount *Eryx*.—*Segeste*, east of mount *Eryx*, is likewise said to have been a Trojan colony; was famous for the mineral springs in its neighbourhood.—*Panormus*, originally a Phœnician colony, was for a long time in the possession of the Carthaginians, who made its excellent harbour one of their chief naval stations. When conquered by the Romans it received Roman colonists.—*Himera*, a Greek colony, founded in B.C. 648 by colonists from different parts of Greece. After various vicissitudes it became a very flourishing town, and assisted the Athenians in their war against *Syracuse*. Soon afterwards it was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians.—*Tyndaris*, was founded by the elder *Dionysius*. In the time of *Augustus* the greater part of it was destroyed by an inundation of the sea.—*Mylæ*, on a promontory running far out into the sea, with a good harbour, was a colony of and always subject to *Messana*.

The towns in the interior of Sicily are of less historical importance; we may mention, however, *Abacaenum*, *Herbita*, and *Enna*, the last of which was situated in a most fertile district, and one of the principal seats of the worship of *Demeter*.

2. *SARDINIA*, or *SARDO*, is traversed by various mountains, most of which run from north to south, the principal range of which is called *Insanus Mons*. From these heights several streams flow into the sea in all directions. Although the island, in many parts, is very fertile, yet its climate was considered very unhealthy, especially in the south.

The original inhabitants of *Sardinia* were very uncivilized,



and consisted partly of Iberians, and partly of Ligurians; but on the coast settlements were formed by Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Italians.

The Carthaginians held possession of the island, though they were unable to subdue the fierce natives until after the close of the first Punic war, when the Romans treacherously took it from them. But the Romans were no more successful against the natives than the Carthaginians had been before them.

The principal towns of Sardinia were:—Coralis, on the south coast, a colony of the Carthaginians, but under the Romans it became the capital of the whole island; Sulci, on the east coast, likewise a Carthaginian colony, and of great commercial importance; Olbia, on the northern part of the east coast, possessed a most excellent harbour, and was the usual place of landing for persons coming from Italy. Other less important towns were Tibula, Turris Libysmonia, Bosa, and Othoca.

3. **CORSICA**.—The island is traversed by a range of mountains called the Mons Aureus, running from north to south, and ending in the north in the Promontorium Sacrum. The earliest inhabitants seem to have been Iberians, but Ligurians, Italians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, settled in the island at an early period. The natives were a rude mountain race, living mainly by the chase and plunder. The Carthaginians were masters of the island until it was seized by the Romans in a.c. 238.

The chief towns in Corsica were:—Aleria, on the coast, the capital of the island; it was a colony of in Asia Minor, but was made a Roman colony by Marius, on the east coast, was founded by Marius, site of an ancient Greek town of the name of Nicaea.

4. **SMALLER ISLANDS ABOUT ITALY**.—Among we may mention the Diomedean Islands, off the north of Apulia; Iliwa, the modern Elba, celebrated for mines; Pianosa; Capraria or Egilon; the Pontian off the south coast of Latium, the chief one of which called Pandataria; Pithecusa or Enaria, a volcanic off the coast of Cumæ; Caprea, a rocky island in the bay of Naples, where the emperor Tiberius spent last years of his life. In the north of Sicily we find group of the Æolian or Vulcanian Islands; they are volcanic nature, whence their name. The chief among are:—Lipara, Hiera or Vulcania, and Ustica. On the coast of Sicily there is a group of islands called the near which the Romans, in a.c. 241, gained their great victory over the Carthaginians.

About sixty miles south of Sicily we have the island Melita, now Malta, which was first colonized by Phœnicians and afterwards passed into the hands of the Carthaginians until, at the beginning of the second Punic war, it was possession of by the Romans, and annexed to the province of Sicily. In the time of the Romans it was one of the haunts of the Mediterranean pirates.

## MAP IX.—ARMENIA, MESOPOTAMIA, BABYLONIA, AND ASSYRIA.

1. **ARMENIA** was bounded on the north and north-west by the river Cyrus, which separated it from Iberia and Albania, in the west by the river Euphrates, and in the south by Mount Masius, Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Media. The country is intersected by many ranges of mountains, and traversed by the river Araxes, which flows eastward into the Caspian Sea, by the upper part of the Euphrates, and other rivers of less importance. One of the highest mountains of the country, on the south of the Araxes, is believed to be mount Ararat of Scripture. There are also two lakes of considerable extent, the Arizma Palus and Lacus Lychnitis. The country, though rugged and mountainous, is in some parts very fertile. Its inhabitants belonged to the Aryan race, and their religion resembled that of the Persians. The country which had often been at war with Assyria, was at last conquered, but recovered its independence. During the dominion of the Persians, the Armenians supported Persia, but became subject to Macedonia in a.c. 328, and in a.c. 274 to the Syrian empire. During the war of the latter with Rome, Armenia again became independent. It was during this period that Armenia Minor was separated from the rest under a prince of its own. Armenia, which was for a long time the object of contention between the Romans and Parthians, became ultimately, in a.d. 226, a province of the Parthian empire.

The country was divided into a great number of districts, such as Catargene, Colthene, Anxitene, Sodacene, &c., which may be learned from the map.

The chief towns were:—Artaxata, founded in a.c. 200, the capital of the kingdom; before that time Arxata, a little farther down the river, had held that rank; Tigranocerta, in the south-west, where Tigranes was defeated by Lucullus, was a place of considerable importance; Amida, on the upper Tigris, was taken by the Persians under Sapor, in a.d. 359; Theodosiopolis, near the sources of the Euphrates, under the later Roman emperors, a strong fortress. Some other towns are of no historical importance.

2. **MESOPOTAMIA**, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris,—the former separating it from Syria, and the latter from Assyria. In the north mount Masius separated it from Armenia, and in the south the Median wall, extending from the Euphrates to the Tigris, separated Mesopotamia from Babylonia. The country is, for the most part, a plain intersected by a few hills, well watered by rivers and canals, and very fertile. The southern part, however, was little better than a sandy desert. The country was divided into two provinces, Osrhoene

and Mygdonia; the southern portion was divided in districts. Besides the two frontier rivers, the country was watered by the Chaboras, Mygdonius, and some tributaries of the Euphrates. The inhabitants belong to the Semitic stock.

The principal towns of Mesopotamia were:—A on the banks of the Euphrates, opposite to Zeugma, which it was connected by a bridge; Edessa, a very city, was the capital of Osrhoene, and the residence of kings of the district; Carrhae, the place where Crassus was defeated and killed by the Parthians in a.c. 53; Phosium, built by Alexander the Great, afterwards times called Callinicum and Leontopolis; Ctesiphon, at the confluence of the Chaboras and Euphrates, was a fortress of the Roman empire; Nisibis, the capital of Mesopotamia, and the centre of a considerable trade, plays part in the history of the Roman empire; Singara, a fortified place in a dry plain.

3. **BABYLONIA**, extended from the Median wall north, to the Persian Gulf in the south; and was bounded in the east by the Tigris, and in the west by the desert, so that it embraced part of the country on both sides of the Euphrates. The country is entirely without rivers; the part on the west of the Euphrates is also Chaldaea, which name is sometimes given to the whole of Babylonia. The country was extremely fertile, owing to the periodical inundations of the river Euphrates, partly to the artificial irrigation by means of canals, the Pallacopas, on the western side of the Euphrates ran through several lakes into the Persian Gulf.

The Babylonians belonged to the Semitic race, but the Chaldeans, who formed the ruling classes, were of a different stock, is not quite certain. The sciences of astronomy and mechanics made great progress with them, and the Greeks were indebted to them for much. The people were governed by kings residing at Babylon, one of the largest, and most splendid cities in the ancient world, situated on both banks of the Euphrates. For a time Mesopotamia was subject to Assyria, but in a.c. 606 it cast off its yoke, and extended its conquests, under Nebuchadnezzar, as far as the frontiers of Egypt. In a.c. 538 Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and became one of the great capitals of the Persian empire. Alexander, on his return from India, made it his residence; but after his death it became the capital of the Syrian kingdom. It now gradually declined, the beginning of our era it was almost wholly deserted. Seleucia, on the Tigris, was founded by Seleucus I. c.

and its rise was one of the causes of the decline of Babylon. It was built in the form of an eagle with outspread wings, while Babylon formed a square. Its population consisted of Assyrians, Mesopotamians, Babylonians, Syrians, and Jews. The city soon rose to such greatness and splendour as to eclipse Babylon; but it suffered much during the wars of the Parthians, and in the time of the emperor Julian it was quite deserted. Other towns are Sittace, Cunaxa, (where Cyrus the younger fell in the battle against his brother,) Orohoë, and a few others of little historical interest.

4. *Assyria*, in its proper sense, is the country on the east of the Tigris, extending from mount Niphates in the north to the Persian province of Susiana in the south. In the east it was bounded by the ranges of mountains Choates and Zagrus. The chief river of the country is the Tigris, with its tributaries the Lycus, Caprus, Gyndes, and others. The country is rich in mountains and fertile plains. It must be observed that Assyria only means the Syria, and that the name is sometimes used in such a way as to comprise Babylonia, Mesopotamia, and the whole of Syria, i. e., all the countries once united under the rule of Nebuchadnezzar. Assyria

was one of the most ancient states of Asia, but was overthrown in B.C. 606, and its capital, Ninus or Ninive, was then destroyed. This city, on the east bank of the Tigris, was the capital of the empire, and one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is often mentioned in the Old Testament. For more than 2000 years its site was marked only by mounds of earth covering the remains of its ancient buildings, many of which have been laid open in recent times, and most interesting sculptures of Ninive may be seen in the British Museum and other European collections. Other towns are:—Opis, opposite the east end of the Median wall, an important commercial place; Ctesiphon, opposite to Seleucia, from which it was separated only by the Tigris, became an important place in the time of the Parthians, who enlarged and fortified it, and made it their capital. It contributed not a little towards the decay of Seleucia.

Of the adjoining countries in the east and south, we need only observe that Ecbatana was the capital of Media, and Susa, on the Choaspes, the capital of Susiana. Both these cities were at times the residences of the Persian kings.

#### MAP X—ASIA MINOR, (ANATOLIA or NATOLIA.)

This name comprises the whole of the western peninsula of Asia, and is bounded on the north by the Pontus Euxinus, the Thracian Bosphorus, the Propontia, and the Hellespont; in the west by the Ægean Sea; in the south by the Mediterranean; and in the east by the upper course of the Euphrates and Armenia. The whole of the peninsula is one of the richest and the most beautiful countries in the world, and is intersected by many mountains and rivers. In the south the chains of mountains Taurus and Antitaurus run nearly parallel to the sea-coast; in the south-east the Mons Amanus forms the boundary between Asia Minor and Syria. The southern and western parts are likewise very mountainous, while the central parts contain many fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Halys and Sangarius, which discharge themselves into the Euxine; the Hermus and Maeander, which flow into the Ægean; while in the south-east we have the Sarus and Pyramus.

The country was inhabited by a variety of tribes, some of which are of unknown origin, though several belonged to that stock of the Aryan race which inhabited Greece in the earliest times. The coast districts were almost entirely colonised by Greeks, while some parts of the interior were, at a later period, occupied by tribes of the Semitic race. After the time of Alexander the Great a numerous body of Kelts, after ravaging several parts of Greece and Asia Minor, settled down in the central parts of the peninsula under the name of Galatians, and in the course of time became Hellenised, like most other tribes of the peninsula. The whole of Asia Minor is divided into fourteen parts or provinces, some of which formed independent kingdoms, until they were all subdued by the Romans.

1. *MYRIA*, in the north-western part of Asia Minor. It was originally a small country, but was afterwards extended to the frontiers of Lydia. In the east it was bounded by the river Rhyndacus and Mount Olympus. The western coast district was occupied, at a very early time, by Æolian colonists from Greece. After the time of Alexander the Great, Myria became a part of the kingdom of Pergamus. The rivers, hills, and bays, are very celebrated in ancient poetry, without being of great historical importance. The principal towns are:—Abydos, a colony of Miletus, near which the Persian king Xerxes built a bridge across the Hellespont; Lampacus, a colony of Phocæa; Cyzicus, once one of the most powerful Greek cities in Asia Minor, was built on an island connected with the mainland by two bridges, which were afterwards formed into a mole, so as to create two good harbours; it was one of the most splendid cities, and fell successively under the rule of the Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. In B.C. 75 it was besieged by Mithridates, king of Pontus; and owing to its gallant defence it received from the Romans certain privileges, which, however, were lost in the reign of Tiberius. On the south-west coast we have first the ancient Æolian

colony of Gyne, the mother city of Cumæ in Campania.—Pergamum, on the river Caicus, was originally a small mountain fortress, but after the death of Alexander the Great became the capital of a powerful kingdom; its last king, in B.C. 133, bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, so that the city became the capital of the province of Asia. During the period of its greatness it was a famous seat of literature and learning, not much inferior to Alexandria in Egypt. Pergamum was one of the earliest seats of Christianity. Numerous ruins still attest its former greatness. The most famous of the towns of Mysia was Ilium, commonly called Troja. It was situated on a rising ground above the plain watered by the Scamander and Simois. This famous city was destroyed, according to tradition, by the Greeks in B.C. 1184. It was afterwards rebuilt, but it is still a matter of uncertainty whether the new town occupied the ancient site, or was built farther inland.—Dardanus is remarkable only for being the origin to the name Dardanelles, which was anciently called the Hellespont. The other towns of Mysia, such as Lynceus, Scepsis, Zeleia, are of less importance.

2. *LYDIA*, bounded in the north by Mysia, in the east by Phrygia, in the south by Caria, and in the west by the Ægean. In the earliest times the coast was occupied by Ionian Greeks, but when Lydia became a powerful kingdom, its dominion extended not only over the Greeks on the coast, but over the whole peninsula, as far as the river Halys. In the time of the Romans it was reduced to its original limits. The country is traversed by the rivers Cayster and Hermus, flowing through beautiful and fertile valleys. The earliest inhabitants were Maeonians, probably a branch of the Pelasgians. The Lydians seem to have been of a different race, and to have overpowered and repressed the Maeonians. The country was governed by native kings until B.C. 546, when Croesus, its last king, was conquered by Cyrus, and the country became a Persian satrapy.

After this the country was successively governed by Macedonians, Syrians, and the kings of Pergamus. The national character of the Lydians was gradually lost as they became Hellenised.

The chief towns of Lydia were Sardes and Magnesia. The former, the capital, was situated on the river Pactolus, a small tributary of the Hermus. It possessed a very strong citadel, containing the king's palace surrounded by a triple wall. The city itself was built in the plain, and consisted of lightly built houses. It was thrice destroyed, but each time rebuilt, though it lost its importance when Pergamus became the capital of the new kingdom. It was destroyed the fourth time by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. It was again restored, but perished in the Middle Ages, and very few traces of it remain. Magnesia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus, is chiefly memorable for the victory gained there by the two Scipios, in B.C. 190, over Antiochus the Great. By

far the most important cities were the Ionian colonies on the coast, from Phocæa in the north to Miletus in the south. Their number was twelve, viz.:—Phocæa, most of whose inhabitants emigrated after the Persian conquest, and founded Aleria in Corsica; Smyrna, one of the most important commercial cities of the ancient world, and still the great commercial city of the Levant; Clazomenæ, celebrated as the birthplace of Anaxagoras; Erythræ; Teos; Lebedus; Colophon, a powerful city, and the birthplace of several poets; Ephesus, perhaps the most important of all the Ionian colonies, had two harbours, and at a little distance from the city was the famous temple of the Ephesian Artemis; it was burned down in B.C. 356. There are still considerable remains of it, though the deposits of the Cayster have buried the greater part of the city. In its neighbourhood the Ionians held their annual meeting at a place called Panionium.

3. **CARIA**, the south-western corner of Asia Minor, is traversed by ranges of low hills, running out far into the sea, and forming long promontories. Its frontier on the east is the river Axon, and mounts Salbacus and Cadmus. Its valleys are well watered and fertile. The principal river is the Maeander, which receives several small tributaries. The greater part of the west coast was occupied by Ionian colonies, while the south-western part was inhabited by Dorians. The Carians, the original inhabitants, seem to have been akin to the Lydians and Mysians; they were governed by native kings, residing at Halicarnassus, after it was excluded from the Dorian confederacy. Its chief towns were:—Magnesia, north of the Maeander, containing a magnificent temple of Artemis; Priene, at the foot of Mount Mycale, stood originally on the sea-shore, but the deposits of the Maeander left it, at a later time, a few miles from the sea; Myus; Heraclea, and Miletus. The last, the greatest and most southern of the Ionian colonies, was situated on a headland opposite the mouth of the Maeander, and had four distinct harbours. On its extensive territory large flocks of sheep were kept, whence it became celebrated for its woollen manufactures. It carried on a most active commerce with distant countries in the north and west, but especially with the towns on the Euxine. Miletus could boast of having produced the first Greek philosophers and historians. Croesus, the last king of Lydia, subdued the city; when the Ionian revolt was crushed by the Persians, Miletus was destroyed in A.C. 494; but it recovered from this misfortune, and continued to be a place of some note. Owing to the vast deposits of the Maeander, it is now even difficult to determine the exact site of the city. Halicarnassus, on the north coast of the Ceramicus Sinus, was a Dorian city, which, under the dominion of Persia, was governed by a dynasty of native princes. The city was besieged and destroyed by Alexander the Great; but it still remained a place of great renown, on account of the splendid mausoleum erected by Queen Artemisia, in honour of her husband, Mæolus. Some of the sculptures adorning this structure have recently been discovered, and are now in the British Museum. Halicarnassus is the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius. Among the other towns we may mention Cnidus, a Dorian colony, and the chief city of the Dorian confederacy; it was most famous for its statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles; Myndus; Tralles; Alabanda; Mylasa, of which still many beautiful ruins exist; Stratonicea and Alinda.

4. **LYCIA**, is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and in the north by Pisidia and Phrygia; it is traversed by mountains of considerable height; and in the north forms a high table-land. The principal river is the Xanthus. The inhabitants seem to have been Greeks, mixed with a branch of the Semitic race; they were a brave and warlike people, and they, with the Cilicians, were the only people in Asia Minor whom Croesus was unable to subdue. They formed a confederation of thirty-two towns under one head; and as long as this constitution lasted the country was free and happy, but notwithstanding their spirit of independence, they had to submit to the successive conquerors of Asia Minor.

The principal towns were:—Xanthus, on the eastern bank of the river of the same name. It was the chief town of Lycia. It was twice destroyed, first by the Persians, and afterwards during the Roman civil wars. It must have

been a splendid city, to judge from its numerous beautiful remains; Patara, chiefly celebrated for its temple and oracle of Apollo. Other towns are:—Pinara, of whose splendid ruins still exist; Myra, under the Romans the capital of Lycia; Phaselis, and Telmessus. There are still beautiful ruins of these and other Lycian towns.

5. **PAMPHYLIA**, a narrow strip of coast country, the bay that bears its name. The country rises from the coast towards mount Taurus, and is traversed by a number of small streams flowing down from that mountain, of which the most celebrated are the Eurymedon and the Ceyhan. Its original inhabitants seem to have belonged to the Semitic race. The chief towns were:—Attalia, founded by Attalus II.; Perge, one of the great seats of the worship of Asclepius, and under the Romans the capital of Pamphylia; a Greek colony; and Aspendus.

6. **PISIDIA**, an inland province in the north of Pamphylia, a very rough and mountainous country. The Pisidians a hardy mountain race—so much so, that none of the successive conquerors of Asia Minor was able to subdue it. The eastern part of the country contains two large lakes, and was inhabited by a race called Isaurians. Its principal towns are:—Termessus, in a pass of mount Taurus, in so strong a position that Alexander the Great despairing of taking it; Selge, the chief mountain fortress of the country, is said to have been a colony of Sparta; Cremna and Galassus, both strong fortresses. In the country of Isaurians, who were notorious as daring robbers, there were but few towns of any note.

7. **CILICIA**, a large coast land in the south-east of Asia Minor, extending from Pamphylia and Pisidia to the foot of Syria. It is bounded in the north by the chain of mount Taurus, and in the east by mount Amanus. The country is divided into two parts, the western called Cilicia Aspera, and the eastern Campestris. All the rivers flow south from mount Taurus; the principal ones are the Calycadnus, Sarus, and Pyramus, to which may be added the little Cydnus, with its clear and cool waters, in which Alexander the Great nearly lost his life. The earliest inhabitants seem to have belonged to the Semitic race, but the mountains and plains were afterwards occupied by Greeks, who, old inhabitants were driven into the mountains, and chiefly by robbery and plunder. The country maintained its independence until the conquest of Alexander. After the piratic war, made it a Roman province A.C. 67.

The principal towns of Cilicia were:—Selinus, where emperor Trajan died; Seleucia, founded by Seleucus the Calycadnus, soon became a city of great wealth and splendour; there still are interesting ruins of the Corycus, with a good harbour; Soli, a Dorian colony, in the time of Alexander, a flourishing city. After its destruction by Tigranes of Armenia, it was rebuilt by Pompey, under the name of Pompeiopolis.—Tarsus, the city of Cilicia, situated in a fertile plain at the foot of mount Taurus. It was a very ancient place, and the residence of the Cilician kings; its inhabitants appear to have been distinguished for intellectual culture, whence it gave birth to many eminent men, one of whom was the Apostle Paul.—Issus, at the head of a bay in the extreme north-eastern end of a mountain pass, called the Syr Dardanelles. The neighbourhood is celebrated for the great battle in which Alexander, in B.C. 333, defeated the army of Darius. The towns in the interior, such as Anazarbus, and Mopsus or Mopsuestia, were not of much importance.

8. **BITHYNIA**, was bounded on the west by the Bosporus, the Propontis, and Mysia, from which it was separated by the river Rhyndacus; in the north by the Euxine, east by Paphlagonia, and in the south by Mysia, Phrygia, and Galatia. It was on the whole a fertile country, traversed by several ranges of woody mountains, the highest of which were Olympus and Orminius. Its rivers were the Sangarius and the Bithynius. Its inhabitants are said to have immigrated into the country from Thracia under the name of Thyni, a name which was retained by a portion of them in the north-west. The north-east was inhabited by a distinct tribe, called Mariandyni. Bithynia was first conquered by the Lydians, and afterwards became a Persian satrapy, but soon succeeded in throwing itself free. It was then governed by native princes, who were succeeded by Alexander and his successors. The last of these

Medes III., in B.C. 74, bequeathed his kingdom to the Persians.

The principal towns of Bithynia were:—Clus, a colony of Ptolemy, and a prosperous commercial town, was destroyed by Philip of Macedonia, but rebuilt by Prusias; Prusa, the foot of mount Olympus, derived its name from its founder, Prusias; Nicæa, on the east of lake Ascania, was one of the most famous towns of the country, and generally the residence of the kings. The emperor Constantine held the great ecclesiastical council here in A.D. 325, at which the Nicene Creed was agreed upon. The ancient walls and some gates still exist.—Nicomedia, so called from Nicomedes I., who rebuilt the place after its destruction by Lysimachus. Before that time it had been successively called Astacus and Olbia. It was the favourite residence of some of the later emperors, but suffered much from earthquakes.—Chalcedon, nearly opposite to Byzantium, a Greek colony of Megara, but during the decay of Persia became subject to the Bithynian kings. The Romans strongly fortified it, and made it the capital of the province of Bithynia.—Chrysopolis, the modern Scutari, likewise strongly fortified, was originally the port of Chalcedon.—Sigea, surnamed Pontica, in the country of the Mariandryni, possessed a fine harbour. It was founded in B.C. 666 by Greeks from Megara and Tanagra, and soon became a wealthy commercial city, ruling over a large extent of country. It experienced all the vicissitudes of the other towns of Asia Minor, and finally was taken by the kings of Bithynia. After the foundation of Nicomedia it lost its commercial importance. Its ruin was completed during the wars of the Romans against Mithridates.

**PHRYGIA**, an inland country, surrounded by Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Galatia, and Bithynia. At one time Mysia also belonged to it, whence the Greeks often call the Trojans Phrygians. Phrygia forms the western part of the great central table-land of Asia Minor. It contains the sources of the rivers Hermus and Maeander; in the north it is watered by the Rhyndacus, Sangarius, and Thymbra. The northern part of the country is very fertile, but in the south and east it is less so, the streams rising from mount Taurus forming several salt lakes. Still, on the whole, a rich and productive country. The Phrygians believed themselves to be the most ancient inhabitants of Asia Minor, but according to tradition they came into the country, about 100 years after the Trojan War, from Macedonia, where they had lived under the name of the Briges or Bebryces. They seem to have belonged to the Aryan race. In Asia they experienced all the vicissitudes of the other nations of the peninsula. When they came under the dominion of Syria, a great part of Phrygia was seized by the Kelts, and the rest afterwards became a part of the kingdom of Pergamus, together with which it came, in B.C. 129, the Roman province of Asia.

The most important towns of Phrygia were:—Celaenae, the source of the Maeander; the place lost its importance when Antiochus Soter founded Apamea Cibotus, to which he transferred many of the inhabitants of Celaenae, which became one of the great commercial cities of the west; Laodicea, near the frontier of Caria, founded by Antiochus Theus, suffered much from earthquakes, but rose to great importance under the Romans, evidences of which its splendid remains; Colossae, not far from the last city, interesting from the fact that one of St. Paul's epistles is addressed to its inhabitants; Cibyra, whose inhabitants were of mixed race, was governed by native princes; this town suffered much from earthquakes, like many other places in Phrygia; Dorylaeum, in the north, celebrated for its hot springs; Synnada, at first a small place, became, under the Roman empire, a town of much importance; Ipsus, near which the contest between the successors of Alexander was finally decided in B.C. 301. A few other remarkable towns were Philomelium, Antiochia, and Cotyaeum.

**LYCAONIA**, an inland country, forming a continuation of the table-land of Phrygia, has excellent pastures, but little fertile soil, for its few and small rivers are lost in lakes. Its inhabitants were a distinct race, with a peculiar language. In B.C. 25 it fell into the hands of the Romans. It was in Lycaonia that St. Paul laboured during his first mission to the Gentiles. The country contained but few towns, and none of great historical importance, except Iconium, the flourishing period of which, however, belongs to the Middle Ages.

**11. GALATIA or GALLOGRAECIA**, in the centre of Asia Minor, received its name from the Gauls, who formed the bulk of its inhabitants and had immigrated from Europe. After roaming about for a long time, they settled down in B.C. 230, in a part of Phrygia, which was henceforth called Galatia. They retained at first their own language; but as many Greeks were settled among them, they appear, in the course of time, to have adopted the Greek language. They consisted of three tribes with a federal government. During the war against Antiochus, the Galatians became virtually subject to the Romans, but were still governed by native princes, until, in B.C. 25, Galatia became a Roman province. It was a beautiful and fertile country, traversed by the river Halys, and the upper part of the Sangarius. The chief towns are:—Pessinus, capital of the tribe of the Tolistobogii, was the principal seat of the worship of Cybele, whose image was carried to Rome at the time of the second Punic war; Ancyra, the chief town of the tribe of the Tectosages, and under the Romans the capital of the province; it is celebrated as the place where the "Monumentum Ancyranum" was discovered in 1544; Gordium, where Alexander performed the feat of cutting the Gordian Knot.

**12. PAPHLAGONIA**, the northernmost part of Asia Minor, between the rivers Parthenius and Halys. The country is intersected by three chains of mountains, extending from east to west. The coast district was fertile, the mountainous parts covered with forests. The native population seems to have belonged to the Semitic race, but the towns on the coast were mostly inhabited by Greeks. They were:—Amastria, founded about B.C. 300, with two good harbours; Sinope, the most important of all the Greek colonies on the Euxine; its situation, with two good harbours, rendered it particularly fit to become a great commercial place. The inhabitants were colonists from Miletus, and ruled over a large territory, until they were conquered by one of the kings of Pontus. It was the birthplace of Mithridates, who greatly fortified and embellished the place. Under the Romans it gradually declined; Gangra, in the south of the country, the residence of King Deiotarus, and under the Romans the capital of the province.

**13. CAPPADOCIA**, a rough and mountainous country, extending from the borders of Lycaonia in the west, to the river Euphrates in the east. Its chief rivers are the Halys and the Melas, a tributary of the Euphrates. The great body of the Cappadocians belonged to the Semitic race, and were in fact sometimes called Leuco-Syri, or white Syrians. Under Persia the country was governed by hereditary satraps, who afterwards made themselves independent, and took the title of kings. In this position they maintained themselves until A.D. 17, when the country became a Roman province.

Its principal towns were:—Comana, with a famous and rich temple of Artemis; Mazaca, the residence of the Cappadocian kings; Tyana, in the south-west, the birthplace of the famous impostor Apollonius; Nazianzus and Nyssa, both of which are famous in the early history of Christianity; the few other towns are of little historical interest.

**14. PONTUS** embraces the north-eastern part of Asia Minor, along the coast of the Euxine. Its eastern boundary is mount Paryadres, though in the time of the Romans it extended as far as the river Phasis. Pontus is a mountainous country, and in the north-east wild and barren, but the valleys of the Halys and Lycus are very fertile. The mountains were richly covered with wood, furnishing timber for shipbuilding, and were rich in iron ore. Besides the rivers Halys and Lycus, the Acampsia, Thermodon, and Iris, deserve notice. Pontus was governed by Persian satraps, who however made themselves independent, and took the title of king. The last but one of these was the great Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey. But the country still remained nominally independent, until, in A.D. 64, Nero made it a Roman province.

The chief towns of Pontus were:—Phasia, a frontier fortress, was founded by Miletus; Trapezus (Trebizond), a colony of Sinope, in the Roman times one of the most important towns on the Euxine, a rank which it still occupies; Cerasus, the place from which Lucullus is said to have brought the cherry tree into Europe; Polemonium, at the head of a deep bay, had a good harbour; Amisus, a large town, in which the kings of Pontus sometimes resided. In

the interior we have the towns of *Amasia*, the capital of the country, on the river *Iris*, the birthplace of the geographer *Strabo*; *Zela*, the place where *Julius Caesar* defeated *Pharnaces* in B.C. 47; *Cabira* or *Sebastia*, on the upper course of the *Halys*, to be noticed as the place where, in A.C. 71, *Mithridates* was defeated by *Lucullus*; *Comana Pontica*, pos-

seased a famous and rich temple of *Artemis*, which believed to have been founded by *Orestes*, and whose rank next to the king. It ought to be noticed that *Armenia Minor*, about mount *Scordiscus*, is generally considered to belong to *Asia Minor*; it formed part of the kingdom of *Pontus*.

## MAP XI.—PALESTINE AND PHOENICIA.

I. **PALESTINE**, or the Holy Land, also called *Judæa*, though this last name is properly applicable only to its south-western portion, is only a part of *Syria*, and bounded on the north by *Coele-Syria* and mount *Libanus*, on the east by the river *Jordan* and the lakes formed in its course, and at a later time by the Arabian desert, so that the district called *Peraea* would be included in it. On the south and south-west it is likewise bounded by desert lands; and on the east by the sea and *Phoenicia*. The boundaries, however, were not the same at all times; it seems to have reached its greatest extent in the time of King *David*. The chief river of the country is the *Jordan*, flowing from north to south, and having its sources at the foot of mount *Hermon*, the southernmost part of the range of *Anti-Libanus*. It empties itself into the *Lacus Asphaltitis* or *Dead Sea*; it flows through a valley shut in on both sides by mountains; and in its upper course forms two lakes, viz., *Lake Samachonitis*, or *Waters of Meron*, and the *Lake of Tiberias*. The valley of the *Jordan* is from five to ten miles in breadth, and the river itself has an average breadth of thirty yards. The *Dead Sea*, in which the river is lost, is a great salt and bituminous lake; and although it receives the waters of the *Jordan* and several other smaller streams, has no visible outlet, and is considerably below the level of the *Mediterranean*. The other rivers of *Palestine* are of no importance. The country between the *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean* is intersected by several ranges of mountains, which subside towards the south and west. The plains, valleys, and slopes of hills were in ancient times extremely fertile. The country on the east of the *Jordan* gradually rises towards the rocky desert of *Auranitis*.

In the time of the Romans the country was divided into the tetrarchies *Galilee*, *Samaria*, *Judæa*, and *Peraea*.

1. **GALILÆA** or *Galilee*, forms the northernmost part of *Palestine* between *Phoenicia* and the *Jordan*, bounded on the north by mount *Hermon*, and in the south by mount *Carmel*. It contained numerous towns and villages, but its inhabitants were looked down upon by the inhabitants of *Judæa*, because they were a mixture of *Jews*, *Phoenicians*, *Greeks*, *Syrians*, &c. The most memorable place is *Nazareth*. On a hill in the midst of a range of mountains was the residence of the parents of our Lord, and the scene of His early life. Other places of Scriptural importance are *Capernaum*, *Cana*, *Bethsaida*, and *Tiberias*, the last of which was built by *Herod Antipas*, and named after the emperor *Tiberius*.

2. **SAMARIA**, the central province of *Palestine*, and the smallest of its divisions, extended from *Genæa* in the north to *Silo* in the south, being bounded on the west by *Judæa*, and on the east by the *Jordan*. A remnant of the ancient *Samaritans* still exists at *Nablous*, (the ancient *Neapolis* or *Sichar*), who recognise the *Pentateuch* alone among the different parts of the *Old Testament*, and their ancient version of it is still called the *Samaritan Pentateuch*. The principal town in this part of *Palestine* was *Samaria*, afterwards called *Sebaste*, and in Hebrew *Shomron*. It had been built about B.C. 922 by *Omri*, king of *Israel*, and was at one time a city of great importance; but about the time of Christ it seems to have fallen into decay; and although it was restored by *Herod*, it never recovered its former greatness. In proportion as it declined, *Sichar*, one of the most ancient places in *Palestine*, rose in importance, as it was the religious capital of the *Samaritans*, whose temple was built on mount *Gerizim*. It was the birthplace of *Justin Martyr*.

3. **JUDÆA**, the southern and largest province of *Palestine*, included the district of *Idumæa* in the south, where it bordered on *Arabia Petraea*. In the east it was bounded by the *Jordan* and the *Dead Sea*. Its chief city, *Jerusalem*,

was the capital not only of *Judæa*, but of all *Palestine*, which rank it was raised in B.C. 1050 by King *David* under his successor *Solomon*, who built the famous temple; it became the religious centre of the Jewish nation. It was destroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar*, who carried away its inhabitants into captivity. *Cyrus* restored them to their country, and the temple was rebuilt. In B.C. 332 *Jerusalem* was committed to *Alexander the Great*; and from B.C. 320 to 63 it was subject to the Egyptian *Ptolemies*. Afterward it was conquered by *Syria*, but was left to the government of native princes until, in B.C. 63, it was taken by *Pompey*. The Jews bore the yoke of the Romans very reluctantly, and in A.D. 70 they broke out in open revolt, and their heroic defence the city was taken and destroyed. The revolt induced the emperor *Hadrian* to destroy the landmarks of the city, to establish on its site a Roman colony under the name of *Aelia Capitolina*, and to erect a temple to *Jupiter* on the site of the temple of *Jehovah*. When at last Christianity overpowered Paganism, *Jerusalem* became an object of veneration to the Christians, who built several churches on the sacred site. The various vicissitudes through which the city passed have obliterated almost all traces of its ancient, and even of its Roman remains.

Other important towns were:—*Cæsarea*, on the coast, which was fortified and adorned with splendid buildings by *Herod the Great*, who changed its original name of *Straton* into *Cæsarea*, in honour of *Augustus*. Henceforth the town became the residence of the Governor of *Judæa*. On the same coast we have the towns of *Ascalon* and *Joppa*, and a little way inland *Asotus* and *Gaza*,—the latter a strongly fortified place, and regarded as the key to *Palestine* from the side of *Egypt*.

4. **PERÆA**, a large district on the east of the *Jordan*, the *Dead Sea*, extending in the proper sense from the *Arnon* in the south to the foot of mount *Hermon* in the north. It was divided into several districts, and its inhabitants were remarkable for their commerce and industry, though the country was anything but fertile. Its principal towns were:—*Cæsarea Philippi*, which was built in B.C. 220 by the tetrarch *Philip*; *Gadara*, *Pella*, and *Philadelpheia*.

The earliest inhabitants of *Palestine* were the *Canaanites*. When the *Israelites* returned from *Egypt* they overthrew the inhabitants, and divided their land among the twelve tribes. On the death of *Rehoboam* the whole country was divided into the two kingdoms of *Israel* and *Judah*, the former comprising all the country on both sides of the *Jordan*, and the latter the remaining portion in the south, between the *Mediterranean* and the *Dead Sea*.

II. **PHOENICIA** is the long and narrow tract of country along the shores of the *Mediterranean*, extending from *Aradus* in the north, to *Mount Carmel* in the south. It was bounded on the north and east by *Syria*, in the south and south-east by *Palestine* and the *Mediterranean*. *Libanus*, running parallel with the seashore, forms the northern boundary line. Although the valleys between the off-shoots of mount *Libanus*, traversed by small streams, were very fertile, yet the people were obliged mainly to depend upon commerce, manufactures, and maritime trade. They belonged to the Semitic race, and their language closely resembled the Hebrew. They appear as a very civilised people, even in the most ancient records, and colonies or factories were found in almost every part of the *Mediterranean*. The little country was successively conquered by the *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Persians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, *Armenians*, *Syrians*, and *Romans*. The most important cities were *Sidon* and *Tyre*, the former probably the most ancient, and certainly, for a long time, the most powerful. *Phoenician* cities, was built on the coast, was strong

tified, and had an excellent harbour. Its greatness, however, was afterwards eclipsed by that of its own colony, Tyre. In B.C. 351 Sidon revolted against Persia, and the inhabitants, in their despair of success, burned themselves with their city. It was afterwards restored, but never recovered its ancient splendour. It was especially celebrated for its manufacture of glass. Tyre, to the south of Sidon, and a colony of it, was originally situated on the mainland, and soon became the most important commercial city of the East, and at times even exercised a supremacy over Sidon. It was besieged for five years by the Assyrian king, Shalmaneser, and again for thirteen years by Nebuchadnezzar; in each case apparently without success. These sieges seem to have induced the inhabitants to abandon the ancient site, and build a new city on an island about half a mile from the shore; this new city again soon rose to a power and

splendour scarcely inferior to those of old Tyre. In B.C. 332 the inhabitants, refusing to submit to him, Alexander besieged the place for seven months, and connected the island with the mainland by means of a mole. The city was then taken and sacked by the Macedonians; and as in the same year Alexandria in Egypt was founded, a new direction was given to the commerce of the ancient world, whereby Tyre gradually lost its importance.

Other towns of Phœnicia were:—*Aradus*, in the north, on an island a few miles from the shore; *Tripolis*, a place consisting of three distinct towns, but united under one government; *Byblus*; *Berytus*, the modern Beirut, was celebrated as a great seat of learning; *Ptolemais*, originally called *Hecho*, and now *Acre*, occupied a very strong position, but did not acquire any great importance until the time of the Ptolemies, from whom it derived its name.

## MAP XII.—GALLIA TRANSALPINA.

In the division of the empire made by Augustus, Gaul was separated from Italy in the south-east by the small river *Varus* and the Alps; farther north by the Rhine in its whole course, so that it embraced the whole of modern France, all parts of Germany west of the Rhine, Belgium, and a portion of Holland, together with the western part of Switzerland. On the west of the Rhine a range of mountains bore the name of *Cebenna Mons*, another range running parallel with the Rhine was called *Vosegus Mons*, while mount *Jura* in the east separated the tribes of the *Sequani* and *Helvetii*.

France has only one great river which flows into the Mediterranean, the *Rhodanus* or *Rhone*, with its tributaries *Druentia*, *Isara*, *Sancona*, and *Dubis*; in the south-west we have the rivers *Aturia*, the *Garumna*, with all its tributaries, flowing into the Bay of *Biscay*. Farther north we have the *Liger* or *Loire*, the largest river of Gaul; the *Sequana* or *Seine*; the *Mosella* and the *Mosa*, which flow into the Rhine; lastly, the *Scaldia*, the modern *Scheldt*.

Gaul was, on the whole, a very fertile country, especially the part bordering on the Mediterranean, where the climate is little inferior to that of Italy.

Before the conquest of the Romans, Gaul was divided among a large number of independent tribes, all of which, however, belonged to two or three great races. The inhabitants of the country bordering upon the Bay of *Biscay*, called *Aquitani*, were probably of Iberian origin, while the rest of Gaul was inhabited by Celtic tribes, with the exception of the western bank of the Lower Rhine, which was occupied by Germans or Kelts, that is, Belgæ mixed with Germans. In the extreme south Greeks had established themselves at *Massilia* as early as B.C. 600; and this city again established a number of colonies along the south coast of Gaul, and even in Spain. *Massilia* was always on friendly terms with the Romans, who had frequently to protect it against its Gallic neighbours; and this gave rise, in A.C. 122, to the foundation of a Roman colony called *Aquæ Sextiæ*. Having once gained a footing in the country, the Romans extended their conquests farther north; in B.C. 118 *Narbo Marcius* (*Narbonne*) was founded, and the southern part of Gaul was then constituted as a Roman province, of which *Narbo* was the capital. The rest of Gaul was conquered by Julius Cæsar, during his pro-consulship from B.C. 58 to 50. In his time Gaul was divided into three parts, *Aquitania*, *Gallia*, and *Belgica*. Augustus divided the country into four provinces:—1. *Gallia Narbonensis*, that is, the earliest Roman province, which still bears the name of *Provence*; 2. *Aquitania*; 3. *Gallia Lugdunensis*; 4. *Gallia Belgica*. Afterwards Gaul was divided into seventeen provinces, the names of which are given on the margin of the map. At a somewhat later time the left bank of the Rhine, being occupied by Germans, was called *Germania*, and was subdivided into *Germania Prima* and *Germania Secunda*. The Gauls, after being conquered by the Romans, gradually adopted their manners and language, and became thoroughly Romanized.

1. *GALLIA NARBONENSIS* extended from the river *Varus* to the eastern extremity of the Pyrenees, and in the north to the Rhone, as far as its junction with the

*Arar*. The principal towns in this part, besides those already mentioned, were *Nemausus* (*Nîmes*), was colonized by the Romans, and became a very important city. Its greatness is still attested by many and beautiful specimens of Roman architecture.—*Tolosa*, a celebrated commercial town on the upper *Garumna*, was colonized by Romans; the modern *Toulouse* contains some ancient remains.—*Arelate*, at the head of the Delta of the Rhone, a Roman colony, is first mentioned by Cæsar, but afterwards became a most flourishing city. The modern town of *Arles* contains very many interesting remains.—*Massilia*, which has already been mentioned, was founded by Phœceans from Asia Minor; it possessed a large harbour, and extended its dominion over several neighbouring tribes. It became the mother city of *Nicæa*, *Antipolia*, *Olbia*, and in Spain of *Emporiæ* and *Rhoda*. For a long time *Massilia* was one of the most important commercial cities in the world, and a great seat of learning, which spread its influence over the whole of Gaul.—*Forum Julii* (*Frejus*), founded by Julius Cæsar in B.C. 44, possessed a good harbour, and served as a station for a part of the imperial fleet.—*Avenio* (*Avignon*), on the left bank of the *Druentia*, near its confluence with the Rhone.—*Arausio* (*Orange*), still contains many Roman remains.—*Caluro*, afterwards called *Gratianopolis*, after the emperor *Gratian*. Farther north, in the country of the *Allobroges*, we have *Vienna*, on the Rhone, which was colonized by the Romans, and became the capital of a vast district; the modern *Vienne* still contains many Roman remains.—*Geneva*, at the southern extremity of the *Lacus Lemanus*; the Rhone was there bridged over, and near the town Cæsar constructed a wall from the lake to mount *Jura*, as a protection against the *Helvetii*.

2. *AQUITANIA*, in Cæsar's time, extended from the Pyrenees to the *Garumna*; but Augustus, without any regard to the ethnography, made the *Liger* the northern boundary. The inhabitants of the country between the two rivers were genuine Kelts, and were very different from the Iberians in the south. The tribes in *Aquitania* were very numerous, but some of them were unimportant.

The few towns deserving notice were:—*Burdigala* (*Bordeaux*), the capital of the tribe of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, a place of great commercial importance, and a great seat of learning.—*Avaricum* (*Bourges*), near the head of a tributary of the *Liger*, was a well fortified town, in a very fertile district; but it was besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar, who put to death upwards of 30,000 of its inhabitants.—*Gergovia*, in the country of the *Arverni*, on a lofty hill near the river *Elaver*, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, who was unable to take it.

3. *GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS*, so called from the town of *Lugdunum* (*Lyons*), near the confluence of the *Arar* with the Rhone. Its boundaries were: the *Liger* in the south, the Atlantic in the west, the *Sequana* and *Matrona* in the north, and the *Arar* in the east. The tribes in this part of Gaul were pure Kelts.

The towns in the western part were called *Civitates Armoricæ*, among which we may mention *Vorganium*. In the country of the *Caletes* we have the town of *Juliabona*,



near the mouth of the Sequana; and *Rotomagus*, among the *Veliocasses*, farther up the river. In the country of the *Turones* is the town *Comarodunum* *Tours*, south of the *Liger*. In the country of the *Ankeri* is *Noviodunum*. The chief town of the *Parisii* was  *Lutetia*, on a small island in the *Sequana*; this town, the nucleus of modern Paris, was not of much consequence in the time of the *Romans*. In the country of the *Carantes* we have the towns of *Gesabum*, afterwards called *Civitas Aurelianorum*, whence its modern name *Orléans*, and *Autricum*. In the country of the *Senones* the principal towns were:—*Agendicum*, also called *Senones*, and *Melodunum* (*Melun*). In the country of the *Tricasses*, the chief town was *Augustobona*, afterwards called *Tricassum*, whence the modern *Troyes*. *Alasia*, in the country of the *Mandubii*, situated on a high hill surrounded by two small rivers; in A.D. 52 it was taken and destroyed by Julius Caesar. The *Edui*, one of the most powerful tribes of Gaul, were early allied to the *Romans*; their chief town, *Bibracte*, afterwards called *Augustodunum*, now *Auxois*, is famous for the defeat of the *Helvetii* by J. Caesar. The capital of the *Segusiavi* was *Lugdunum*, which gave its name to the whole province; it was made a Roman colony in A.D. 43, and soon after became the residence of the governor of *Gallia Lugdunensis*. Its situation on two navigable rivers soon made it one of the wealthiest and most populous cities of Gaul; it was twice destroyed—once by a fire, and afterwards by the Roman soldiery; and from these misfortunes it was unable to recover, especially as the neighbouring *Vienne* rose more and more into importance.

4. **GALLIA BELGICA**.—In Caesar's division it was bounded by the *Rhine*—the *British Channel*, and by the *Sequana* and *Matrona* in the south; but Augustus added to it in the south-east the countries of the *Lingones*, *Sequani*, and *Helvetii*. It has already been remarked, that at a somewhat later time the left bank of the *Rhine* was occupied by Germans.

The various tribes inhabiting *Gallia Belgica* were about twenty-one in number; the chief ones were the *Sequani*, with their capital *Vesontia*, the modern *Besançon*, an important town, of which interesting remains still exist. The *Helvetii* occupied the western part of Switzerland, and were attempting to emigrate when Caesar arrived in Gaul, but were defeated and compelled to return to their devastated country; their principal town was *Aventicum*, which was afterwards made a Roman colony. The *Lingones* occupied the country north-west of the *Sequani*; their chief town was *Aduacatum*, also called *Civitas Lingunum*, whence the modern name of *Langres*. The *Remi*, between the *Mosa*

and *Matrona*, with their capital of *Durocortorum*, afterwards called *Remi*, hence the modern name *Rheims*, and the small fortress of *Bibrax*. The *Suessiones*, north of the *Matrona*, one of the bravest and most powerful tribes of Gaul; their chief town was *Noviodunum*, afterwards *Augusta Suessorum*, whence the modern name of *Soissons*. The *Veromandui*, about the sources of the *Isara*, whose principal town was *Augusta Veromandorum*, now *St. Quentin*. The *Bellovaci*, the most powerful among the Belgian tribes, whose capital was *Comaromagus*, now *Beauvais*. The *Ambiani*, on the river *Samara*, whose capital was *Samarobriva*, also called *Ambiani*, now *Amiens*. The *Atrabates*, a powerful tribe, with a capital called *Semetacum*, now *Arras*. The *Morini*, on the *British Channel*, in a flat and marshy district, contained the port of *Itinus*, from which Caesar sailed to Britain; and the town of *Genoriacum*, afterwards called *Bononia*, whence the modern *Boulogne*. The *Nervi*, south-east of the *Morini*, consisted of a number of small tribes, nearly all of whom were conquered and destroyed by Caesar. The towns mentioned in their territory are,—*Bagacum* *Bavay*, *Yarnacum* *Tournay*, and *Comaracum* (*Cambray*). The *Admatti*, between the *Scheldis* and the *Mosa*, are said to have been a German tribe. Their chief town was called *Admatica*, afterwards *Tongri*, and now *Tongern*. The *Batavi*, a German tribe, occupied the island between the *Vahalis* and *Rhenus*, which is called the *Insula Batavorum*; their chief towns were *Lugdunum*, the modern *Leyden*, and *Noviomagus*, the modern *Nimwegen*. The *Ubi*, a German tribe on the left bank of the *Rhine*, with their chief town of *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*, the modern *Cöln* or *Cologne*. The *Treviri*, on both banks of the *Mosella*, a very powerful tribe, whose principal town was *Augusta Trevirorum* *Treves* or *Trier*, which, during the later period of the empire, became one of the most important cities of Gaul. The town of *Confluentes*, the modern *Cölnz*, likewise belonged to them. The *Mediomatrici*, a German tribe, occupied the country about the *Mosella*, extending as far as the *Rhine*. Their chief town was *Divodurum*, afterwards called *Mediomatrici* or *Meltia*, whence the modern *Metz*. The *Vangiones*, a German tribe, on both sides of the *Rhine*, whose chief towns were *Moguntiacum* *Mainz* and *Borbetomagus*, now *Worms*. The *Nemetes* dwelt south of the last, with their capital of *Noviomagus*, now *Speier*. Lastly, the *Frisoci*, with their capital of *Argentoratum*, the modern *Strasbourg*.

There are off the coast of Gaul a few islands known to the ancients, among which we may notice *Uliarus*, opposite the coast of the *Santonæ*. The largest among the *Channel Islands* were known by the names of *Caesarea*, *Sarnia*, and *Riduna*.

### MAP XIII.—HISPANIA OR IBERIA.

This peninsula, separated from Gaul by the *Pyreneæ Montes*, is traversed in the north-east by a range called *Montes Mores*, the *Cantabris*, and the *Montes Salici*. A number of other ranges of mountains run south and south-east, under different names, and form many promontories. The rivers of Spain are very numerous, but the six most important ones are: the *Iberus*, *Ebro*, the *Bætis*, *Gualquivir*, the *Anas* *Guadiana*, the *Tagus* *Tago*, the *Durius* *Douro*, and the *Minis* *Mérida*. The country was on the whole very fertile, but its principal wealth consisted of its mineral products. Gold also was found in many parts, and silver mines existed in several districts.

Spain was little known to the ancients until the period of the second Punic war, though Greeks had settled on the eastern shores as early as A.D. 500, and the Phoenicians had established colonies on the south-western shores even at a much earlier period. The natives of Spain, though divided into numerous tribes, were *Iberians*, whose modern representatives still exist about the Bay of Biscay, under the name of the *Euzkai*. But at a period of which we have no historical knowledge, large bodies of *Kelts* immigrated into Spain, and partly mixed with the natives, under the name of *Keltiberians*, and partly occupied distinct districts, where they remained unmixed, as in the north-west, where they were called *Gallaeci*; and in the south, where they were called *Celtici*. The inhabitants of the southern

parts of Spain appear to have made considerable progress in civilization, but in the north they were fierce and uncivilized.

The Romans at first divided Spain into two very unequal parts; *Hispania Citerior*, between the *Pyrenees* and the *Iberus*, and *Hispania Ulterior*, which comprised the rest. Augustus, however, divided it into three provinces: *Hispania Bætica*, *Hispania Lusitania*, and *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

1. **HISPANIA BÆTICA**, that is, the country of the *Bætis*; bounded on the west and north by the *Anas*, extending in the east as far as cape *Charidæum*, was the richest and most fertile part of Spain, and its inhabitants were the most civilized. The chief tribes were the *Turdæti*, the *Bastuli*, and *Bastetani*.

The principal towns along the coast were Phœnician settlements, the most important of which were—*Gades* (*Cádiz*). It was situated on an island near the coast, with which it was connected by a bridge; but in the course of time the city came to include not only a portion of the mainland, but some of the smaller islands surrounding it. During the war with Hannibal it surrendered to the Romans, and Julius Caesar conferred the Roman franchise upon its citizens.—*Carteia*, on a bay, at the eastern extremity of which was the rock *Calpe* (*Gibraltar*); it was afterwards colonized by Roman soldiers.—*Málaga*, a commercial place of great importance. Among the towns in the interior we have to

notice *Hispalia*, on the left bank of the *Baetis*, the modern *Seville*; was likewise a Phœnician colony, and a great commercial place, large sea vessels being able to sail up the river as far as the town. Julius Cæsar made it a Roman colony.—*Italica*, a little to the north-west of *Hispalis*, was a Roman colony, founded by P. Cornelius Scipio during the second Punic war.—*Corduba*, on the north bank of the *Baetis*, the capital of the whole province; was made a Roman colony in A.C. 152, and many patricians settled there.—*Iliturgi*, on a steep rock on the bank of the *Baetis*; was destroyed by Scipio in B.C. 210, but rebuilt, under the name of *Forum Julium*.—Another town was *Munda*, near which several battles were fought; but its site is uncertain.

2. **LUSITANIA**, nearly corresponding to the modern kingdom of Portugal, comprised the country between the *Anas* and the *Durius*; was bounded in the east by a line running from north to south between these two rivers. The southwestern corner, having the form of a wedge ending in cape *Særum*, was called by the Romans *Cuneus*. The chief tribe, from whom the province received its name, were the *Lusitani*; they appear to have been a rapacious people, occupying the mountains between the *Tagus* and the *Durius*. Other tribes were the *Vettones* and *Celtici*, the last of which were *Kelts*. The most important towns of *Lusitania* were:—*Emerita Augusta*, on the north bank of the *Anas*, was the capital of the province, and was colonized by Augustus with his veterans, whence its name.—*Norba Cæsarea*, on the southern bank of the *Tagus*. A bridge built there by Trajan across the river still exists.—*Scalabis*, a Roman colony; *Olimippo* (*Lisbon*); and *Iacobriga*. In the country of the *Vettones* we must notice the towns of *Opidana*, *Iancia*, *Transcudana*, *Salmantica* (*Salamanca*), where Trajan also built a bridge across the river, of which the piers still exist. The other towns of this province are of less importance.

3. **HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS**, deriving its name from the city of *Tarraco*, on the east coast, was by far the largest of the three Spanish provinces. The coast districts were very fertile, but the north and west are mountainous and barren. It was inhabited by a large number of tribes, some of which were pure *Kelts*, such as the *Gallaeci*, and others a mixture of *Kelts* and *Iberians*, such as the *Celtiberi*, while the rest appear to have been *Iberians*, with the exception of a few Greek colonies on the coast. The chief towns of the *Gallaeci* were *Bracara Augusta*, their capital, and *Brigantium*, in the north, with an ancient lighthouse, still in use. In the district of the *Astures*—a wild and warlike people—we have to notice the towns of *Asturica* and *Brigecium*. In the country of the *Cantabri*—the fiercest and most warlike of all the Spanish tribes—the principal town was *Juliobriga*, near the sources of the *Iberus*. The *Vascones* have preserved their ancient language and habits, the modern *Basks* being their descendants. Their prin-

cipal towns were *Calagurria*, the birthplace of *Quintilian*, and *Pompelo*. The chief town of the *Ilergetes* was *Ilerda*, on a commanding height, on the right bank of the river *Sicoris*. Besides this, *Oeca* and *Celma* may be noticed. The only town of note among the *Vaccae* was *Pallantia*. The tribe of the *Carpetani* was very powerful, and occupied an extensive and fertile country, and their chief town was *Toletum*, on the right bank of the *Tagus*; it was famous for its manufacture of swords. The *Celtiberi*, on the east of the *Carpetani*, seem to have carried on no peaceful occupation, and to have lived chiefly on what they earned as mercenaries. They were frequently at war with the Romans, but were finally reduced to submission by the capture of *Numantia*, in B.C. 134. The chief towns in their country were:—*Segobriga*, *Numantia*, *Bilbilis*, *Clunia*, and a few others. The chief town in the country of the *Contestani* was *Carthago Nova* (*Carthagenæ*), a *Carthaginian* colony, founded in B.C. 242 by *Hasdrubal*, and was situated on a headland forming one of the finest harbours. Owing to its favourable situation, it became a most flourishing city; under the Romans its population and prosperity greatly increased. The town of *Valentia*, a Roman colony, likewise belonged to the district of the *Contestani*; it was destroyed by *Pompey*, and afterwards again colonized by the Romans. North of the *Contestani* we have the *Aedetani*, with their towns of *Seguntum*, said to have been a Greek colony; it was a prosperous commercial town, but was destroyed by *Hannibal*, in B.C. 219; some time later it was rebuilt by the Romans, and became an important manufacturing place. In the northern part of the *Iberus* we have the town of *Cæsaraugusta* (*Sarragoza*); it received a Roman colony under Augustus, whence its name. South of the *Iberus*, near its mouth, we find the tribe of the *Ilercaones*, with their capital of *Dertosa*. The city of *Tarraco*, on the coast, was the capital of the *Cosetani*, and a colony of *Massilia*; it rose under the Romans to very great prosperity, and became the capital of the whole province. The country of the *Taletani* contained the town of *Barcino*, with an excellent harbour. The tribe on the *Indigetes*, about the eastern extremity of the *Pyrenees*, where they slope down towards the sea, contained two Greek colonies,—*Emporise*, founded by *Massilia*, and *Rhoda*, a colony of *Rhodes*.

Among the islands on the east of Spain we have to notice the *Baleares* or *Gymnesiæ Insulæ*, a group of islands, of which the two most important are *Balearis Major* (*Majorca*), and the *Balearis Minor* (*Minorca*). They were first colonized by the Romans, and the inhabitants were renowned for their skill as slingers. The *Balearis Major* contained two Roman colonies—*Palma* and *Pollentia*. Two other groups of islands to the west of *Majorca* were called *Pityusæ Insulæ*; and to the north a group of very small islands were called *Colubariæ* or *Ophiusæ*. Off the west coast of Spain there is a small group called *Landobria*.

#### MAP XIV.—GERMANIA

*Germania*, or rather *Germania Magna* (to distinguish it from *Germania Prima* and *Secunda*, on the left bank of the *Rhine*), was bounded in the south by the *Danube*, in the west by the *Rhine* and the German Ocean, and in the north by the *Codanus Sinus*, while in the east the boundary was not quite defined, though the *Vistula* was generally regarded as the eastern frontier. This country was not known to the civilized nations of Southern Europe until the time of Cæsar, who twice invaded it by crossing the *Rhine*, but without making any conquests. Germany is described by its first visitors as a country mostly covered with swamps and forests, the largest of the latter, the  *Hercynia Silva*, extending from the *Rhine* eastward as far as modern *Poland*. Among the other forest-clad mountains we may mention *Taunus*, *Sudetes*, *Mons Asciburgius*, and the *Saxæ Teutoburgiensis*.

The principal rivers are the *Danubius*, the *Rhenus*, the *Amisus* (*Ems*), *Visurgis* (*Weser*), *Albis* (*Elbe*), the *Viadrus*, and the *Vistula*.

The Germans were a branch of the great *Aryan* race, and are described as a people of lofty stature, great bodily strength, with fair complexion, blue eyes, and yellow or red hair. They lived in rudely constructed huts, and towns,

in the modern sense, scarcely existed, except on the banks of the *Rhine*. They were divided into a number of tribes, and there was no common name to comprise the whole nation. One tribe, the *Teutones*, became known to the Romans in B.C. 113. And as the province of Gaul was subject to frequent inroads, the Romans, for the purpose of protecting their frontier, invaded Germany at different times, and penetrated even as far as the *Elbe*; but in A.D. 9 the Romans suffered a terrible defeat, in consequence of which all attempts to conquer Germany were abandoned. In the south-west of Germany the Romans gained possession of the district called *Agri Decumates*, which they endeavoured to secure by a wall flanked with towers, extending from the *Danube* to the *Moenus* (*Main*), and farther prolonged from the *Moenus* to the *Logna* (*Lahn*).

Tacitus divides all the German tribes into three great groups: the *Ingaevones*, in the north-west; the *Hermiones*, in the central part of the country; and the *Istaevones*, between the *Visurgis*, *Moenus*, and *Rhenus*. But *Pliny* arranges them in five groups, viz., *Vindili*, *Ingaevones*, *Istaevones*, *Hermiones*, and *Fenclini*. The principal German tribes between the *Rhenus* and the *Albis* were:—1. The *Frisii*, occupying the modern *Friesland* and *Groningen*.



2. The Bructeri, on both sides of the Upper Amisia. 3. The Chauci, divided into Majores and Minores, on the coast, between the Amisia and Albia. 4. The Angrivarti, on both sides of the Visurgis. 5. The Usipetes and Tencteri, on the eastern banks of the Lower Rhine. 6. The Sicambri, about the river now called Sieg. 7. The Catti, extending from the river Visurgis to the Agri Decumatae. 8. The Mattiaci, between the Main and the Lahn, with a town called Aquae Mattiacae (Wiesbaden). 9. The Cherusci, on both sides of the Upper Visurgis, in conjunction with others, defeated the Romans in A.D. 9.

The chief tribes between the Albis and Vistula were:—  
1. The Saxones, north of the Elbe, the modern Holstein. 2. The Angli, a little farther north. 3. The Cimbri, probably a Celtic tribe, the modern Jutland. The Teutones, who, with the Cimbri, migrated south, and were defeated by Marius. 5. The Vindili or Vandali, the name comprising a number of tribes, on the coast of the Baltic, such as the Burgundiones, Gothones, Rugii, &c. All these tribes, at a later period, migrated south. 6. The Langobardi, on the banks of the Albia, also migrated southward, and appeared in Italy as conquerors and founders of a powerful kingdom. 8. The Lygii, a large group of tribes, appear first on the Viadrus, and afterwards migrated south, and settled on the banks of the Rhine. 8. The Suevi, also a name given to a large group of tribes, which are described as wandering, without any fixed habitation. They occupied a large part of the interior of Germany from the Baltic to the Danube; at a later period the name is applied to a

distinct tribe between the Main and the Black I where the name still survives in the form of Schwab Swabia.

In Southern Germany the principal tribes were:—1. Hermunduri, a powerful race, extending from the I wall to the banks of the Upper Albia. 2. The Marcomanni, originally on the banks of the Main, afterwards took possession of the modern Bohemia, where they established a powerful kingdom. 3. The Quadi, south-east of the comanni, with whom they were closely allied. 4. Alemanni, a confederacy of several tribes between the Rhine, Main, and Danube, afterwards occupied a part of Eastern Gaul and of Switzerland.

The tribes on the south of the Danube became known to the Romans soon after the conquest of Macedonia; frequent wars were the result, until at last Augustus divided the whole country south of the Danube into provinces; Vindelicia, Rhaetia, Noricum, Pannonia. The principal town of Vindelicia was Augusta Vindell (Augsburg). The chief town of Rhaetia was Tridentum (Trent). Noricum derived its name from the town Noria, but contained also other important towns, as Juvavum and Lauriacum. The principal towns of Pannonia were: Vindobona (Vienna), Carnuntum, Poetovium, and others.

There are a few islands which deserve to be mentioned in connection with Germany, such as Rugium (Rügen), on the Baltic, the chief seat of the worship of Hertha; and Insulae Saxonum, one of which was a sacred island, called Heligoland.

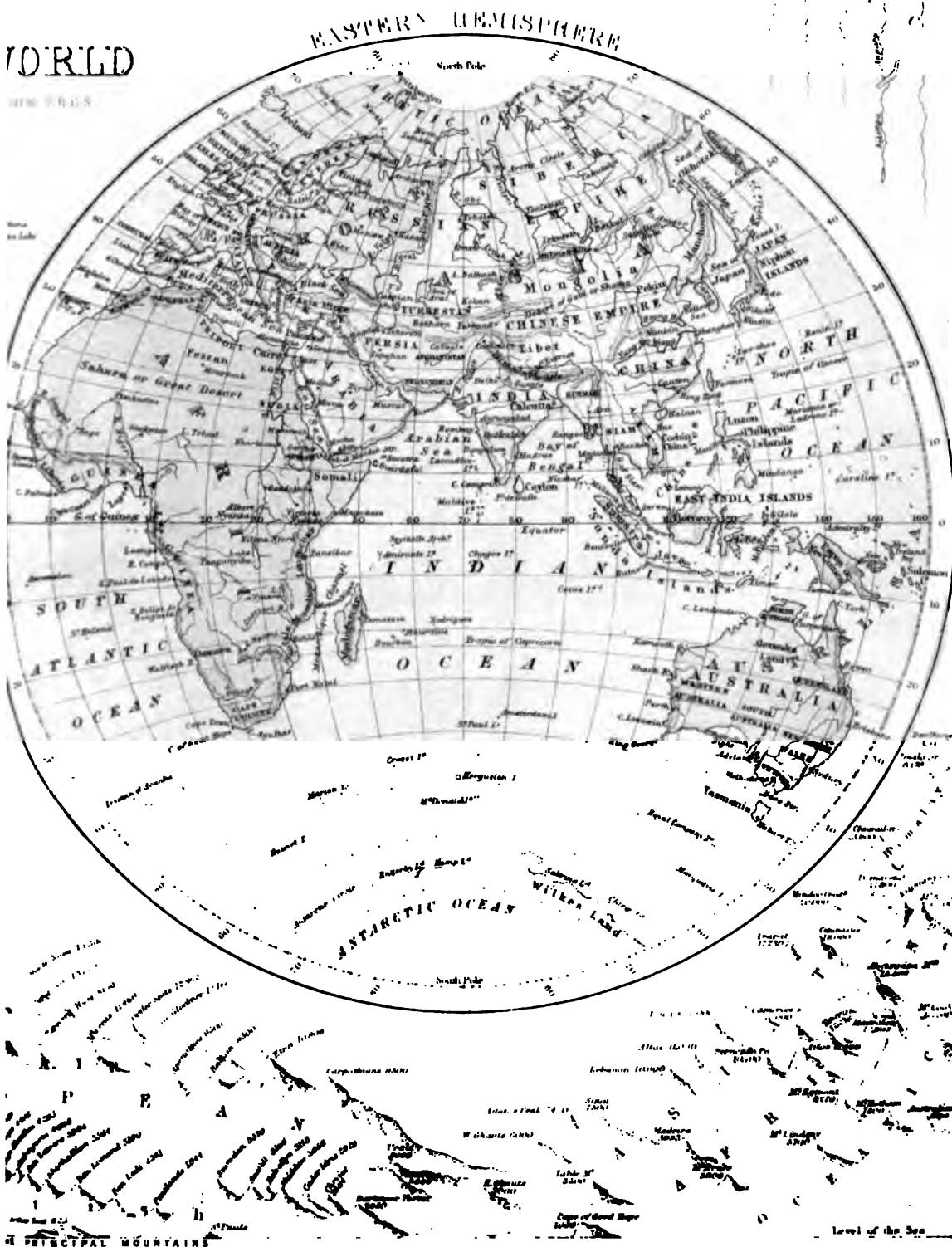




7-1 PRINCIPAL RIVERS

WORLD

## NAME: 09-018



## PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS



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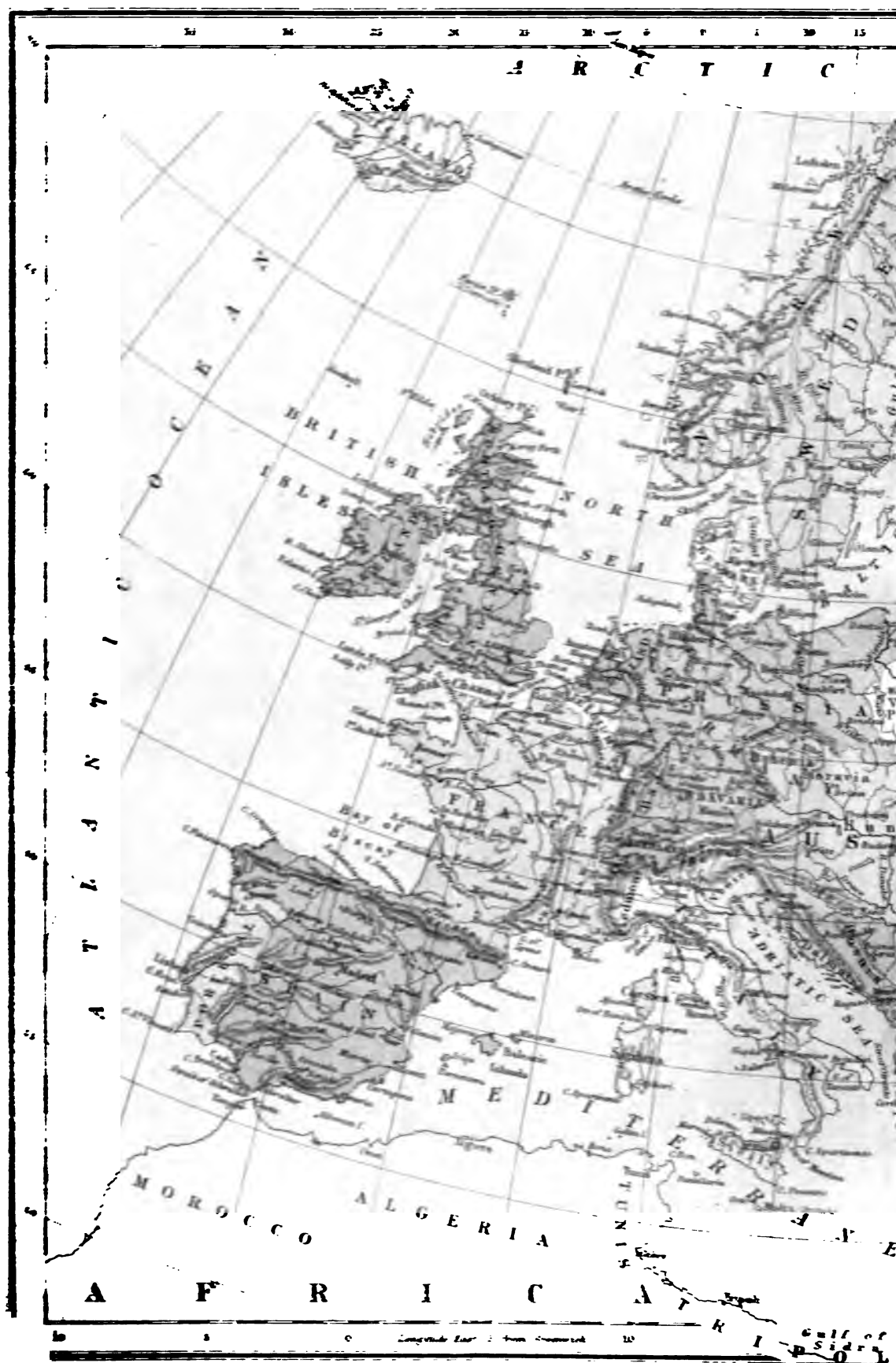


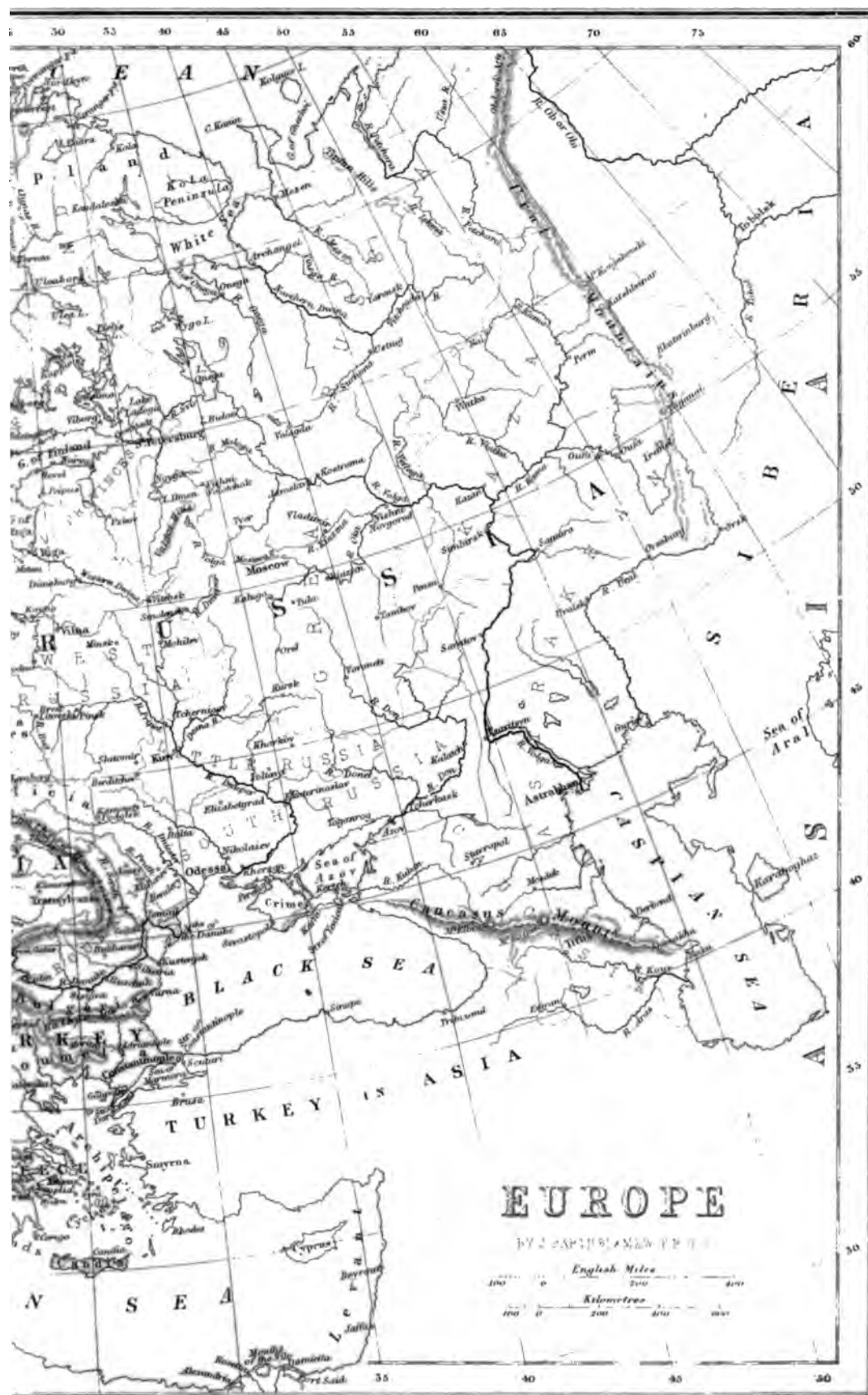




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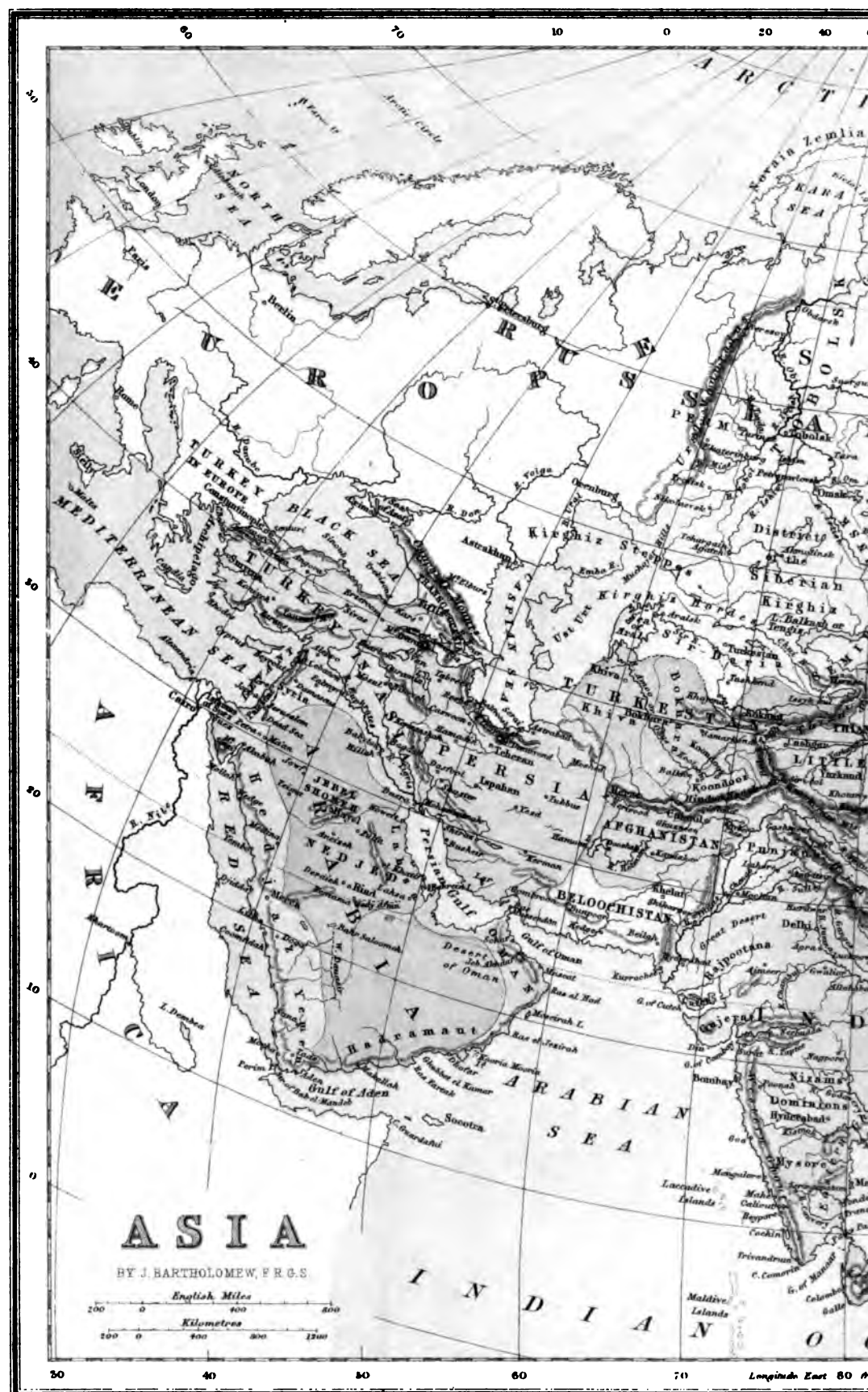
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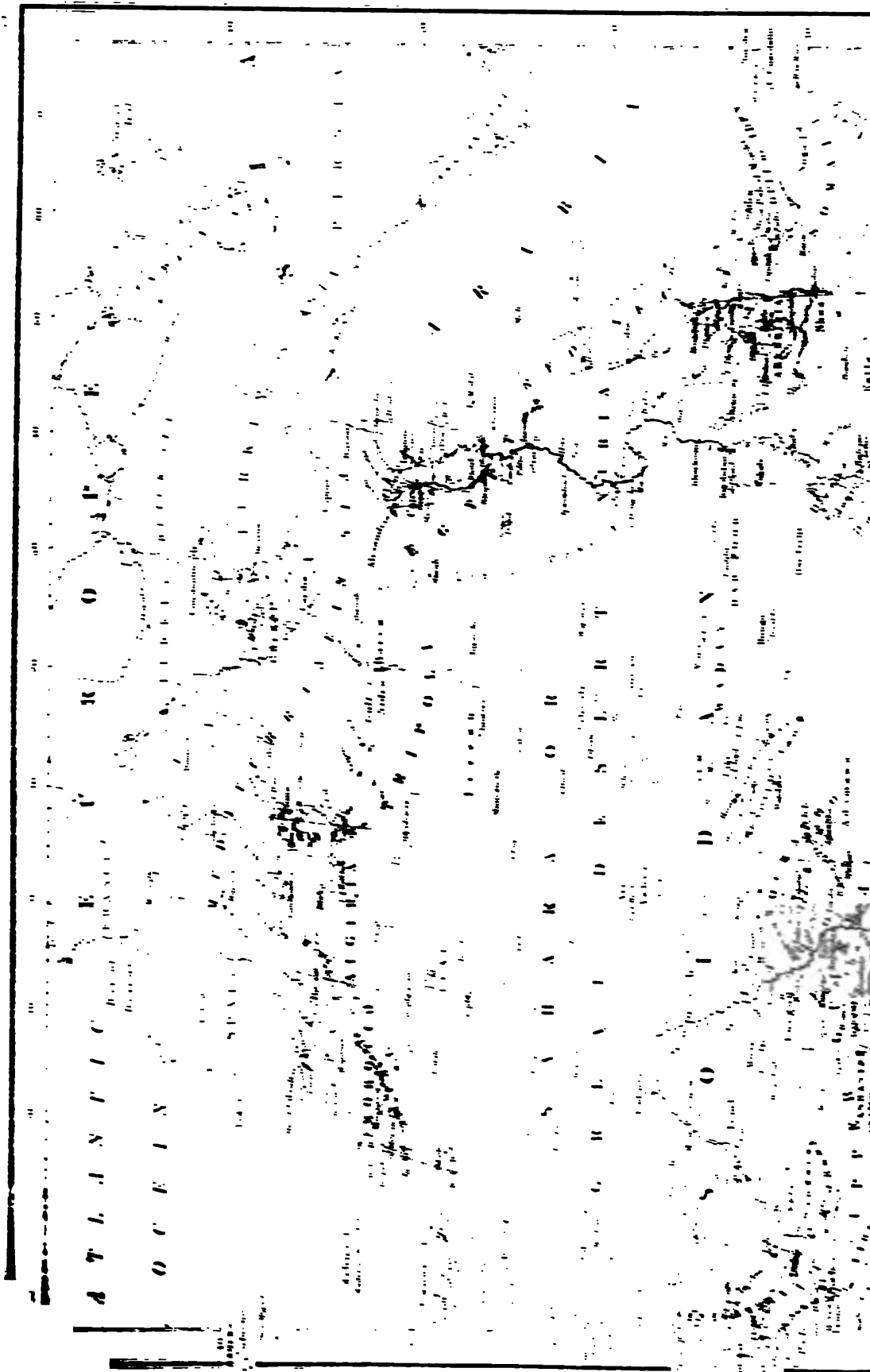






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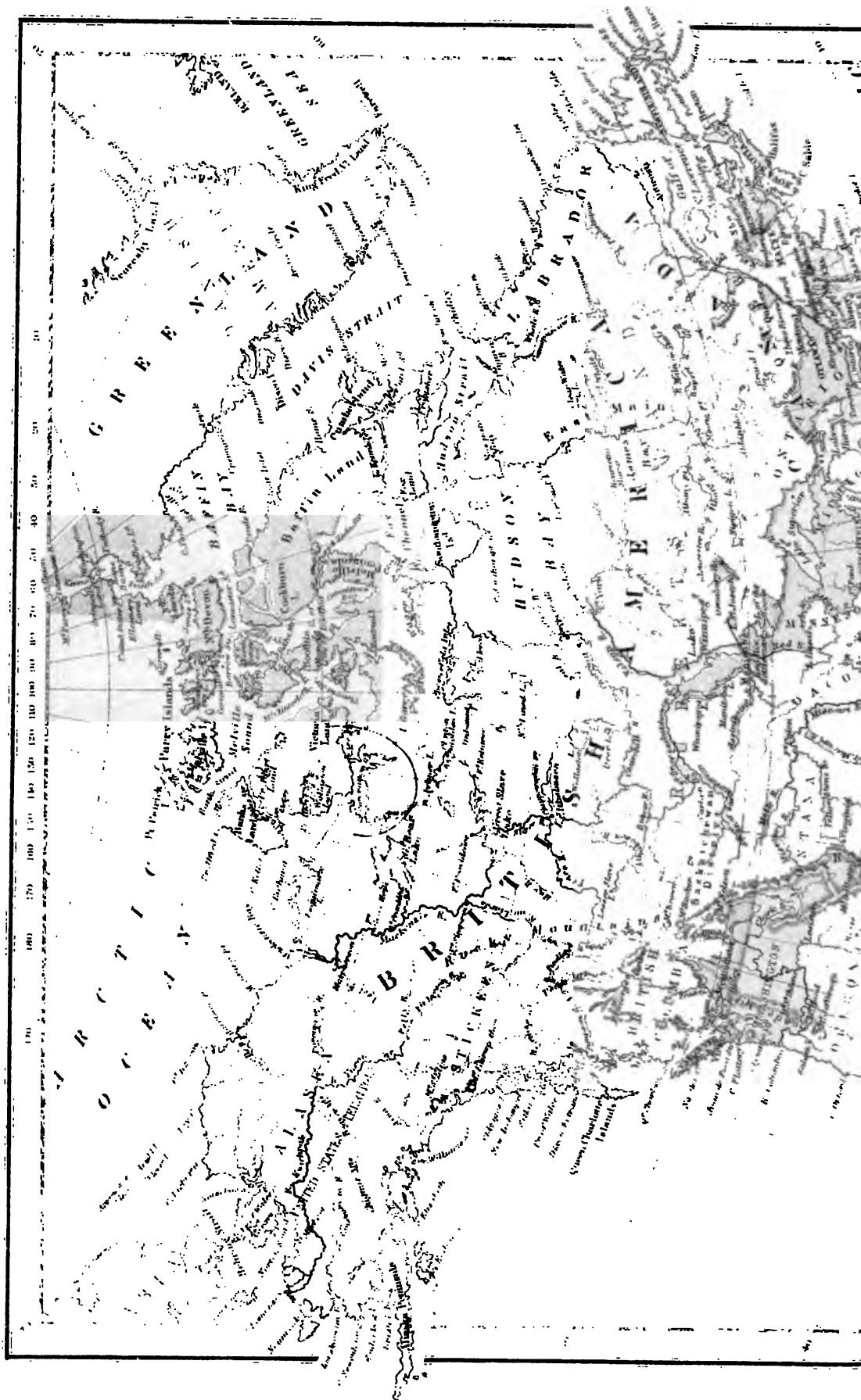


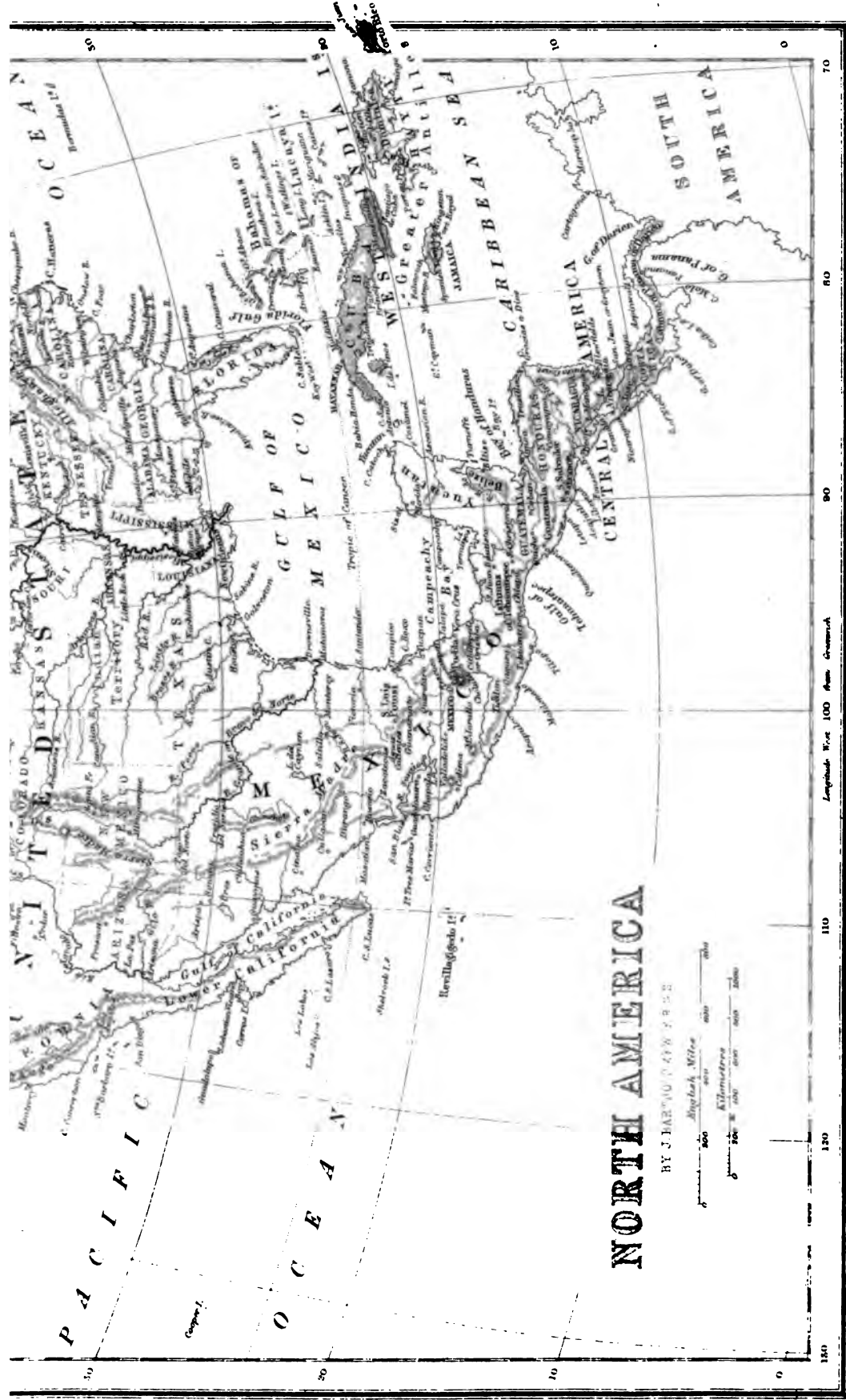




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# NORTH AMERICA

BY J. H. COLEMAN

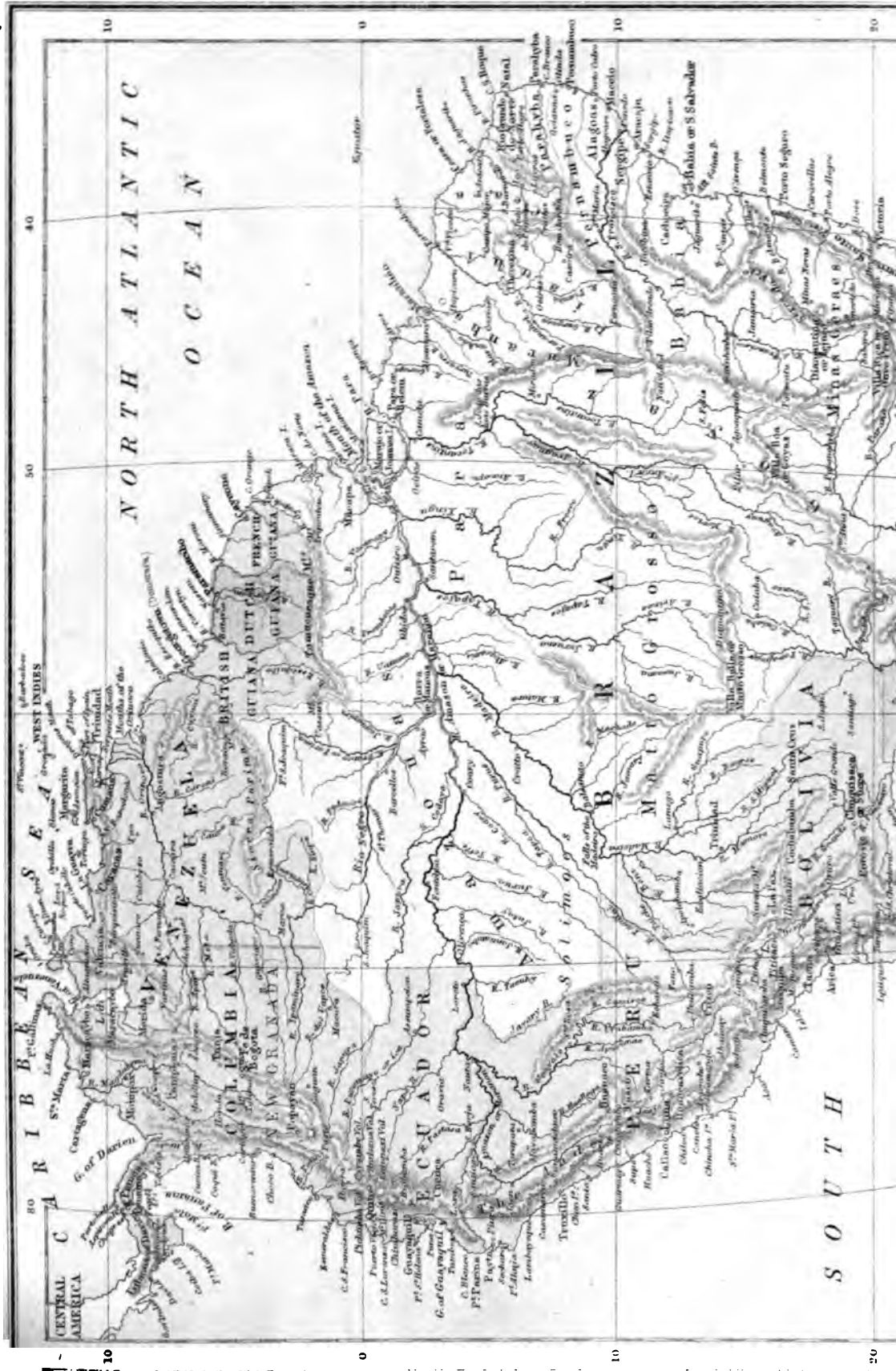


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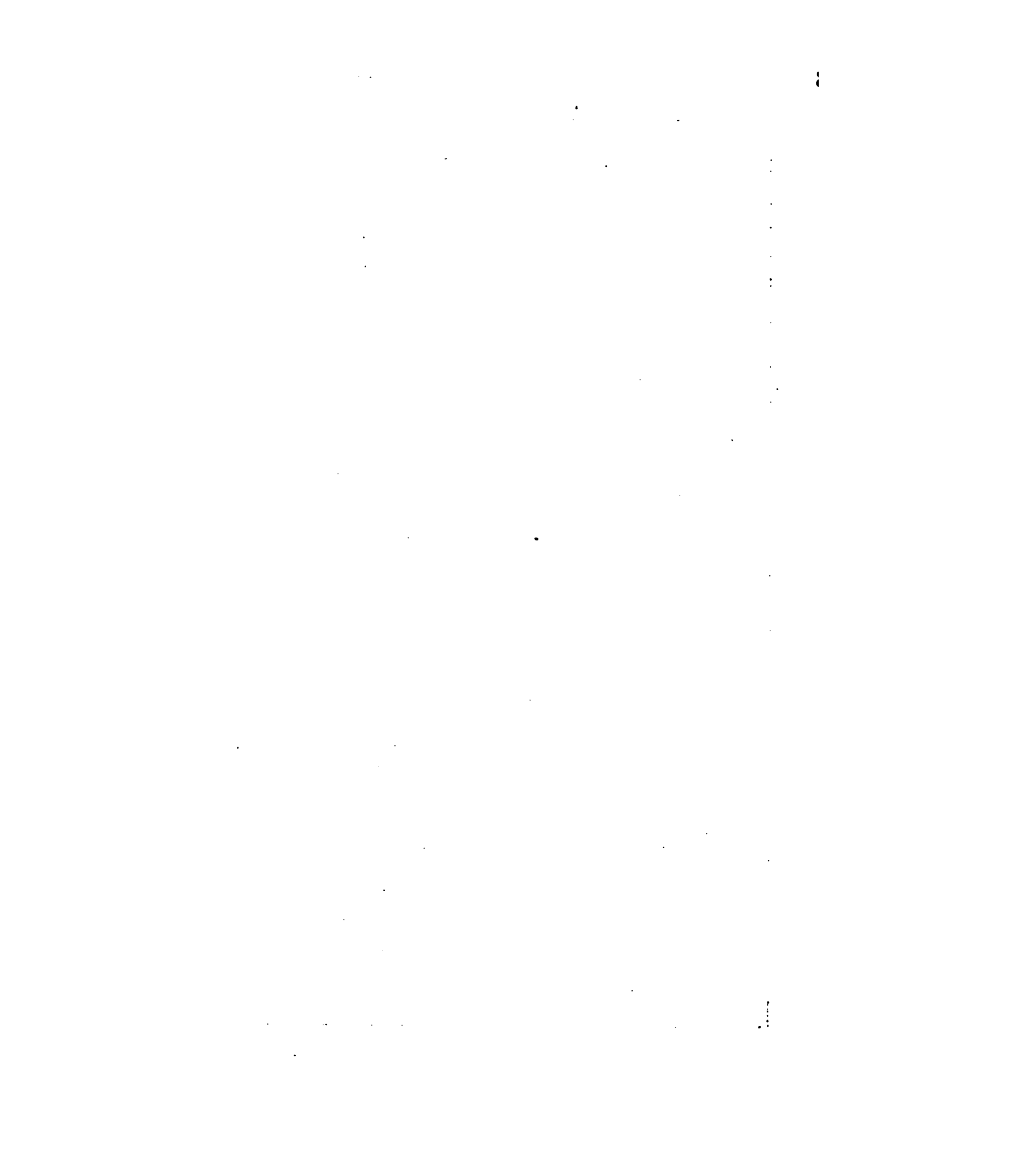


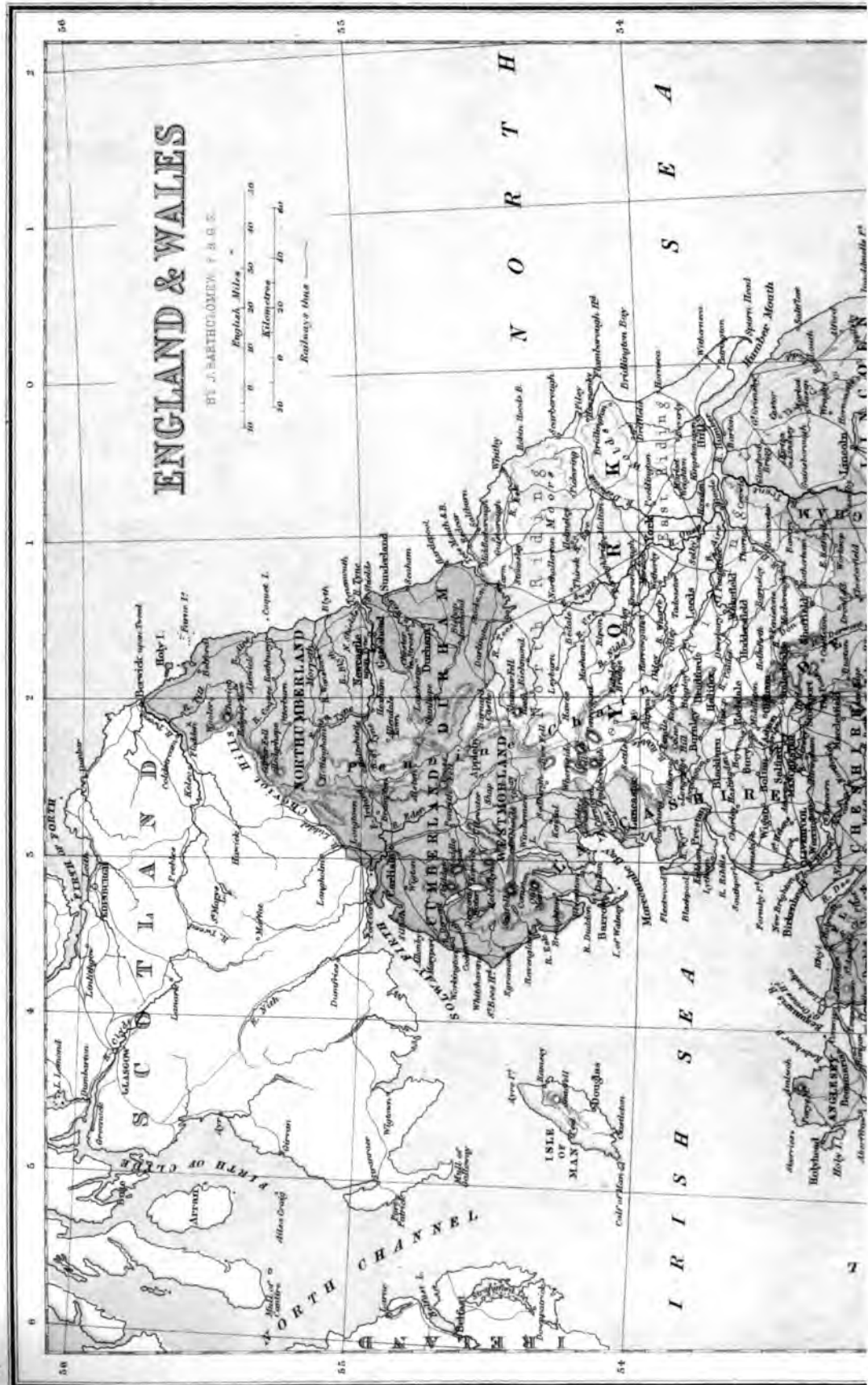


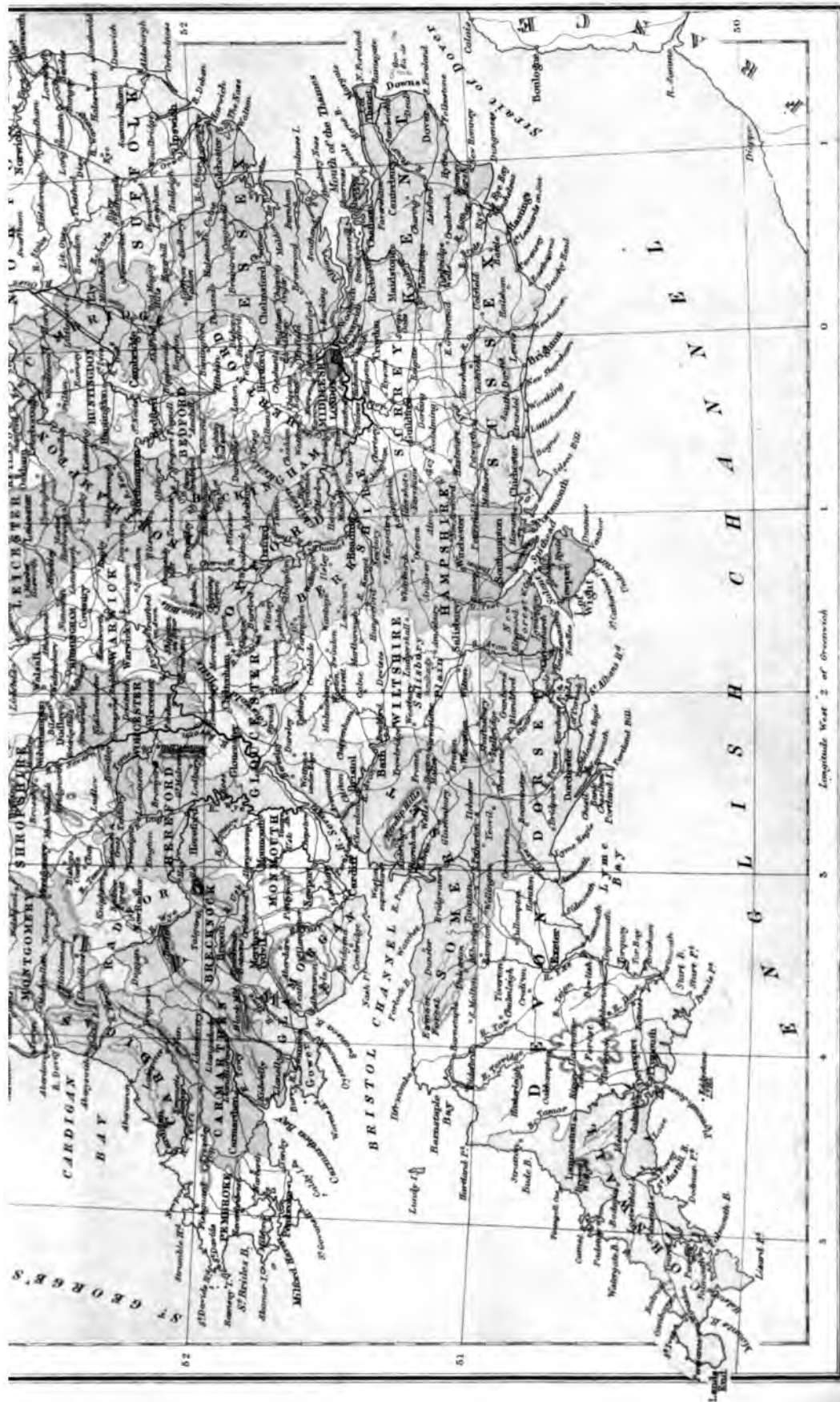






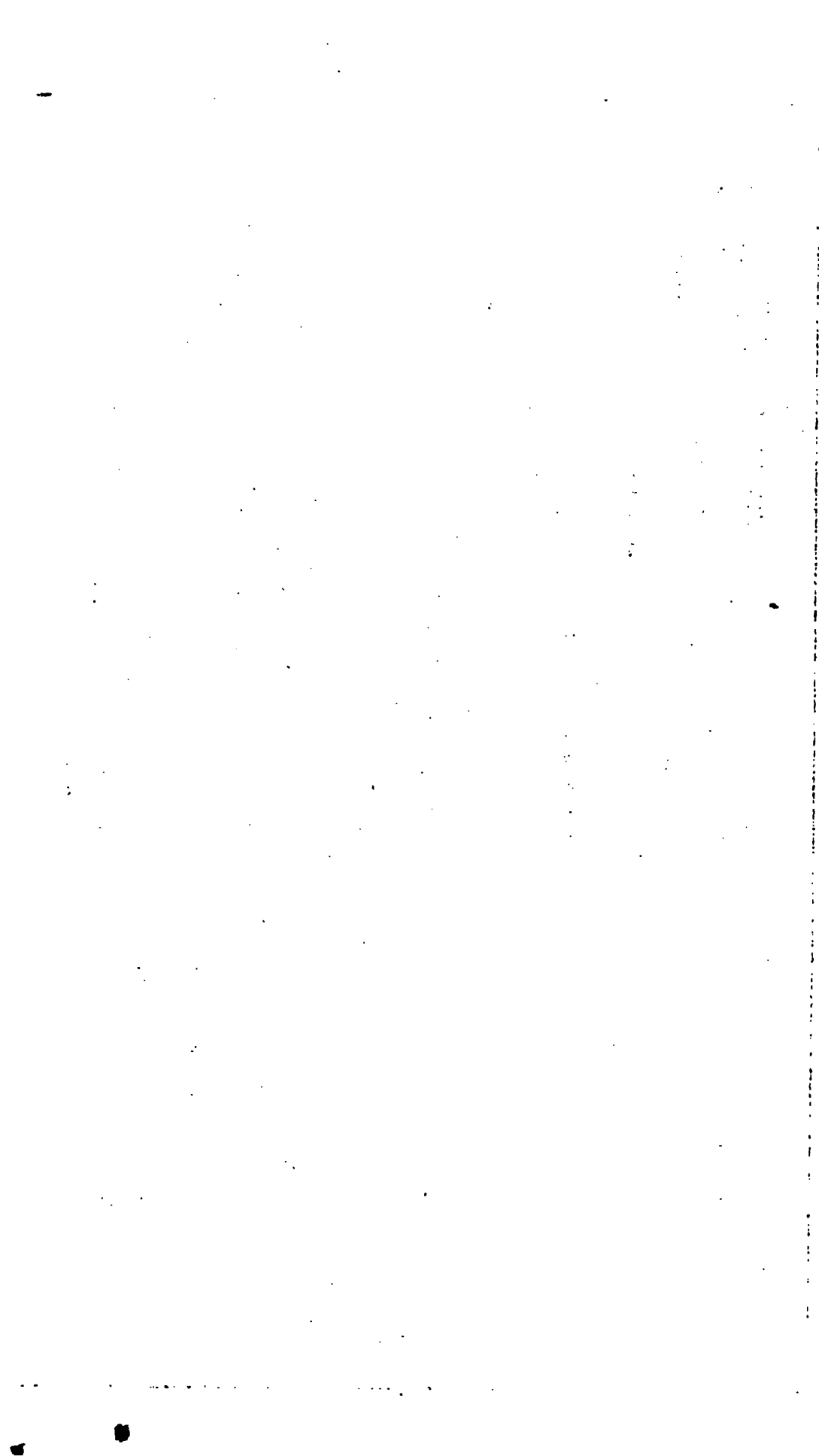




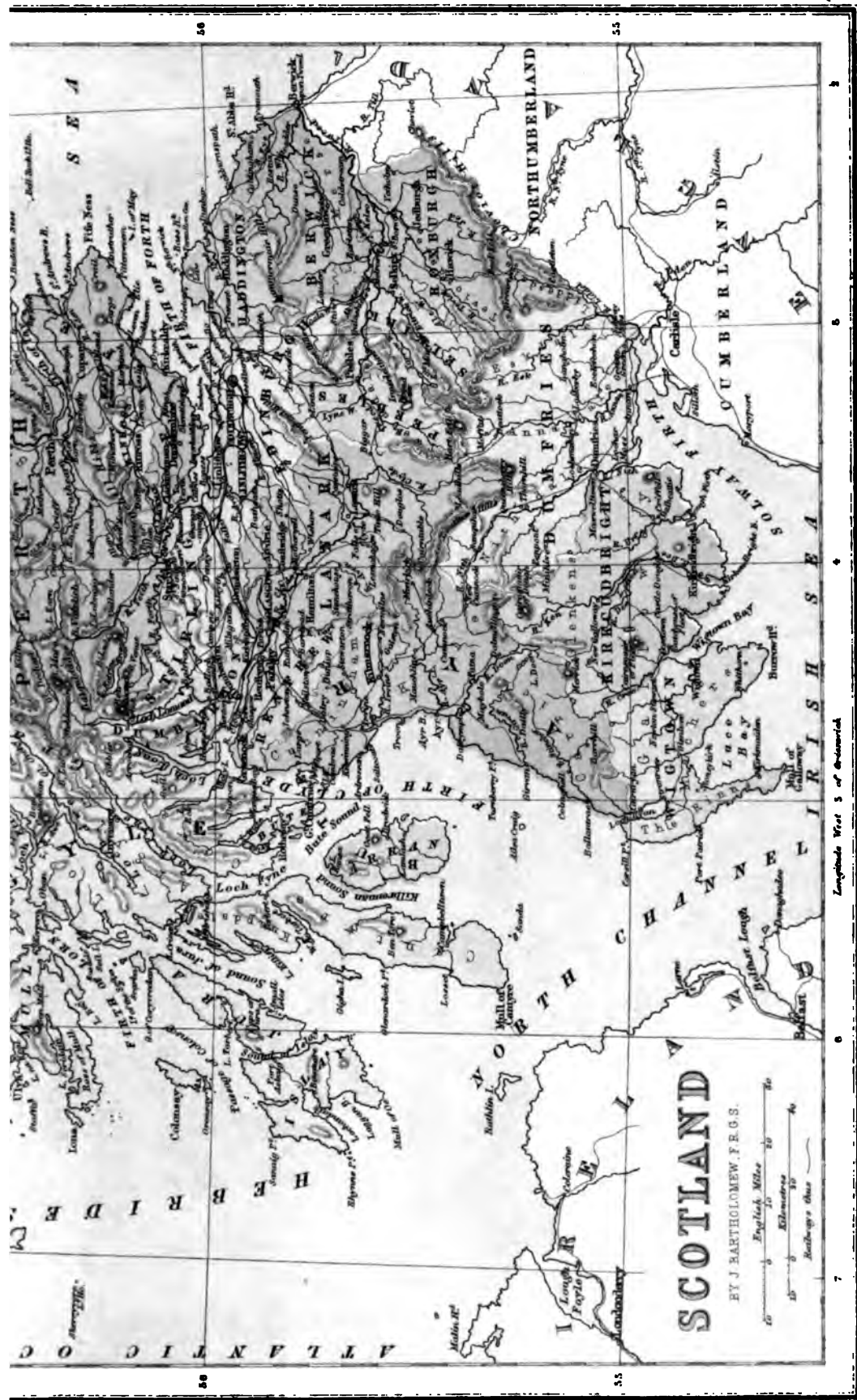












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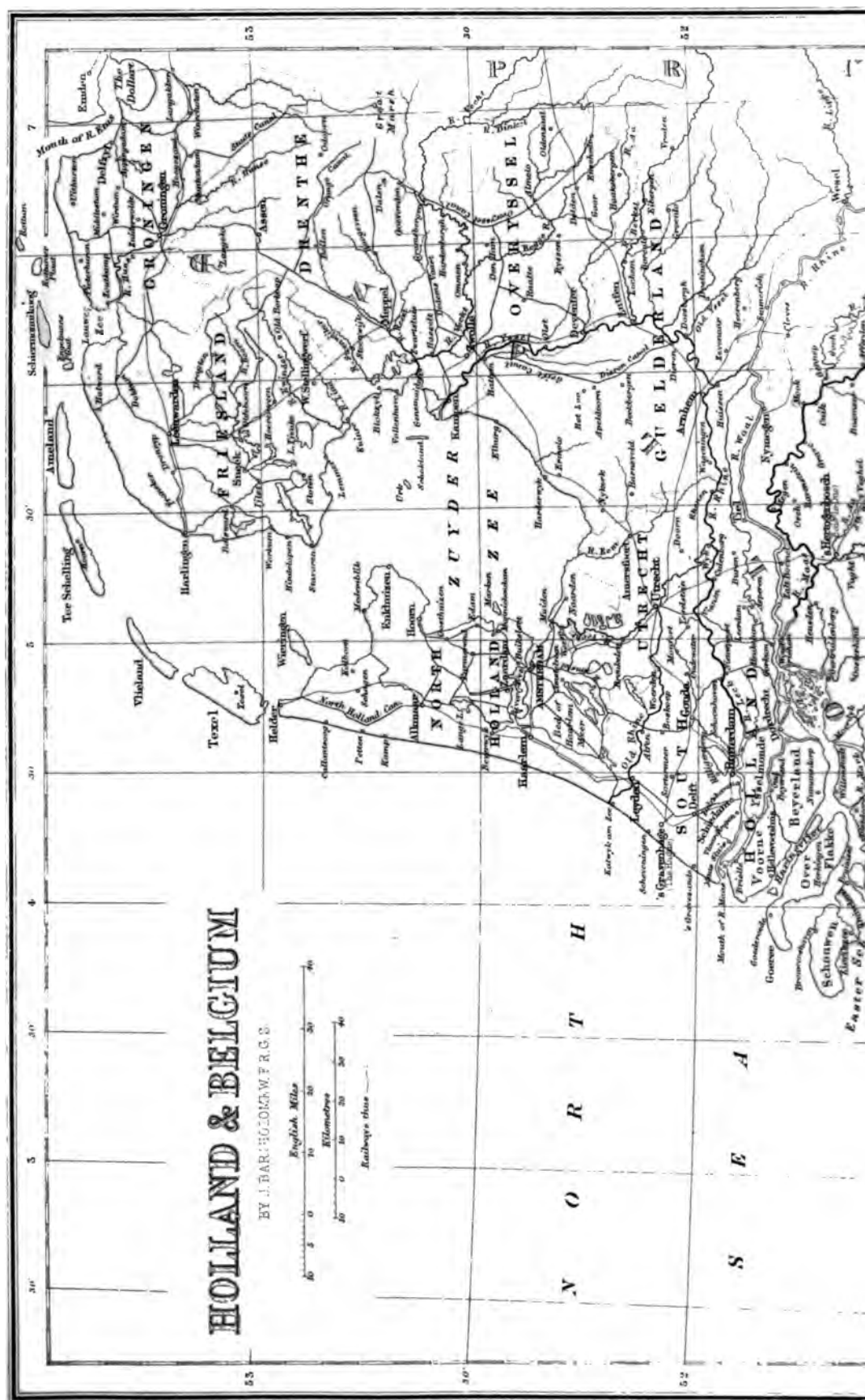




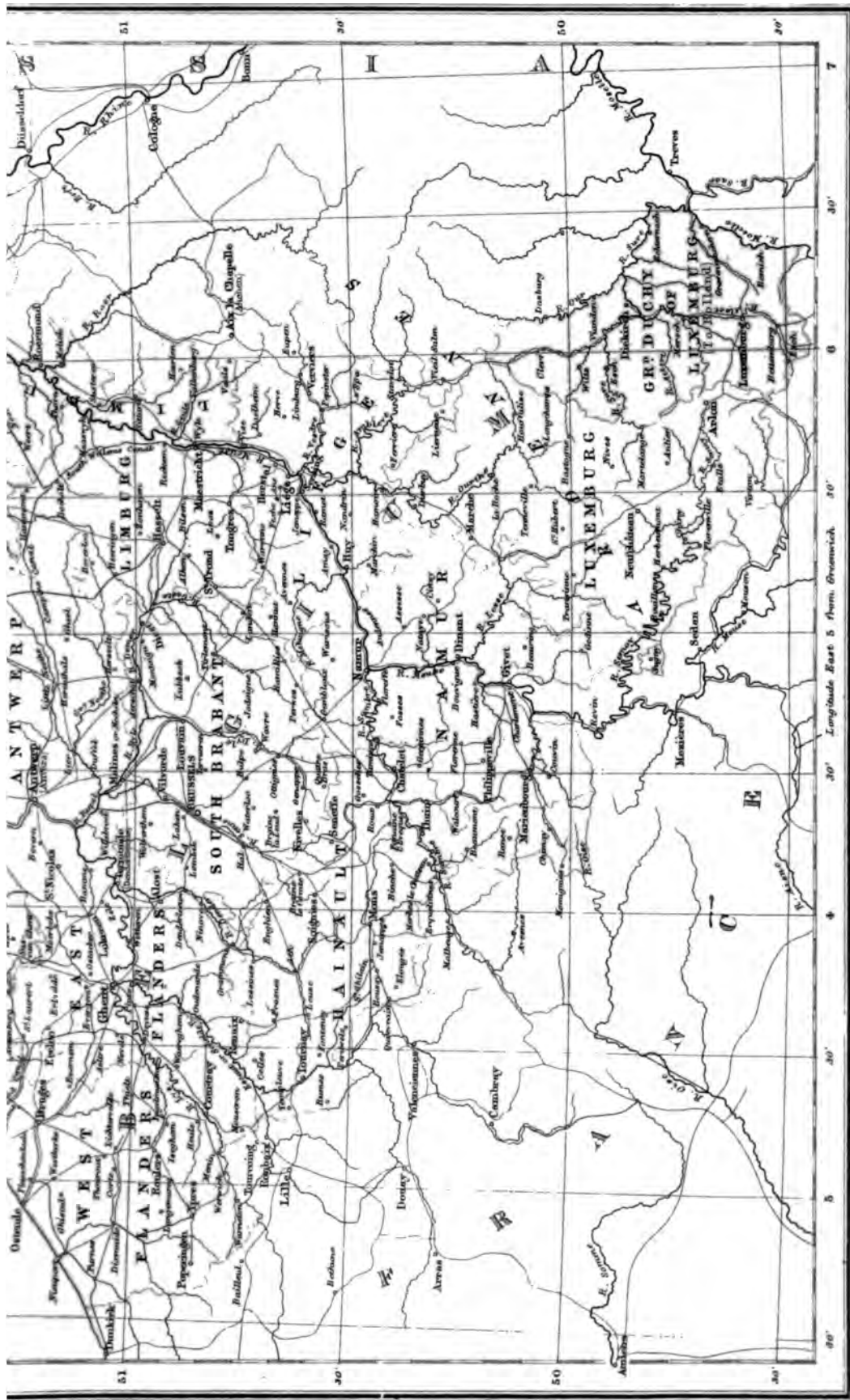












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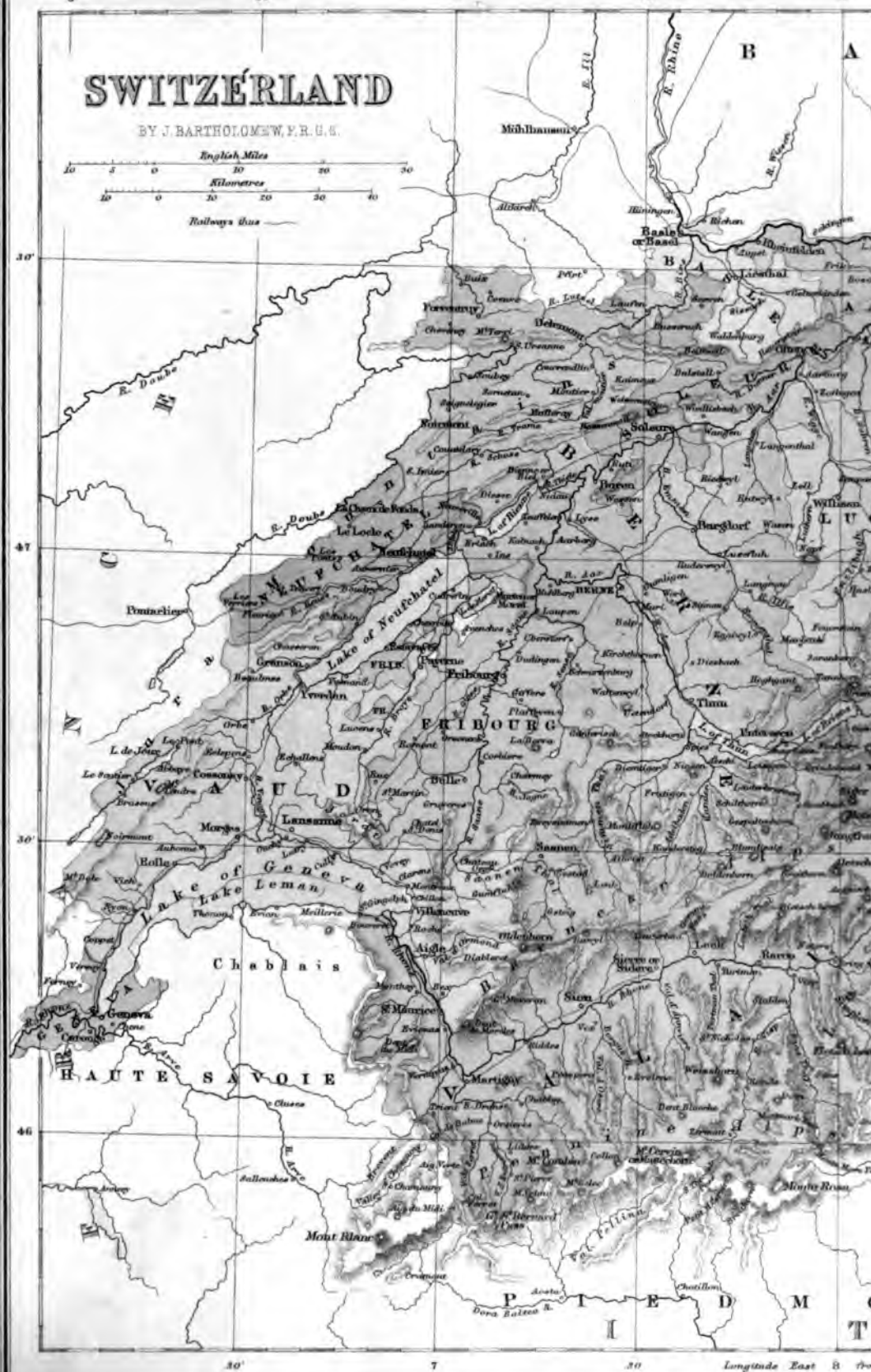
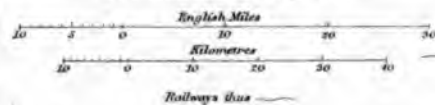
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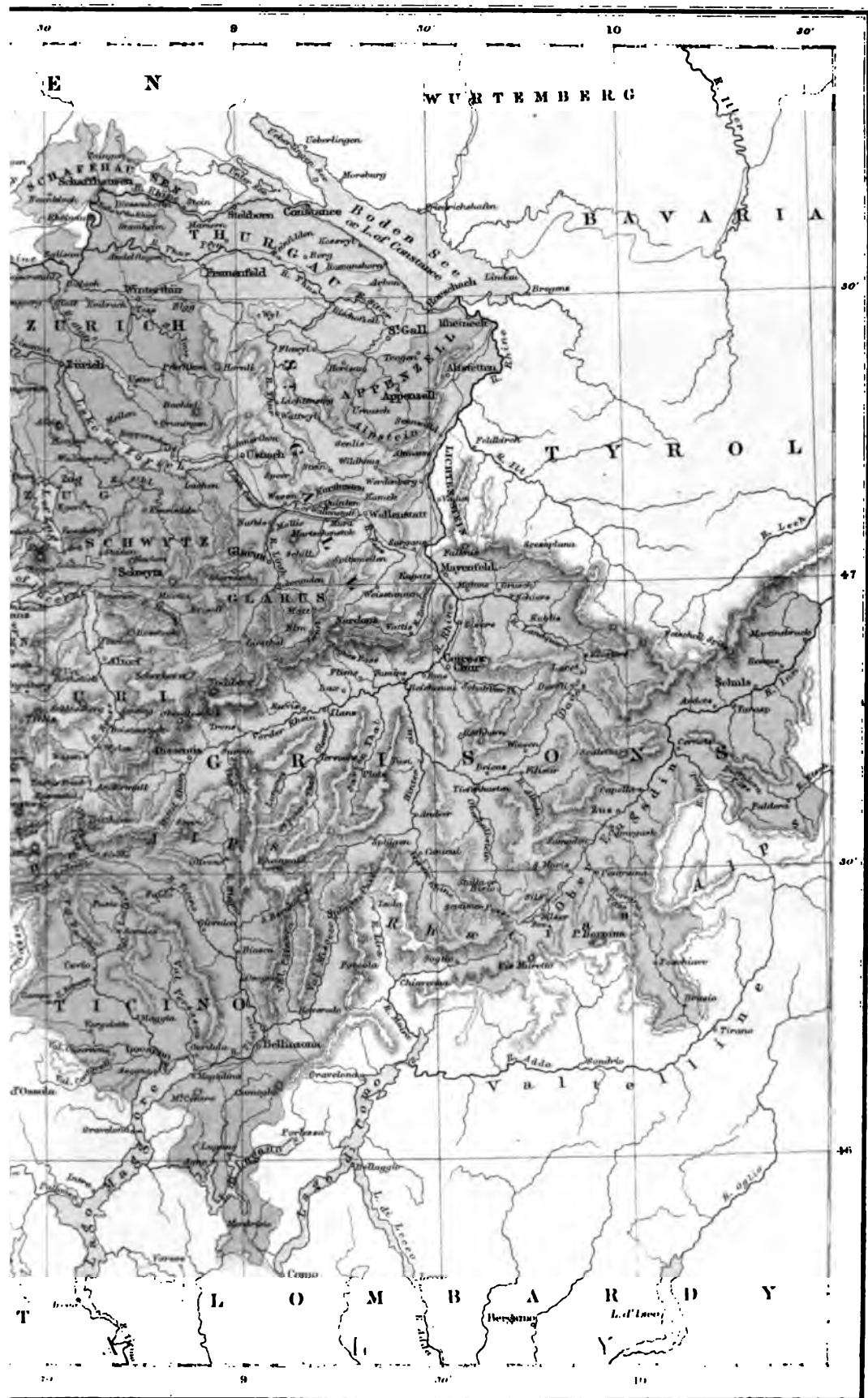
20. The twentieth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.



# SWITZERLAND

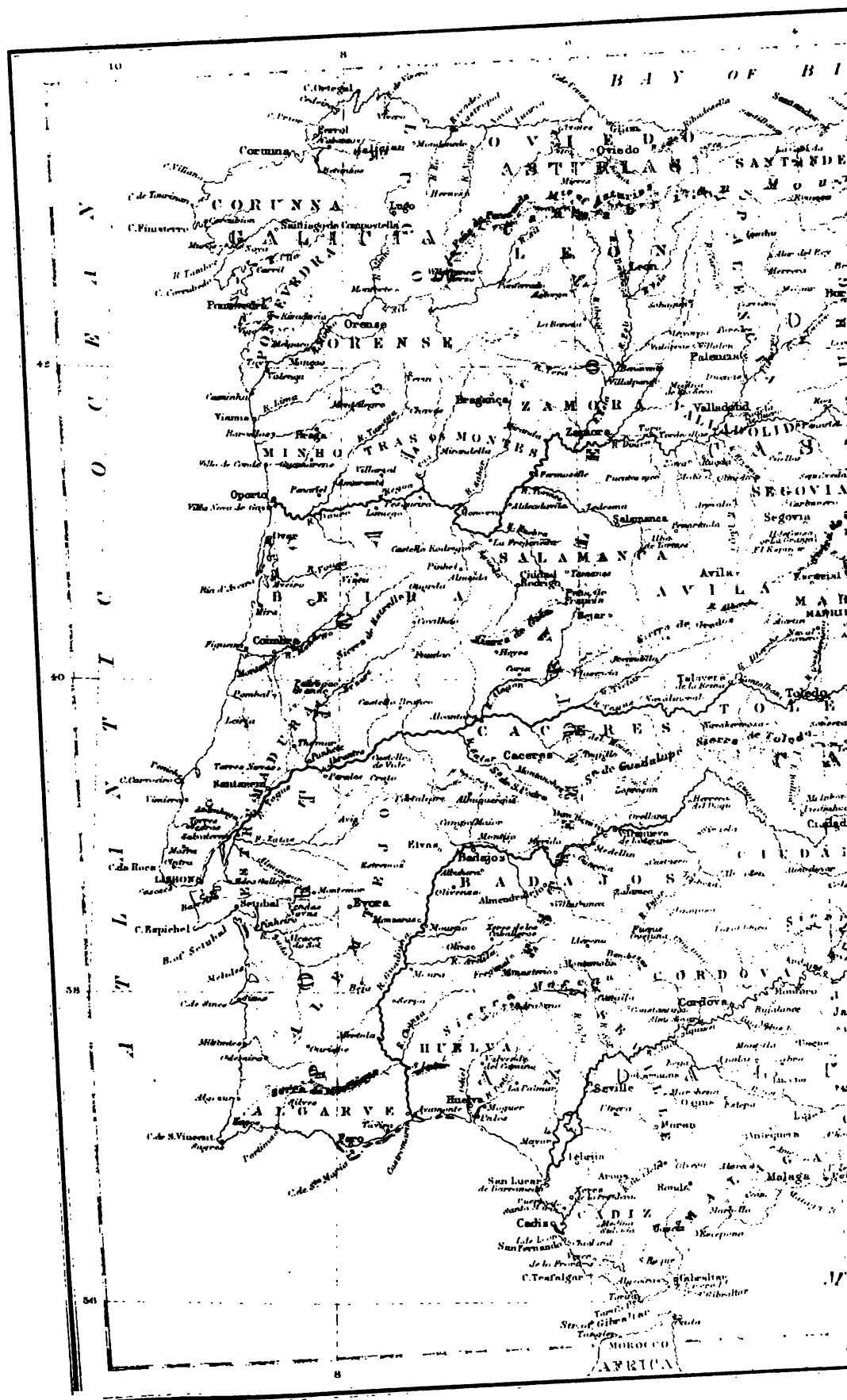
BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.









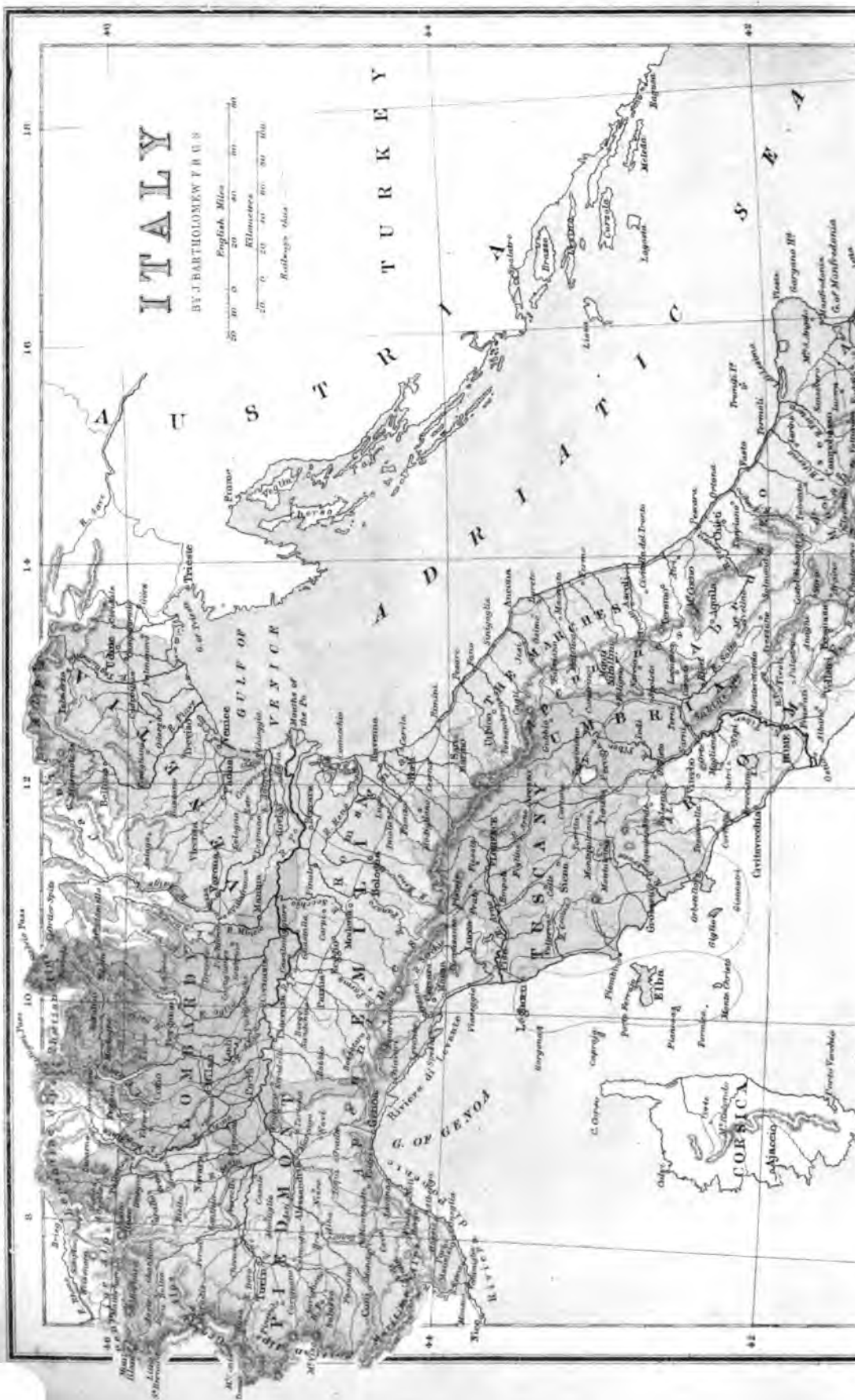


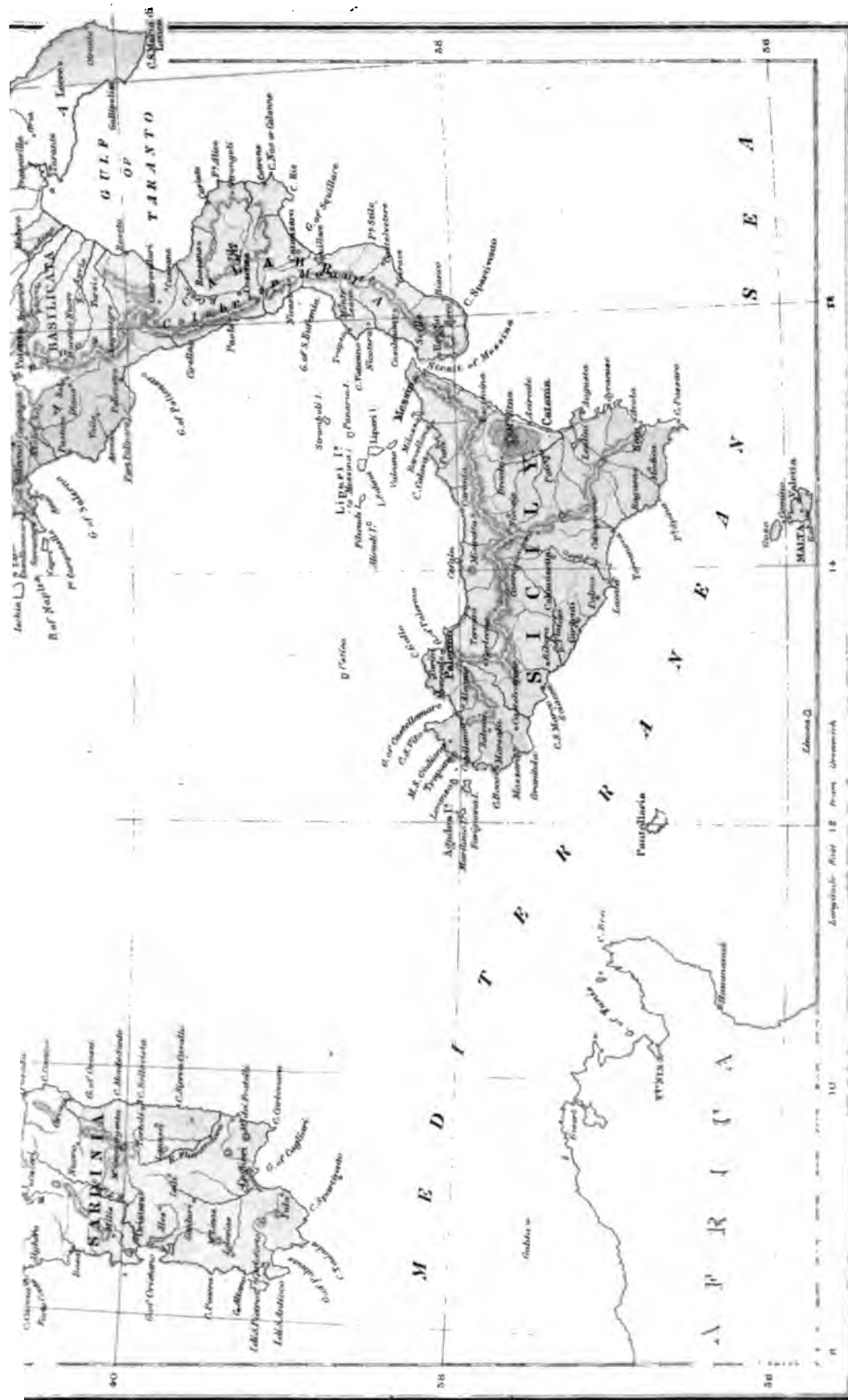






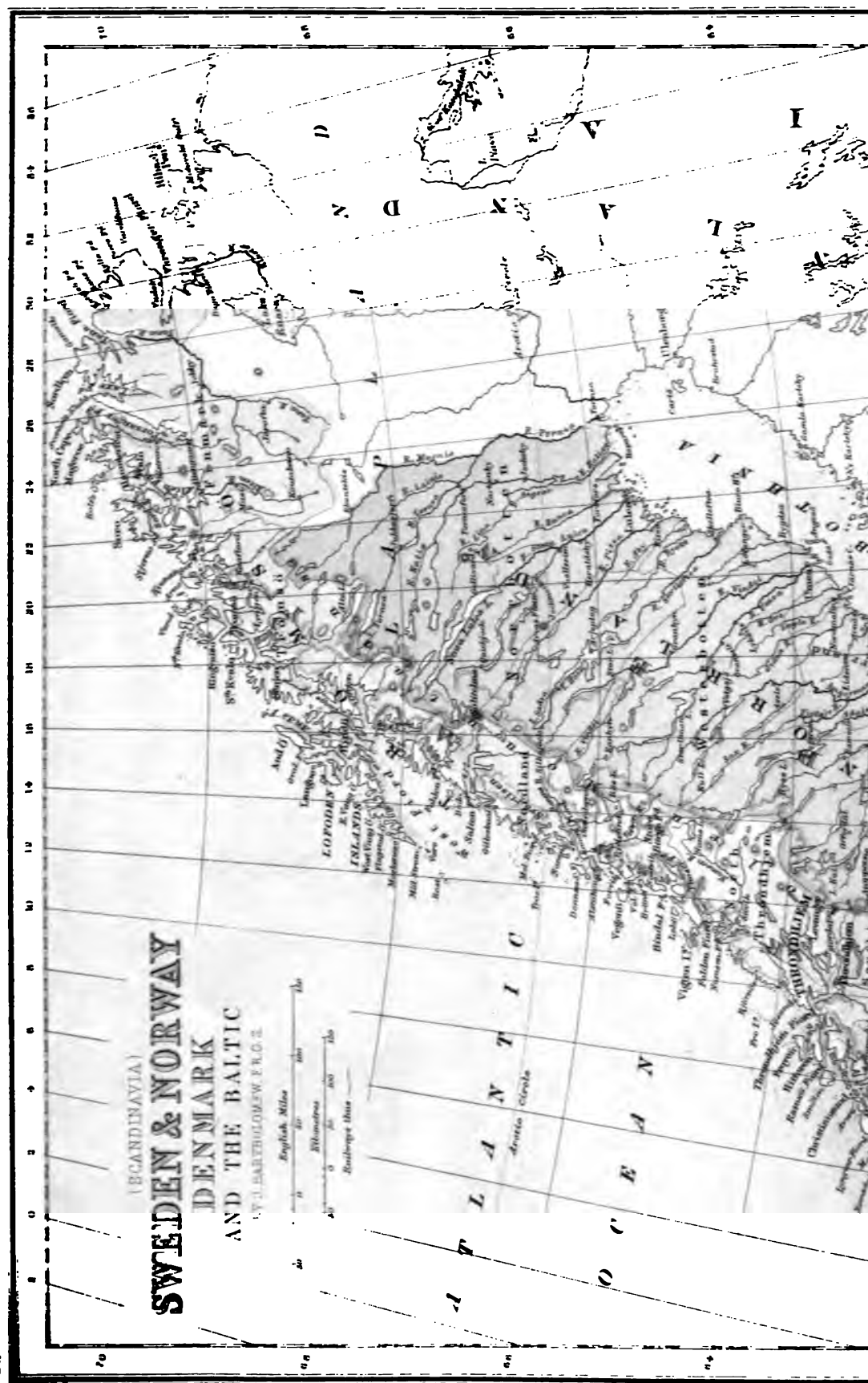




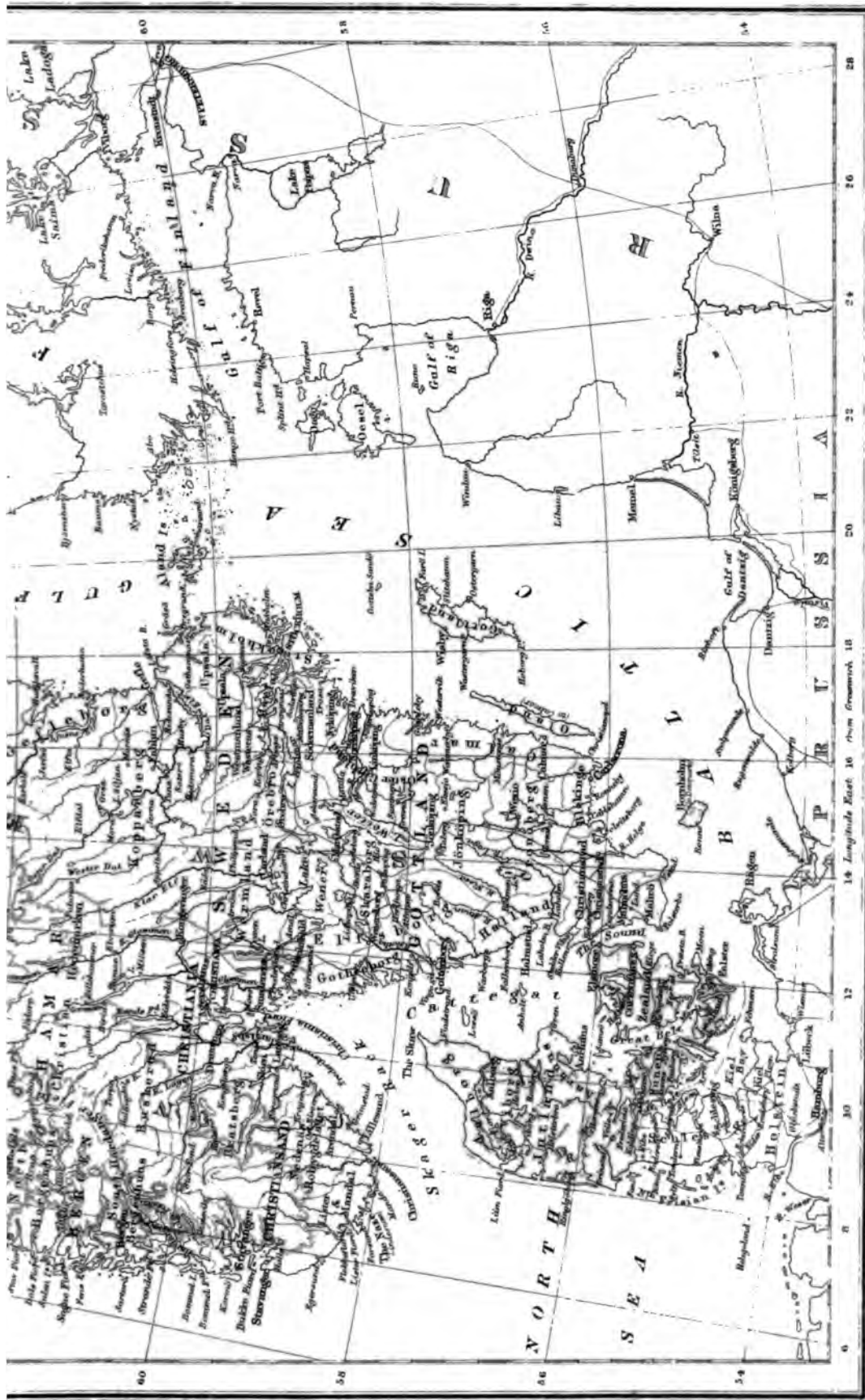






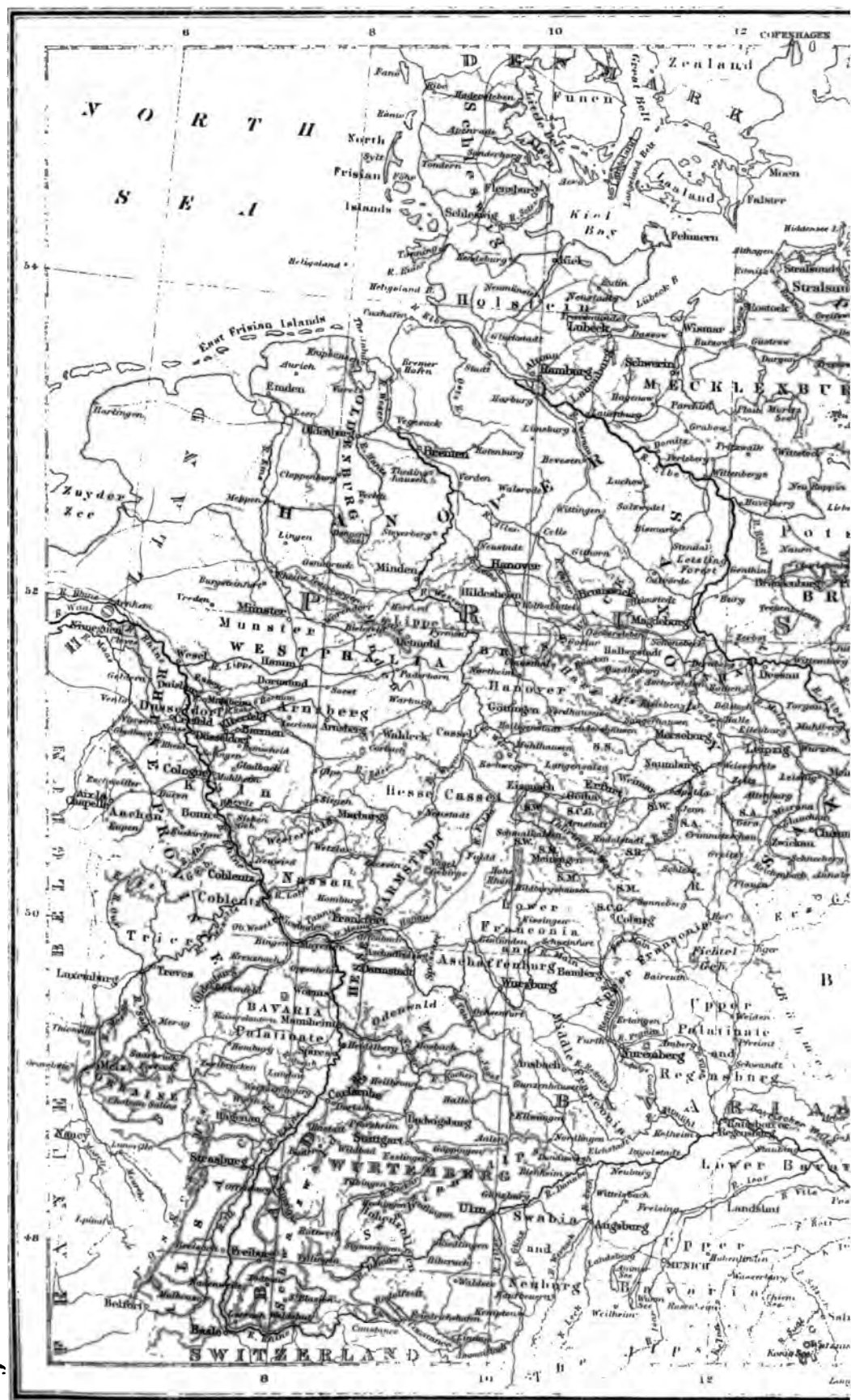


















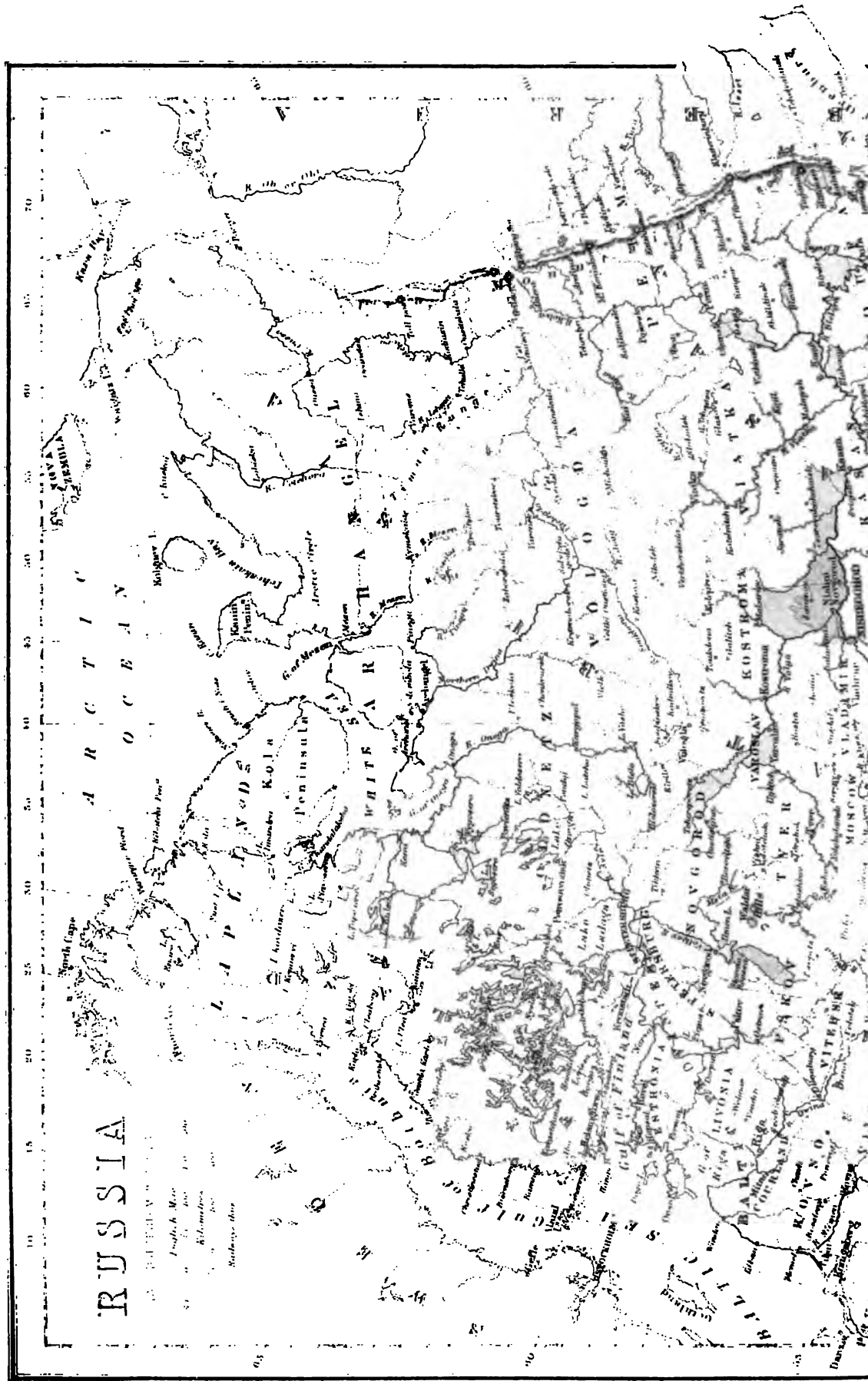






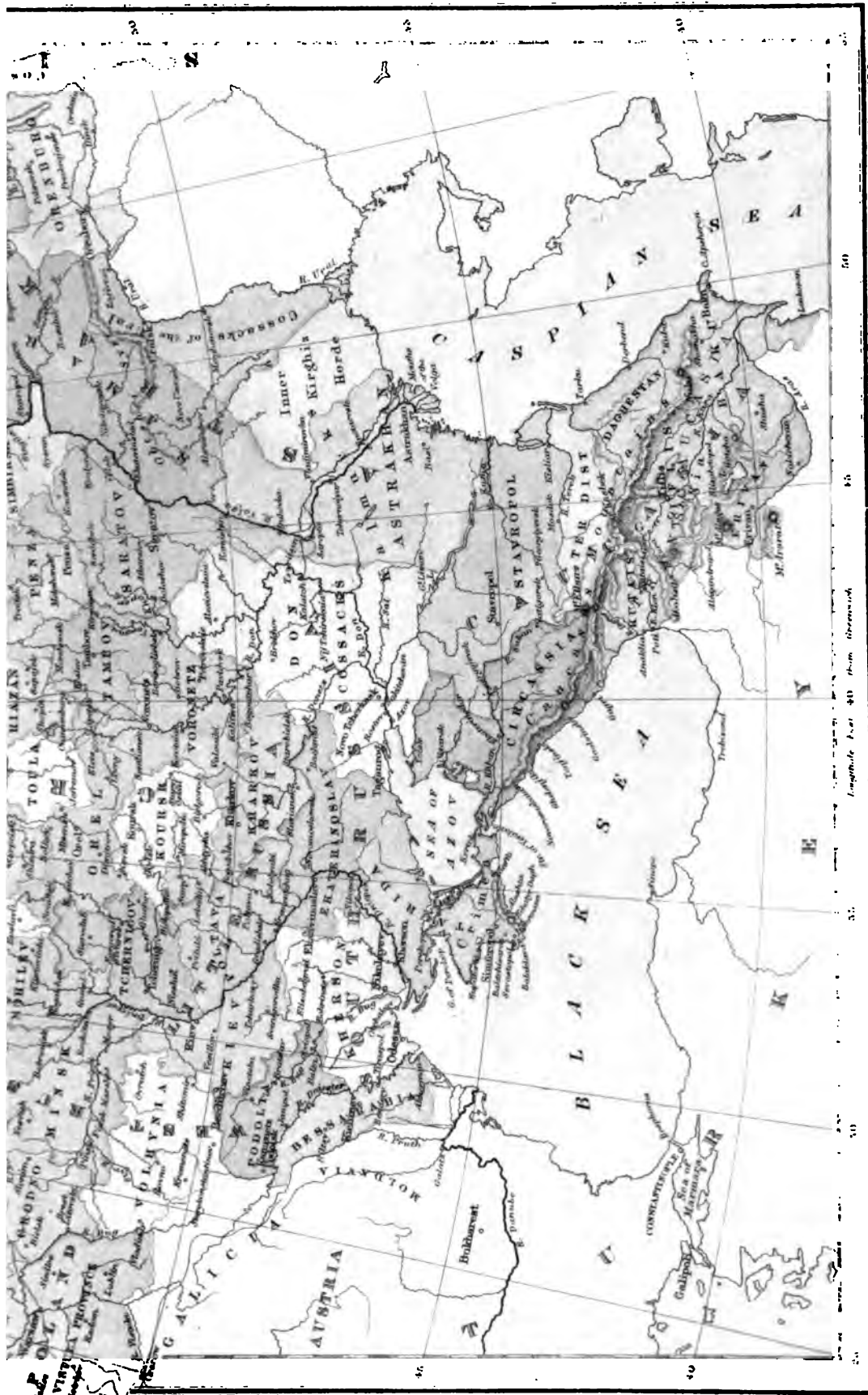






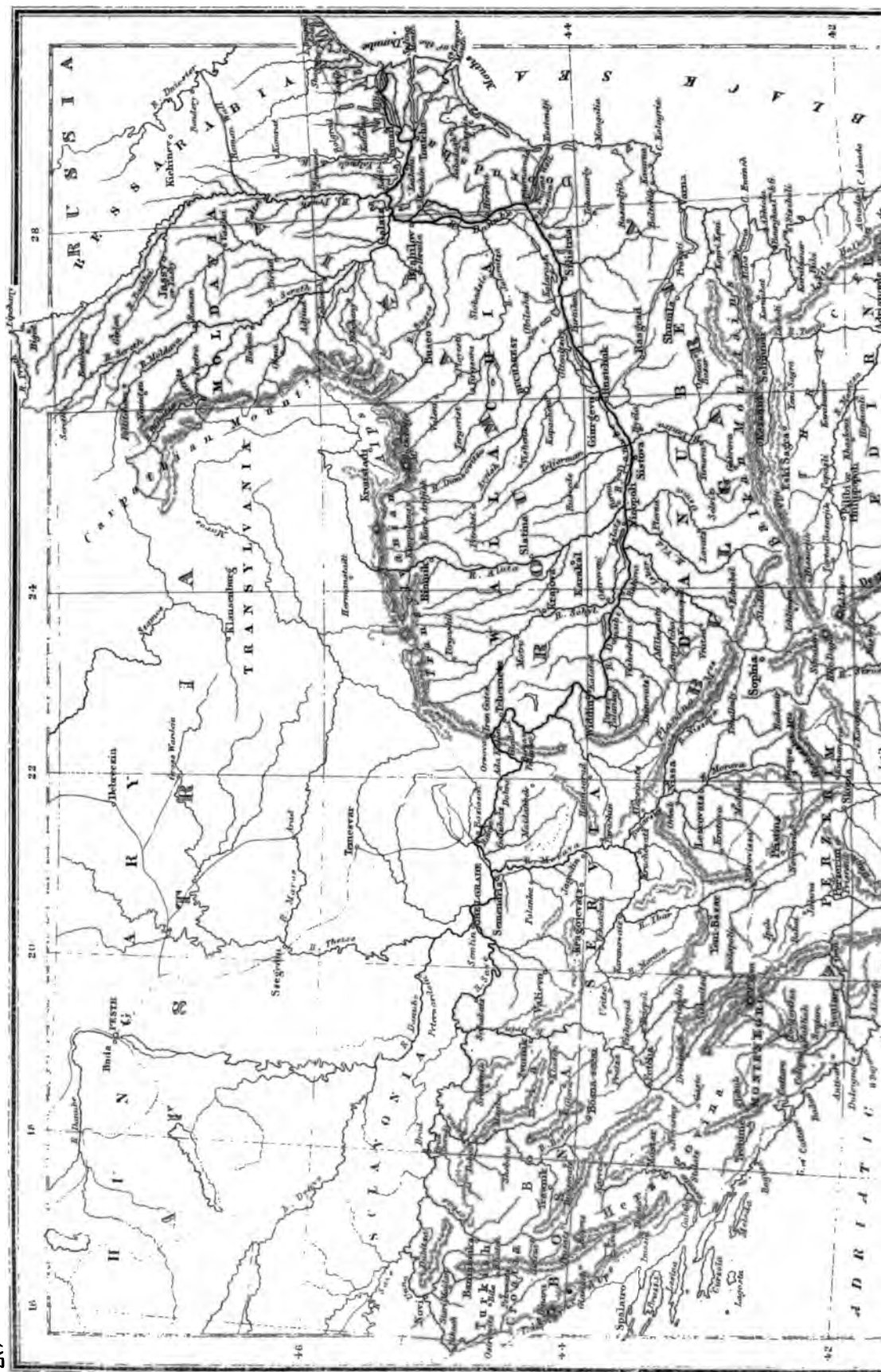
# RUSSIA

Scale of Miles  
Scale of Kilometers  
Scale of Nautical Miles

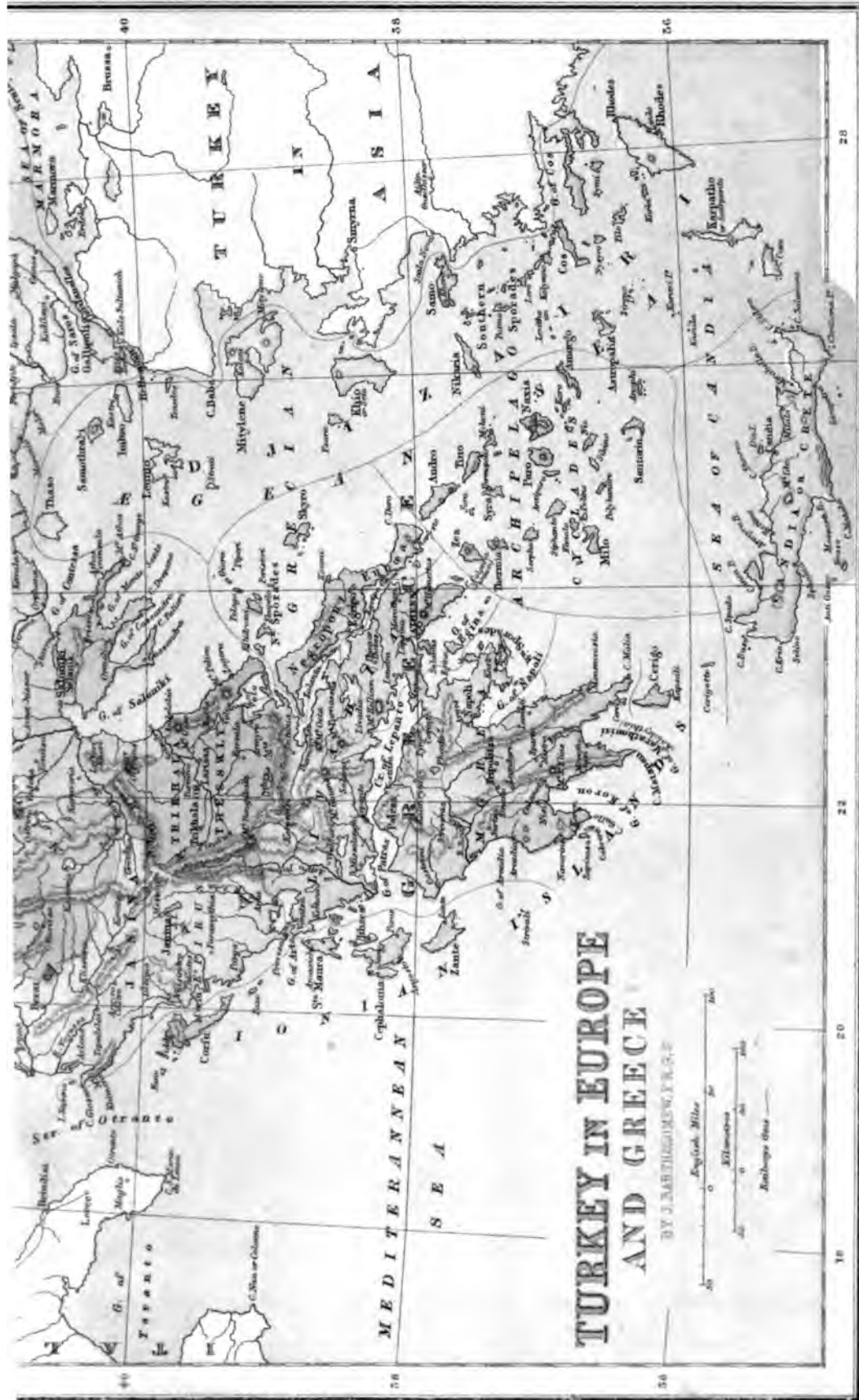






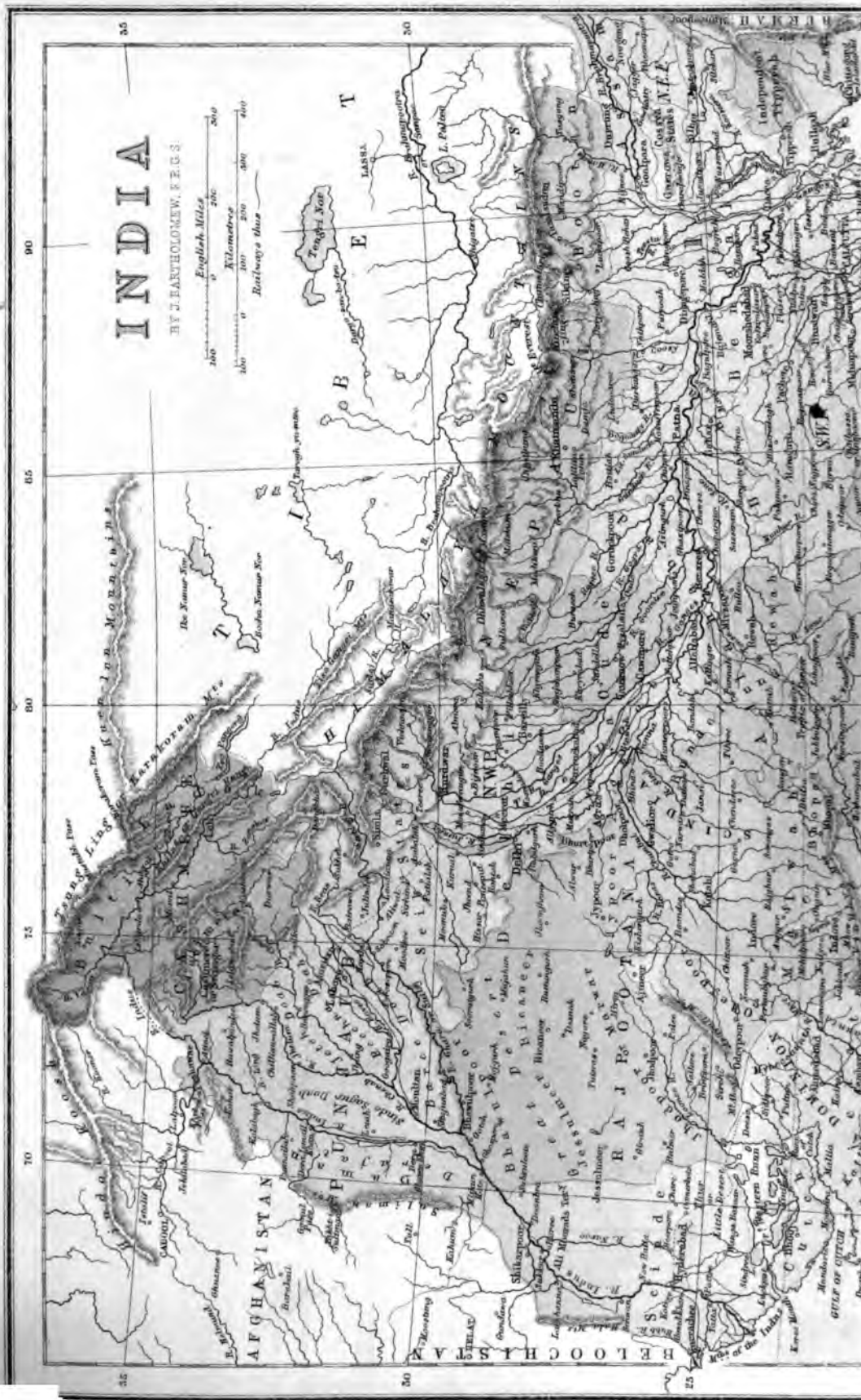


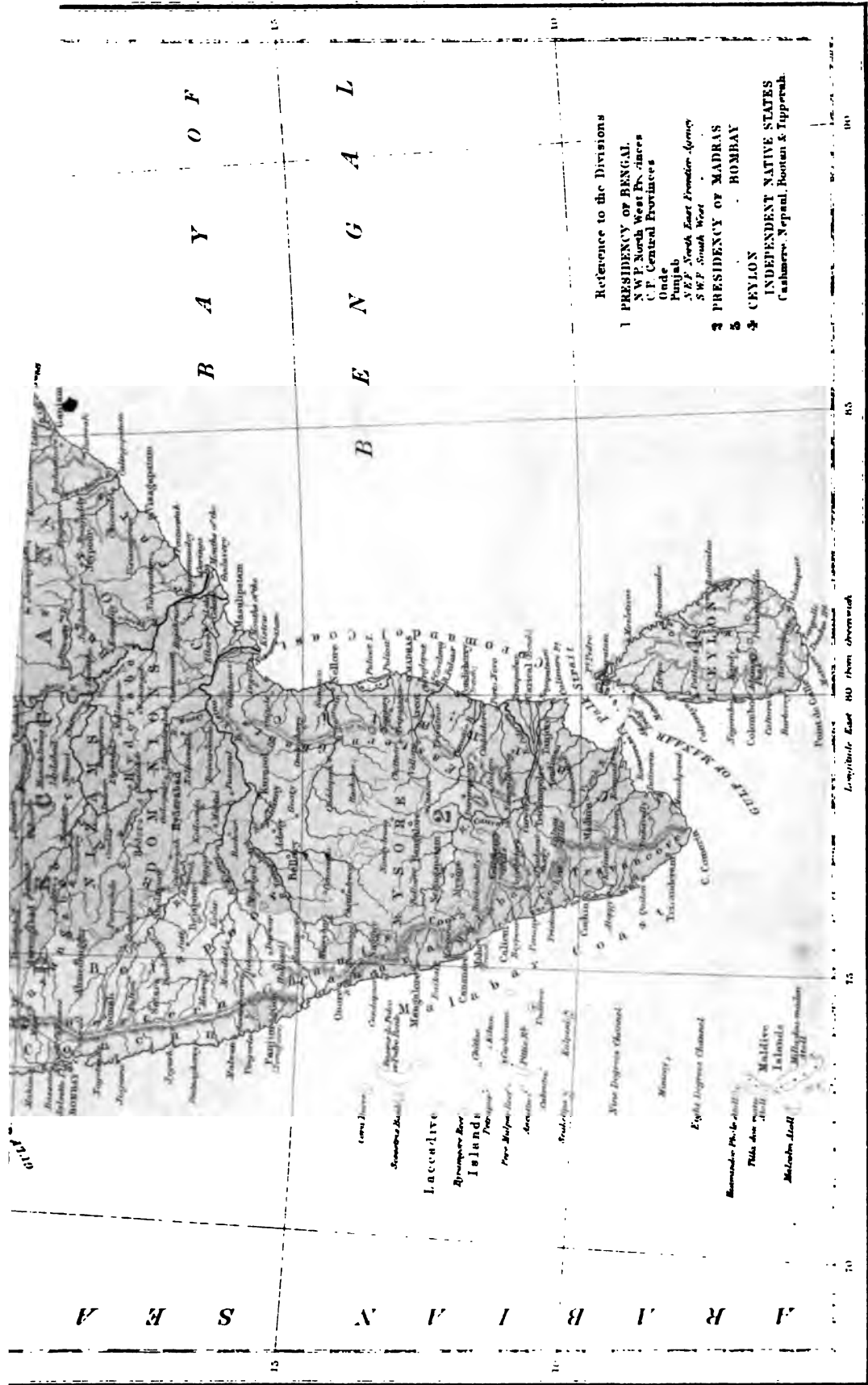














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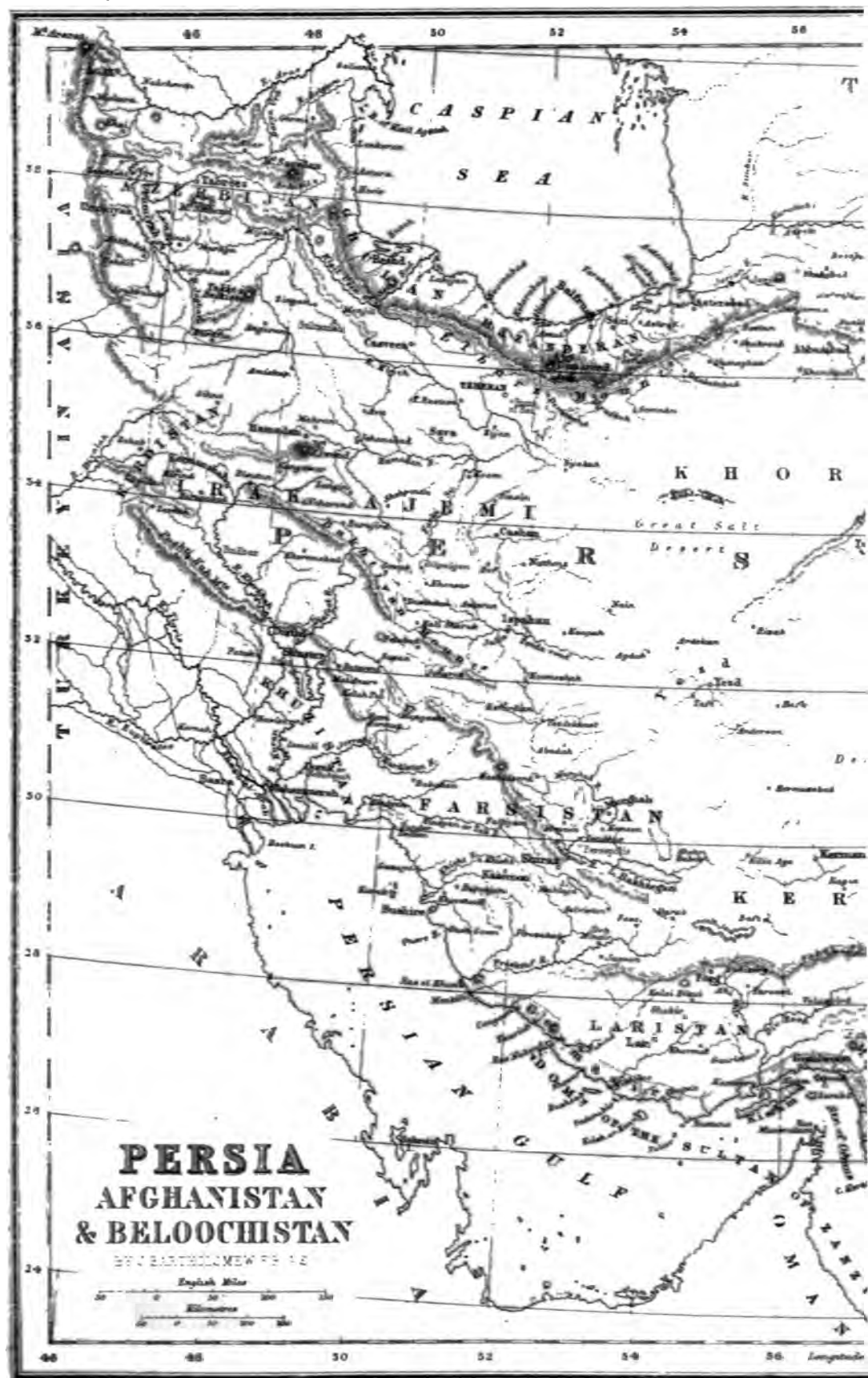
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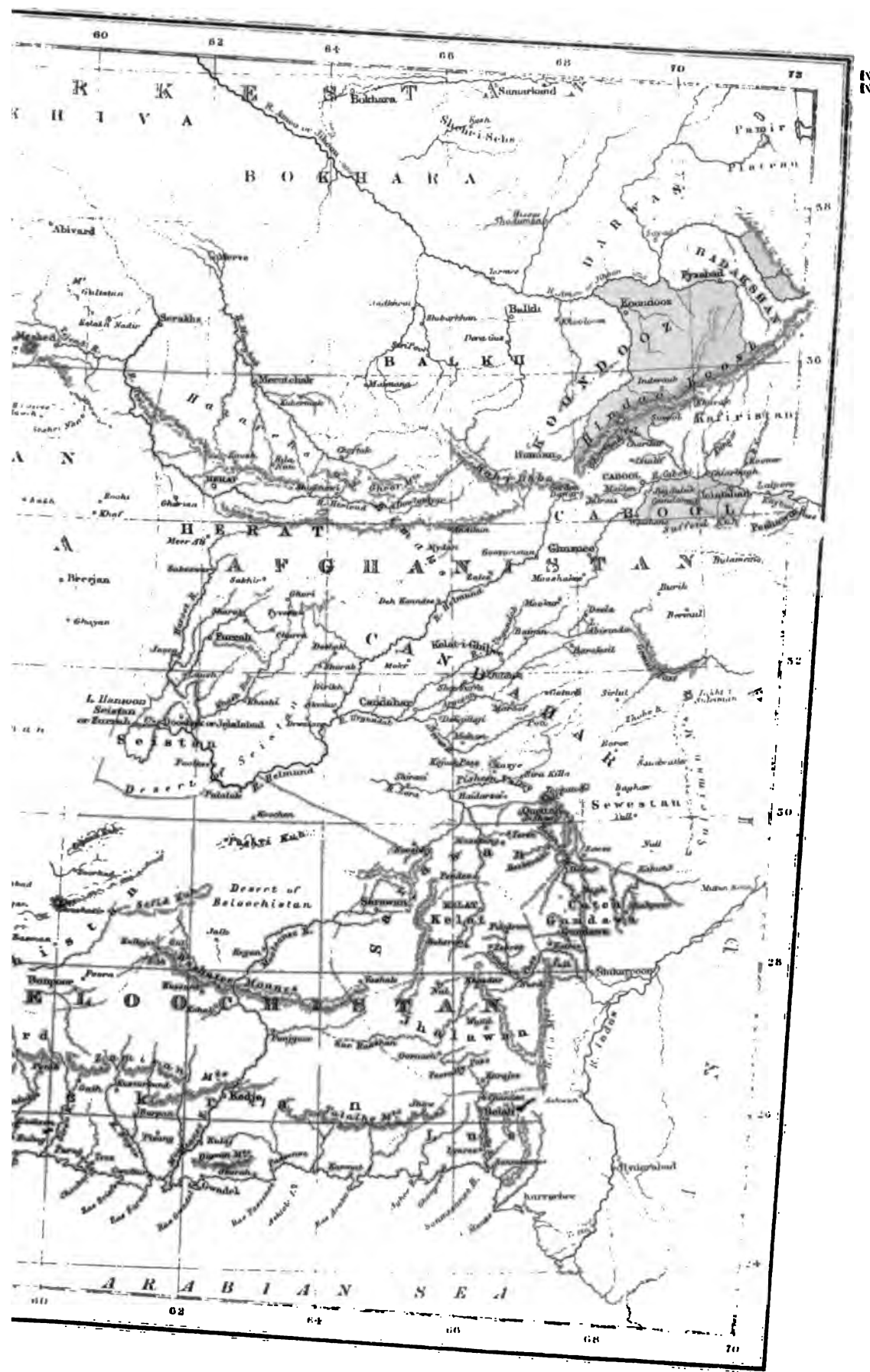
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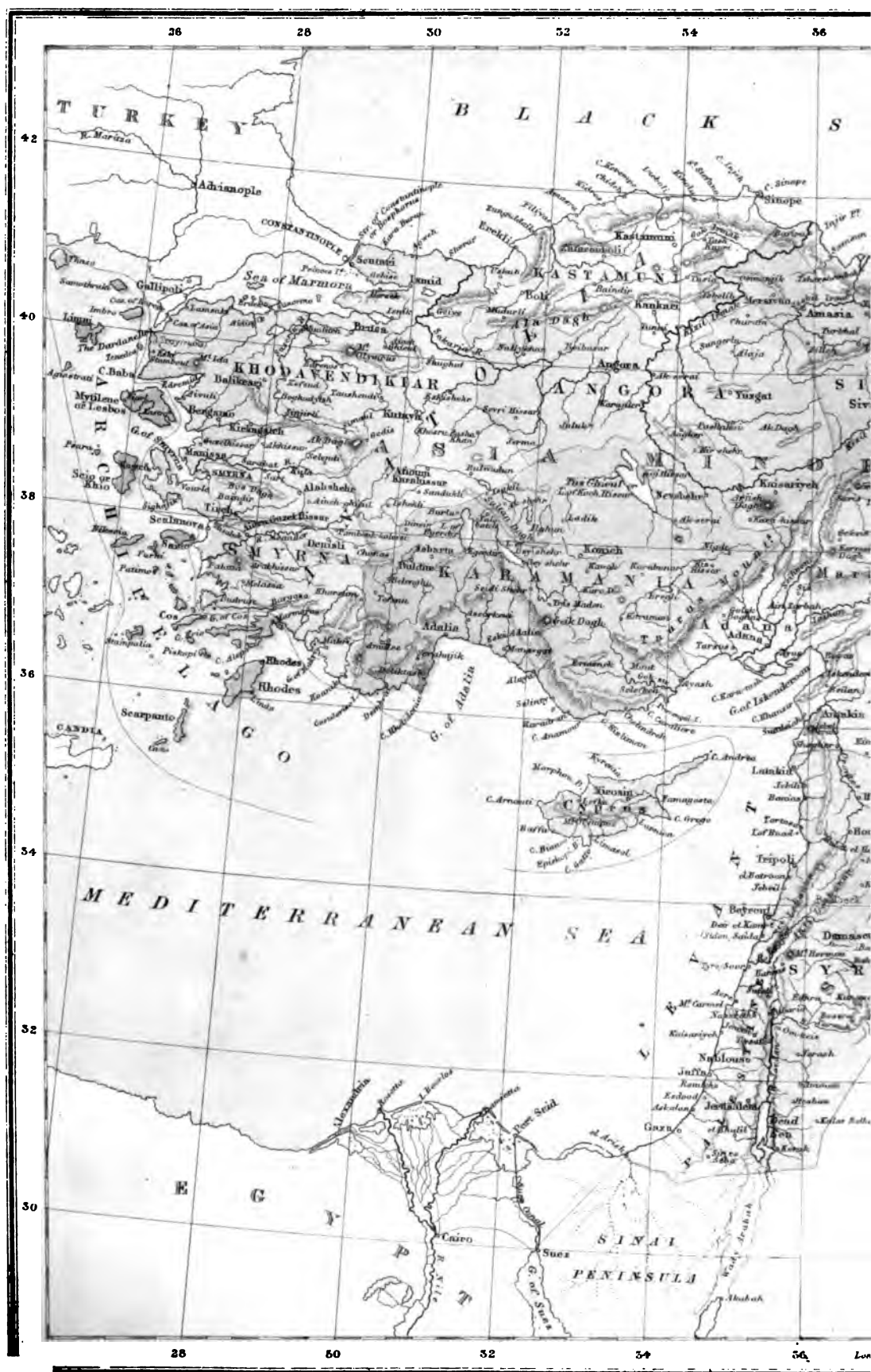








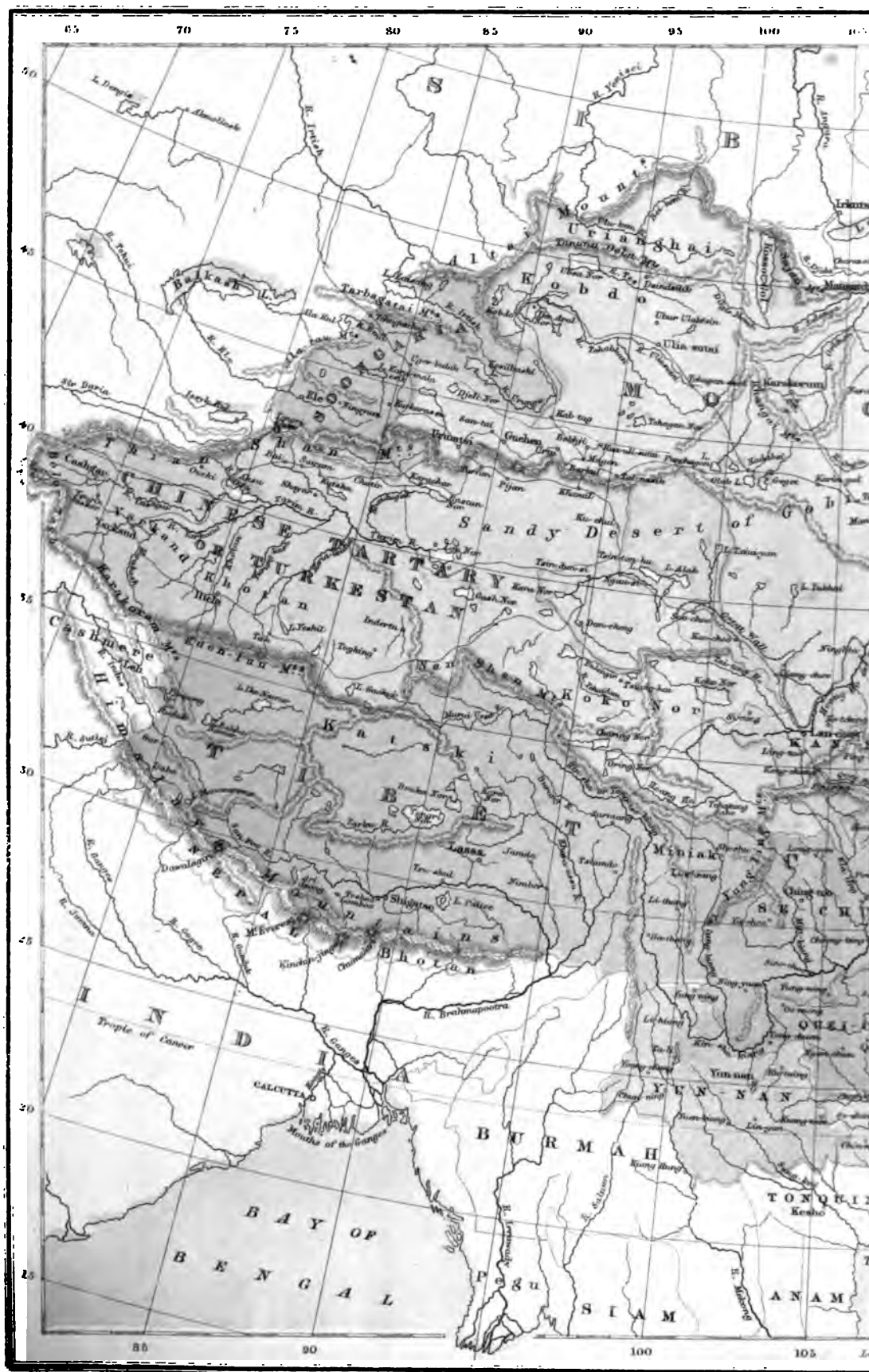


















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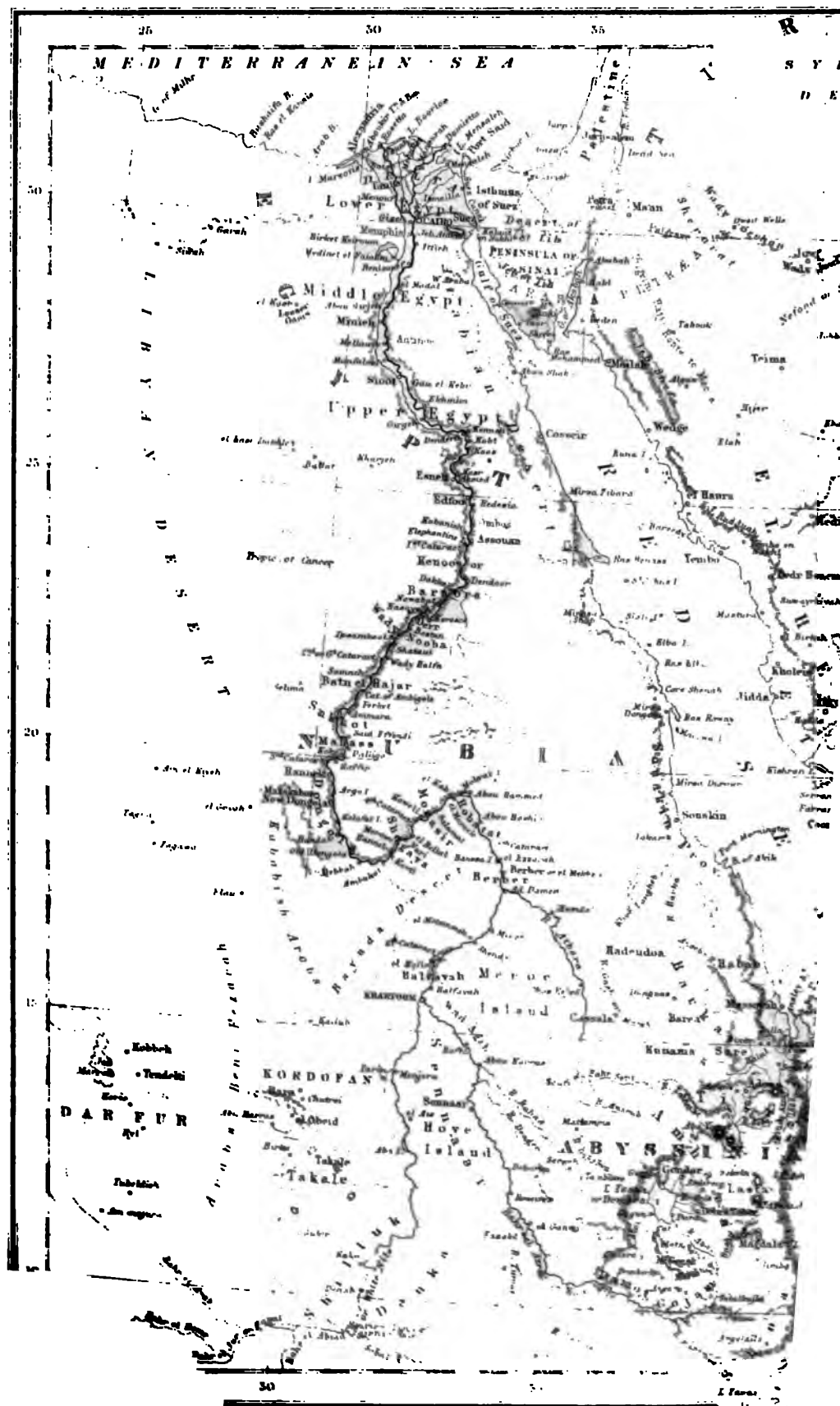
100

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100



**ARABIA**  
**EGYPT, NUBIA**  
**& ABYSSINIA.**

English Miles  
 0 50 100 150 200  
 Kilometres  
 0 100 200

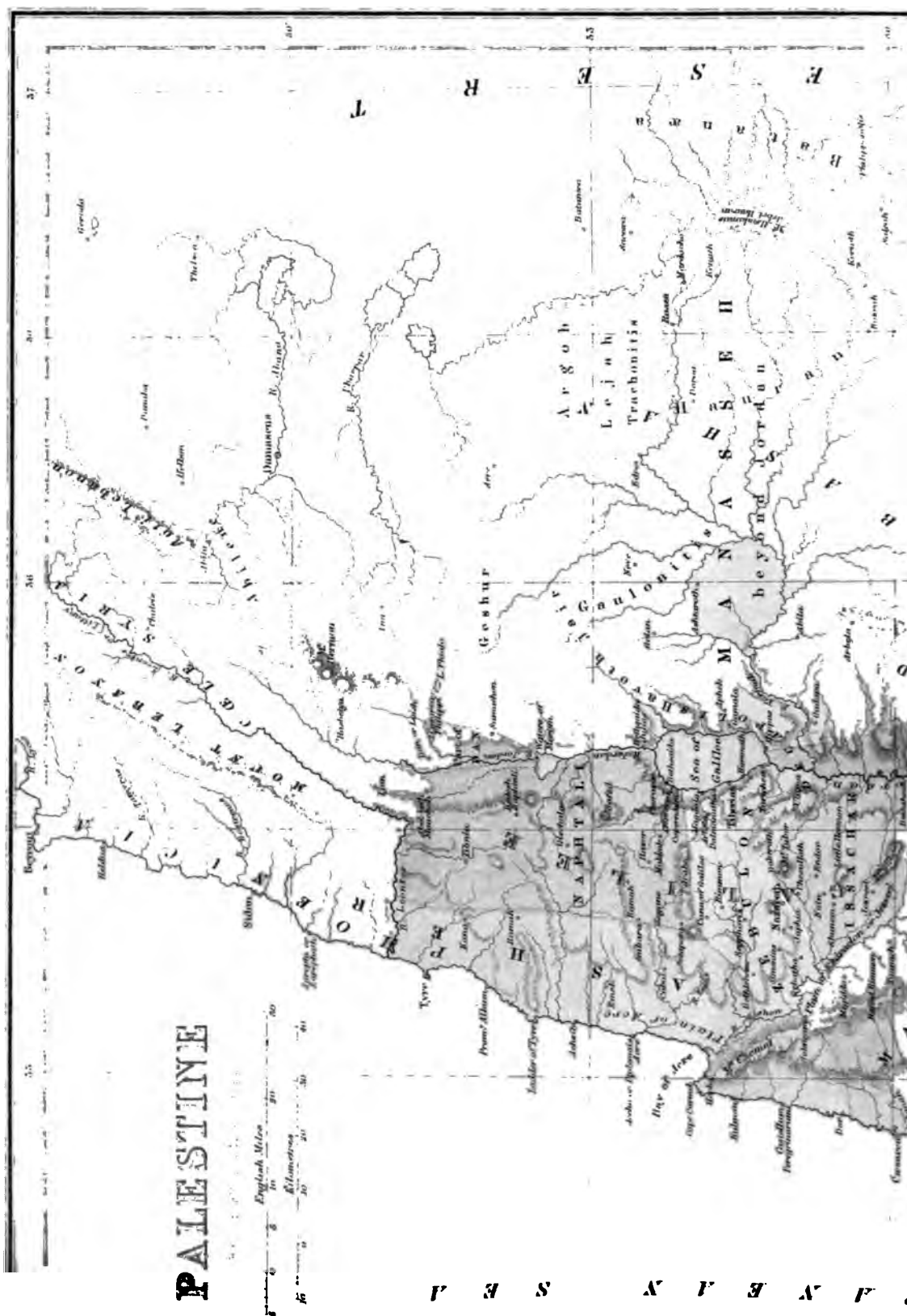
Railways thin

Belad Najman  
 Roba el Khaly  
 Hadramaut  
 Gulf of Aden  
 Red Sea

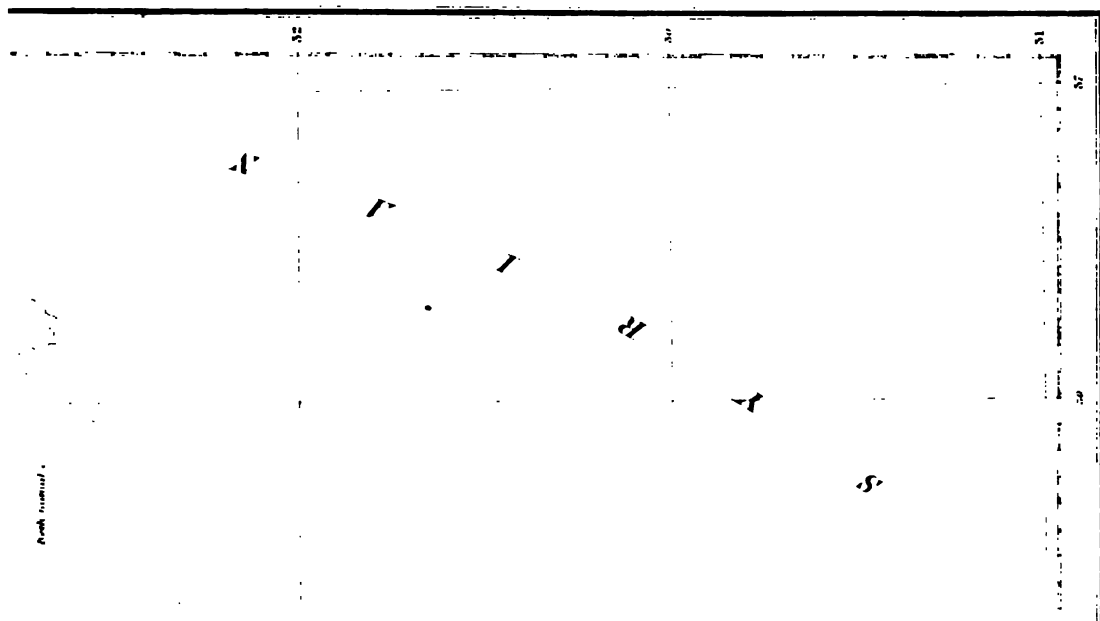
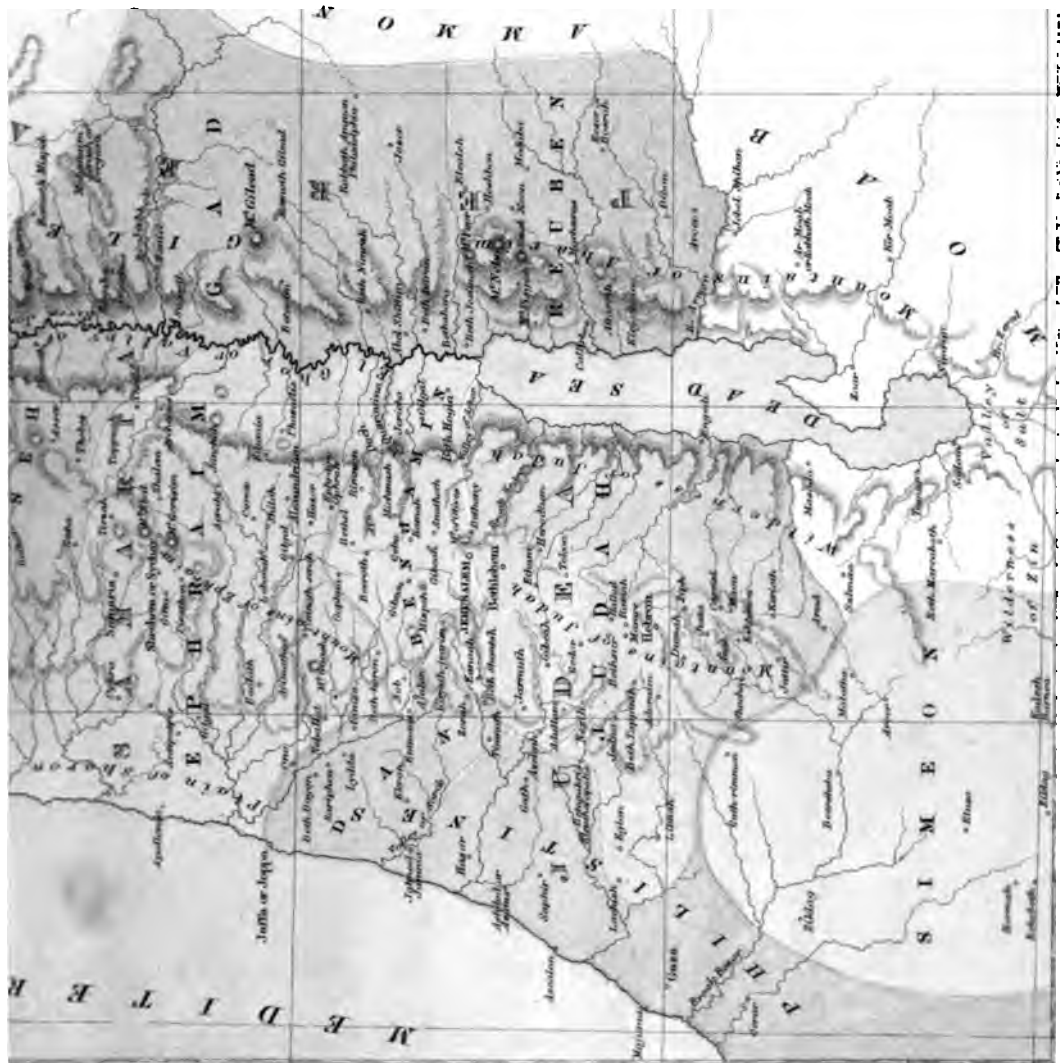




**P E S A P E S A P E S**





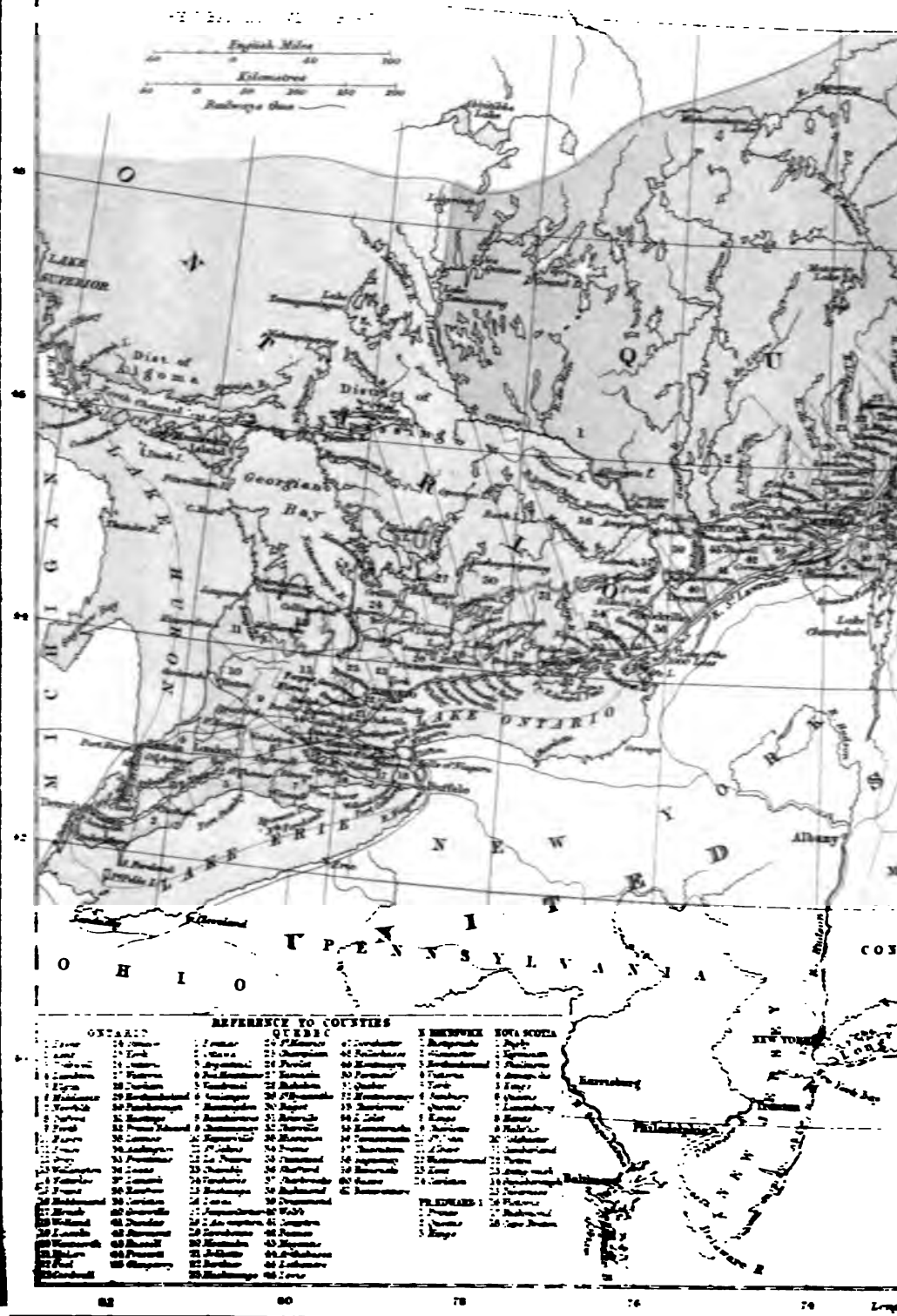


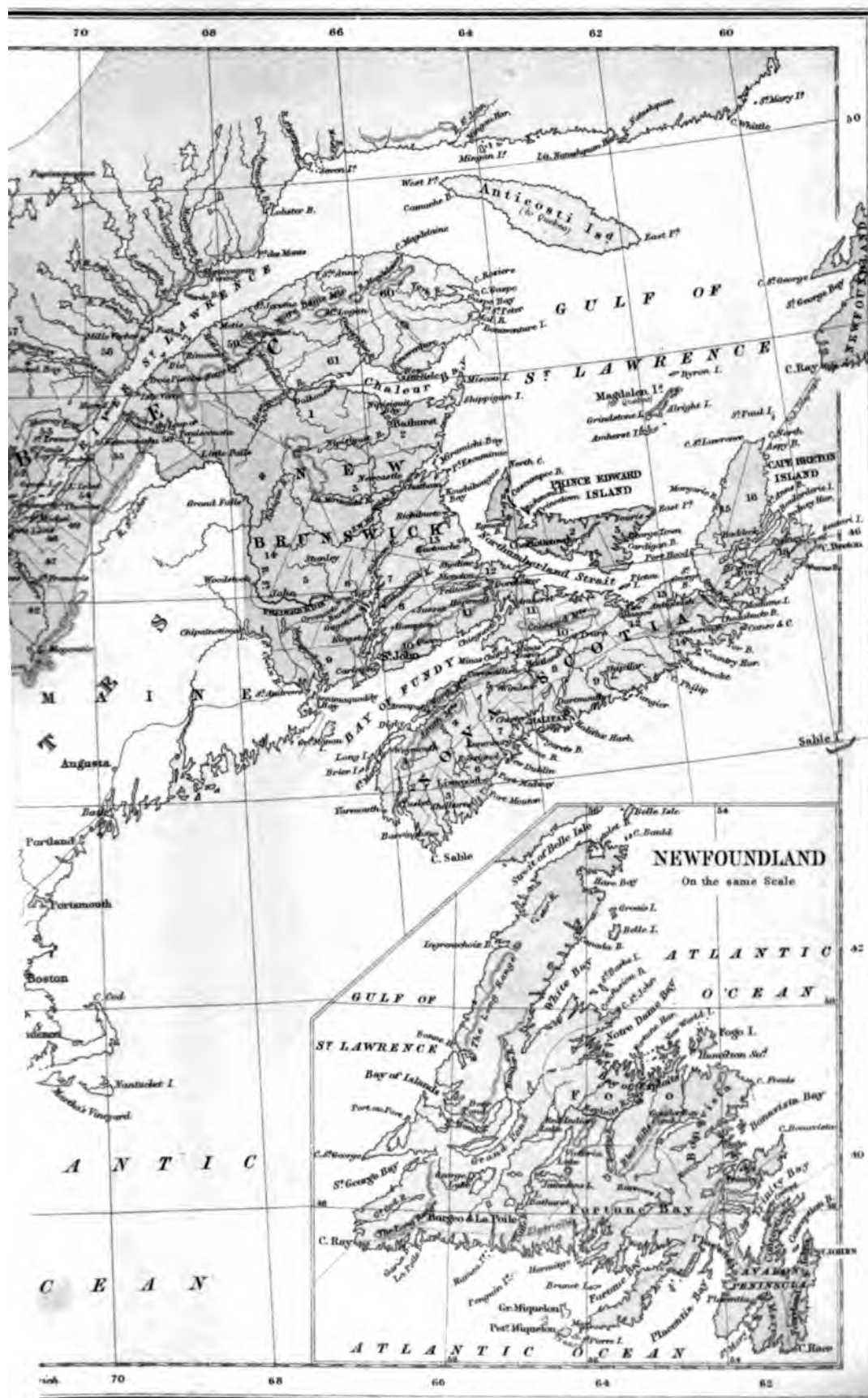




# DOMINION OF CANADA

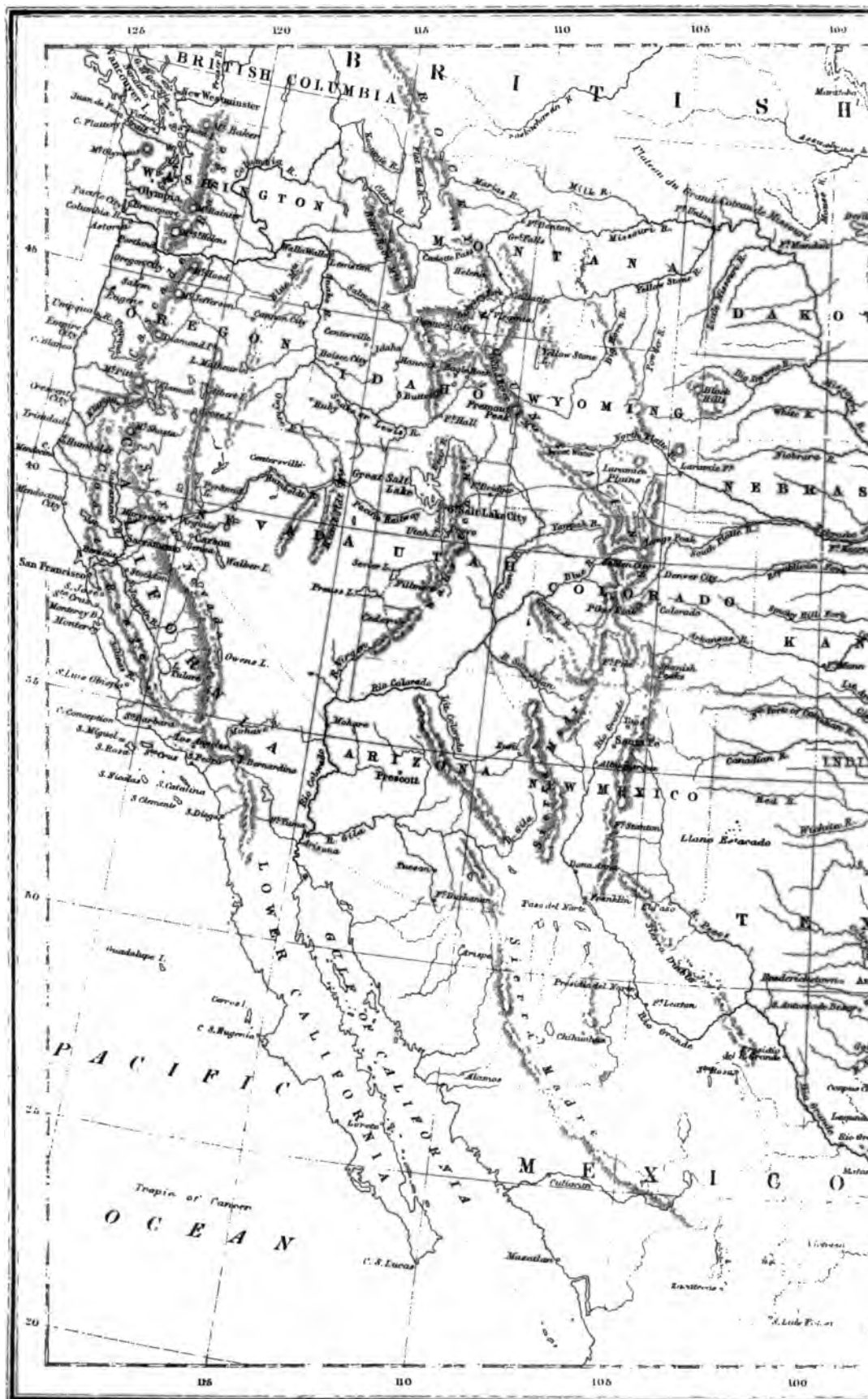
English Miles  
0 20 40 60 80 100  
Kilometres  
0 20 40 60 80 100  
Railways lines



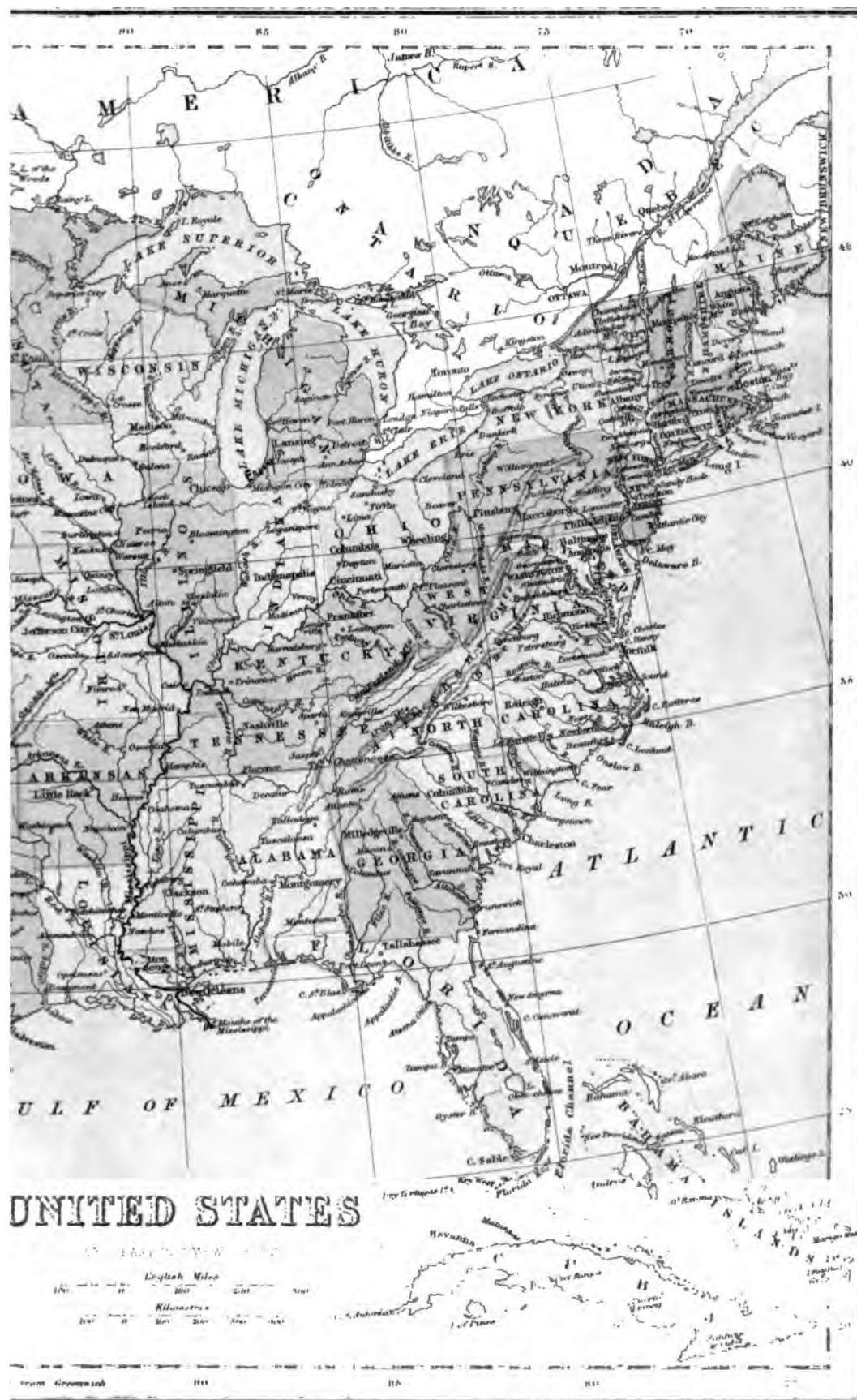














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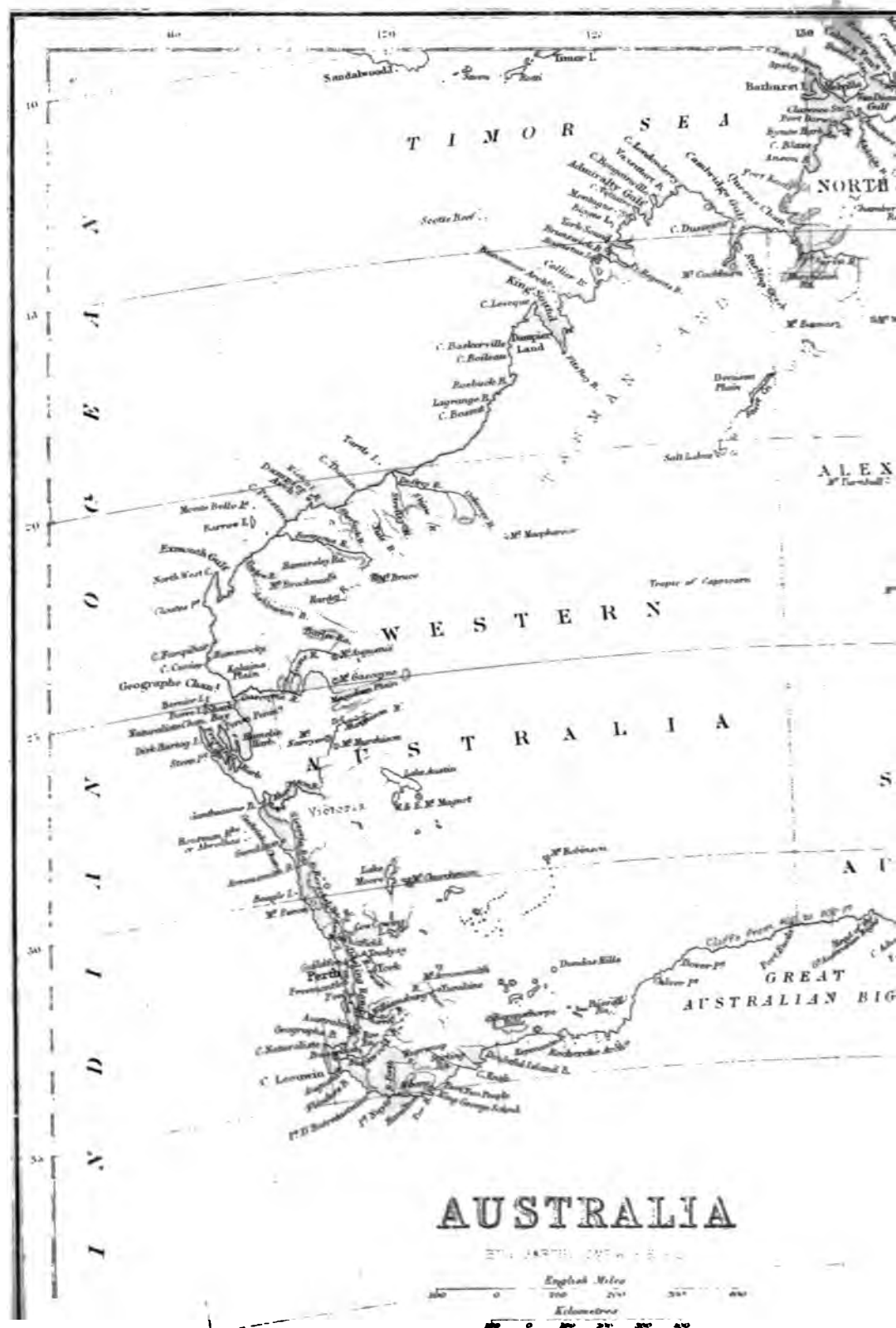
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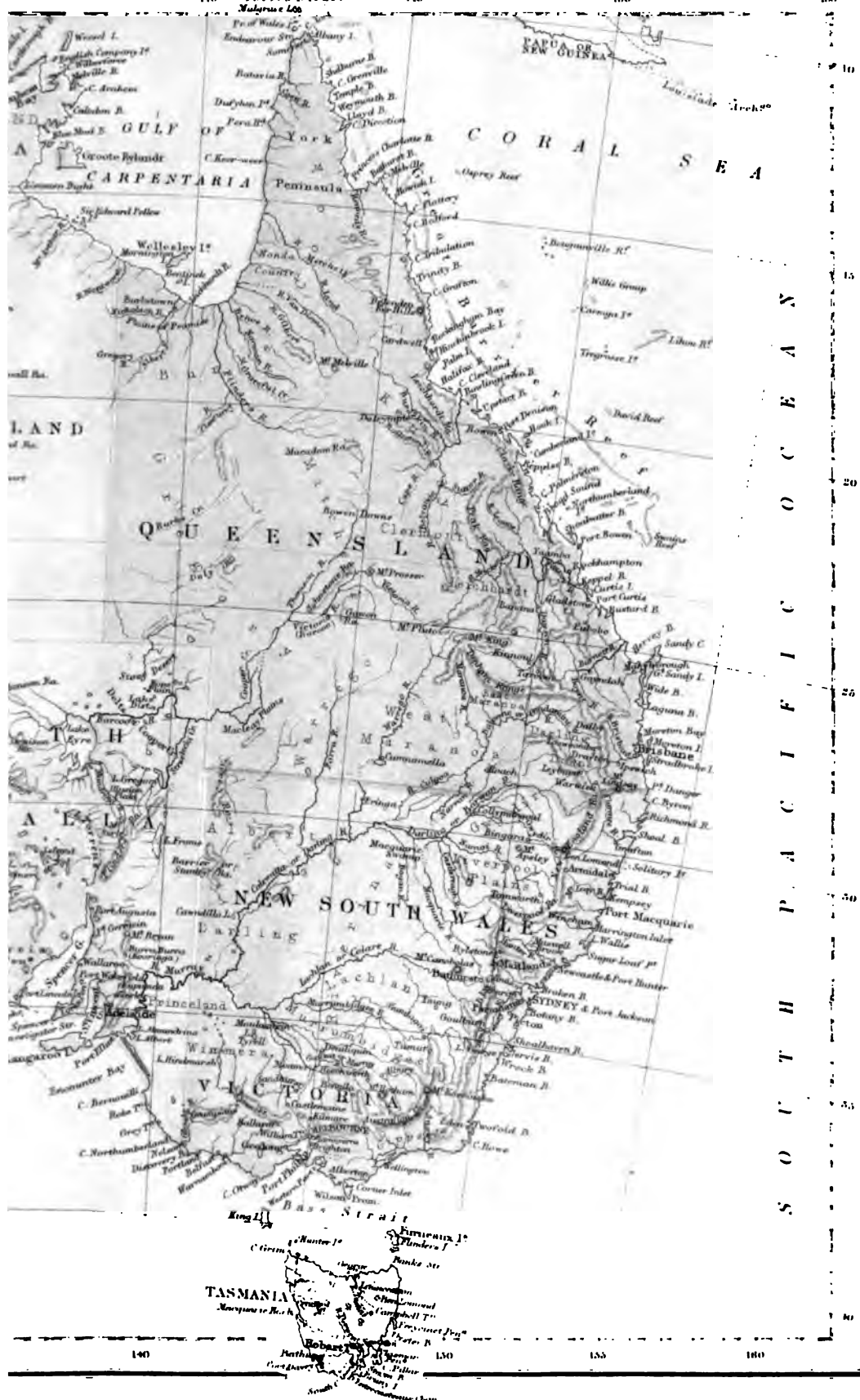
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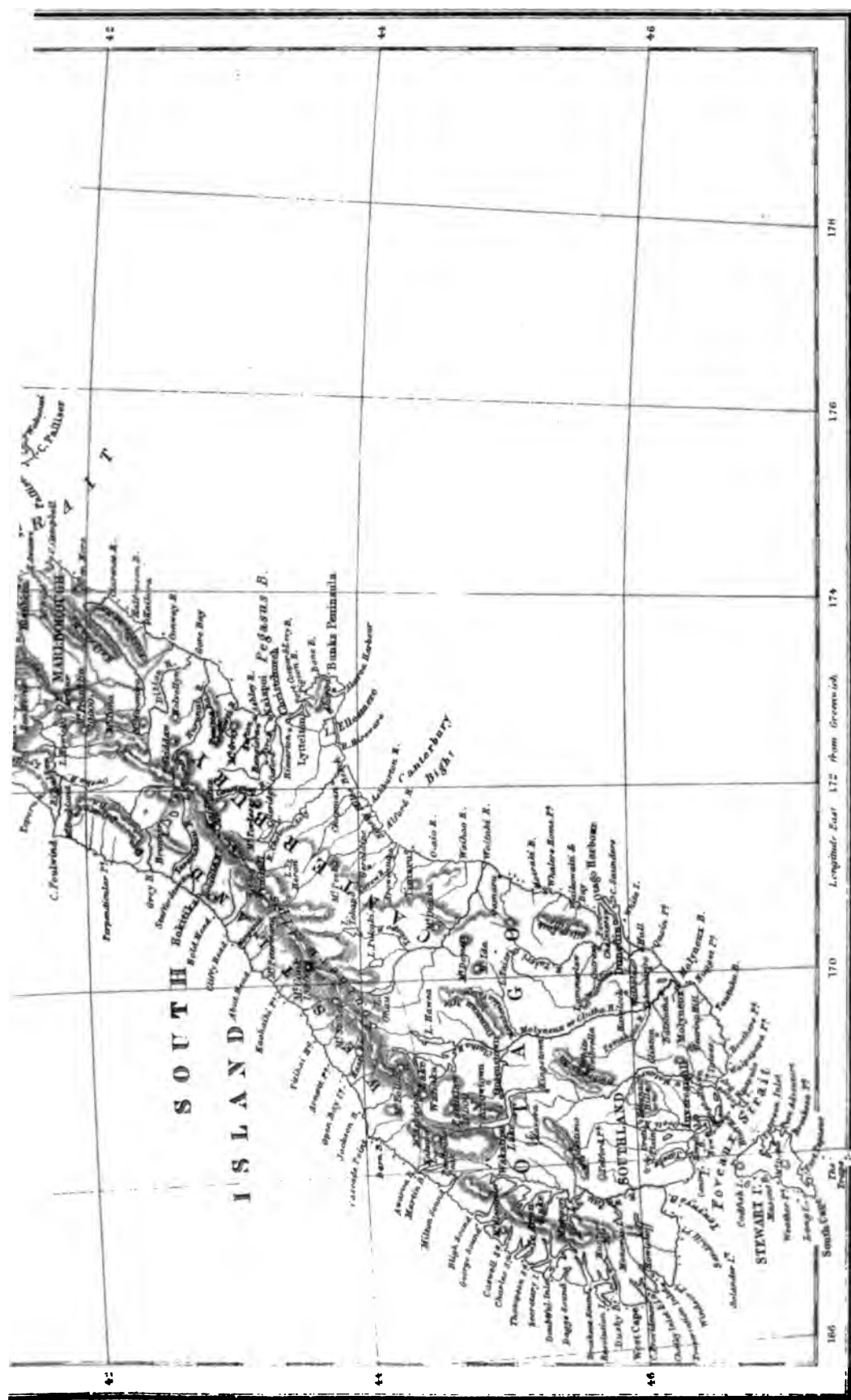






















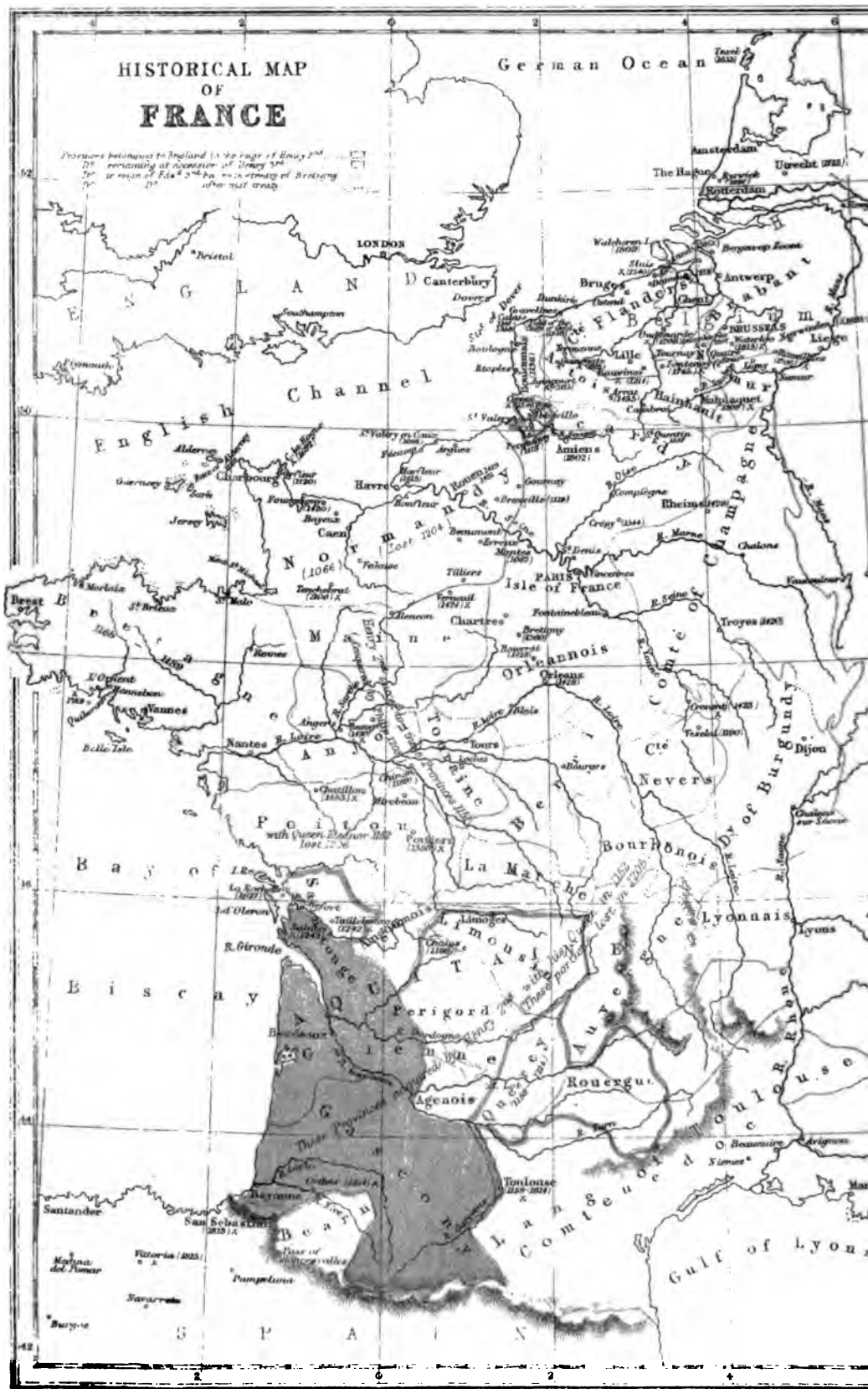
William Collins, Sons 17 London & Glasgow

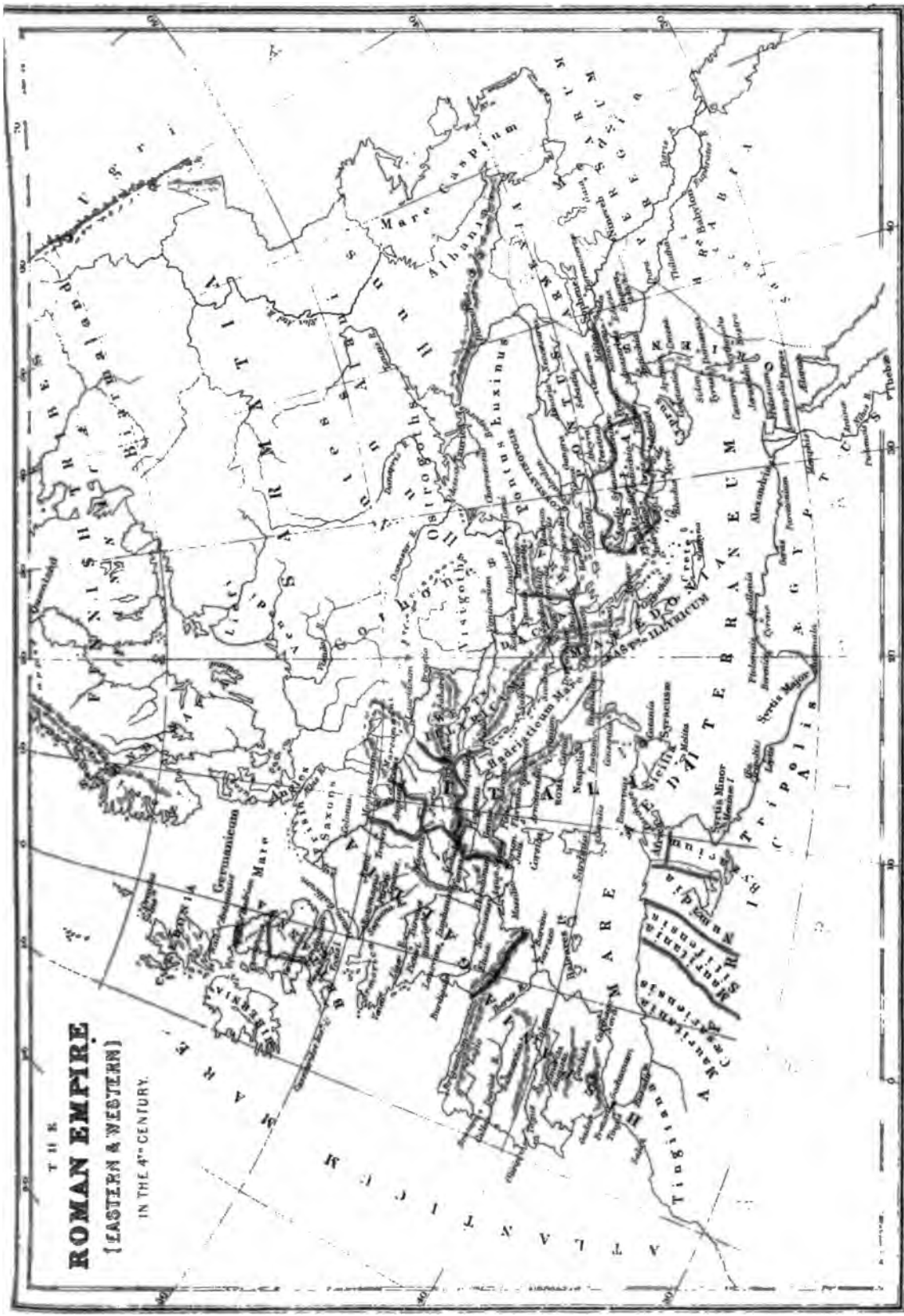
Edw. Waller F.R.G.S.











William Collins Sons & Co. London & Glasgow



1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total area is shaded.

2.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total area is shaded.

3.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the total area is shaded.

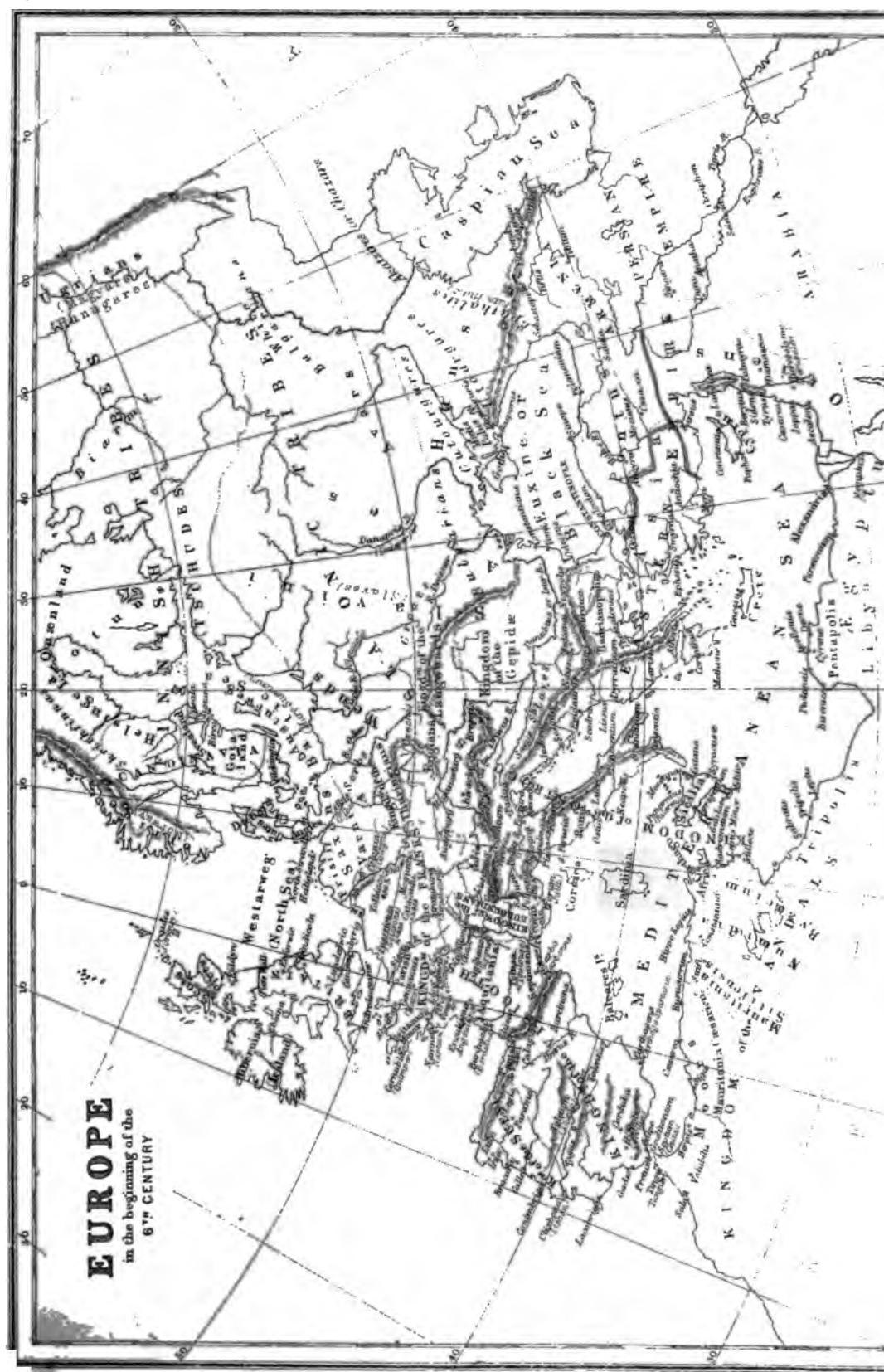
4.  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the total area is shaded.

5.  $\frac{1}{32}$  of the total area is shaded.

6.  $\frac{1}{64}$  of the total area is shaded.

7.  $\frac{1}{128}$  of the total area is shaded.

8.  $\frac{1}{256}$  of the total area is shaded.



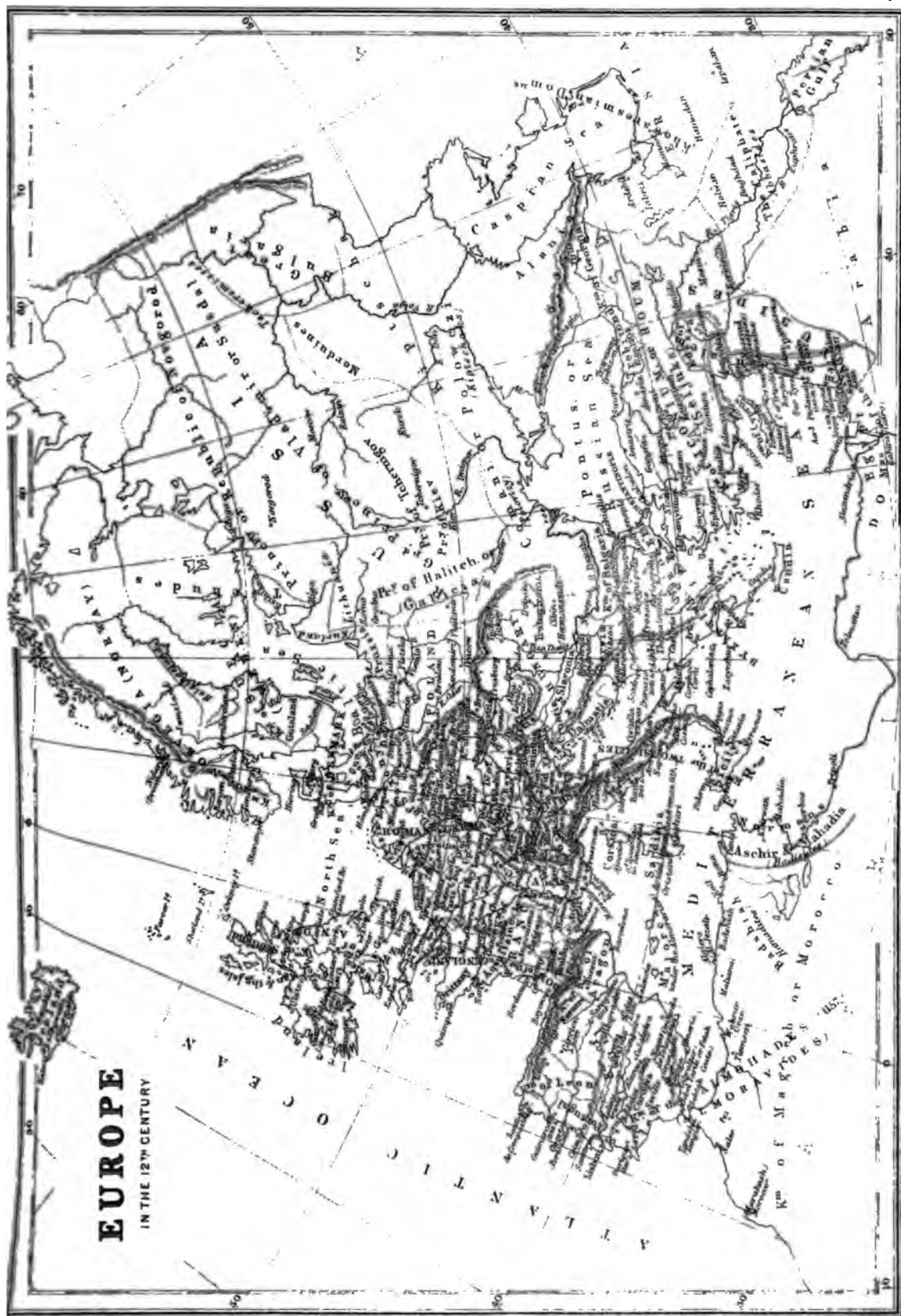










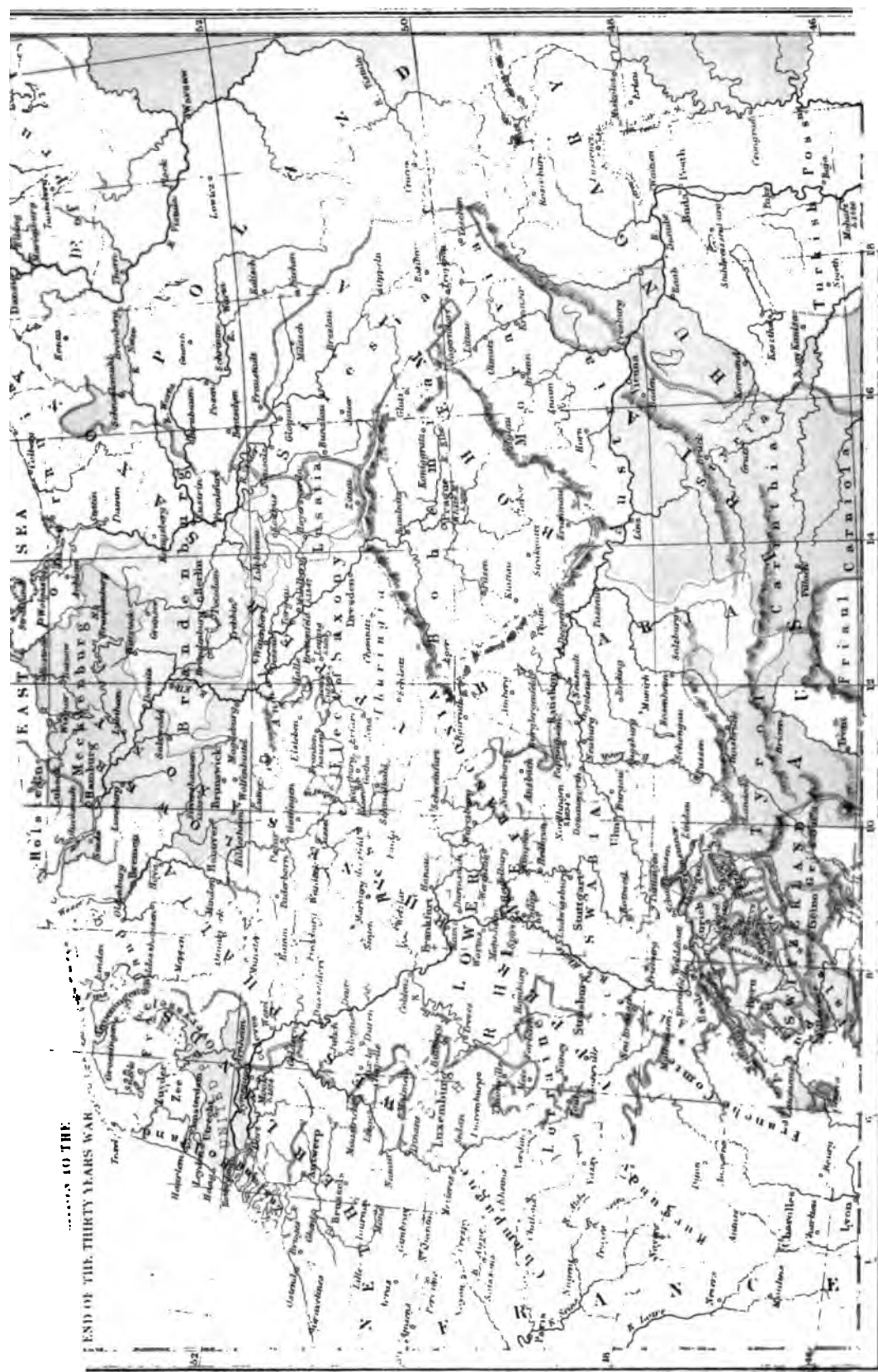


William Collins, Sons & Co. London & Glasgow.





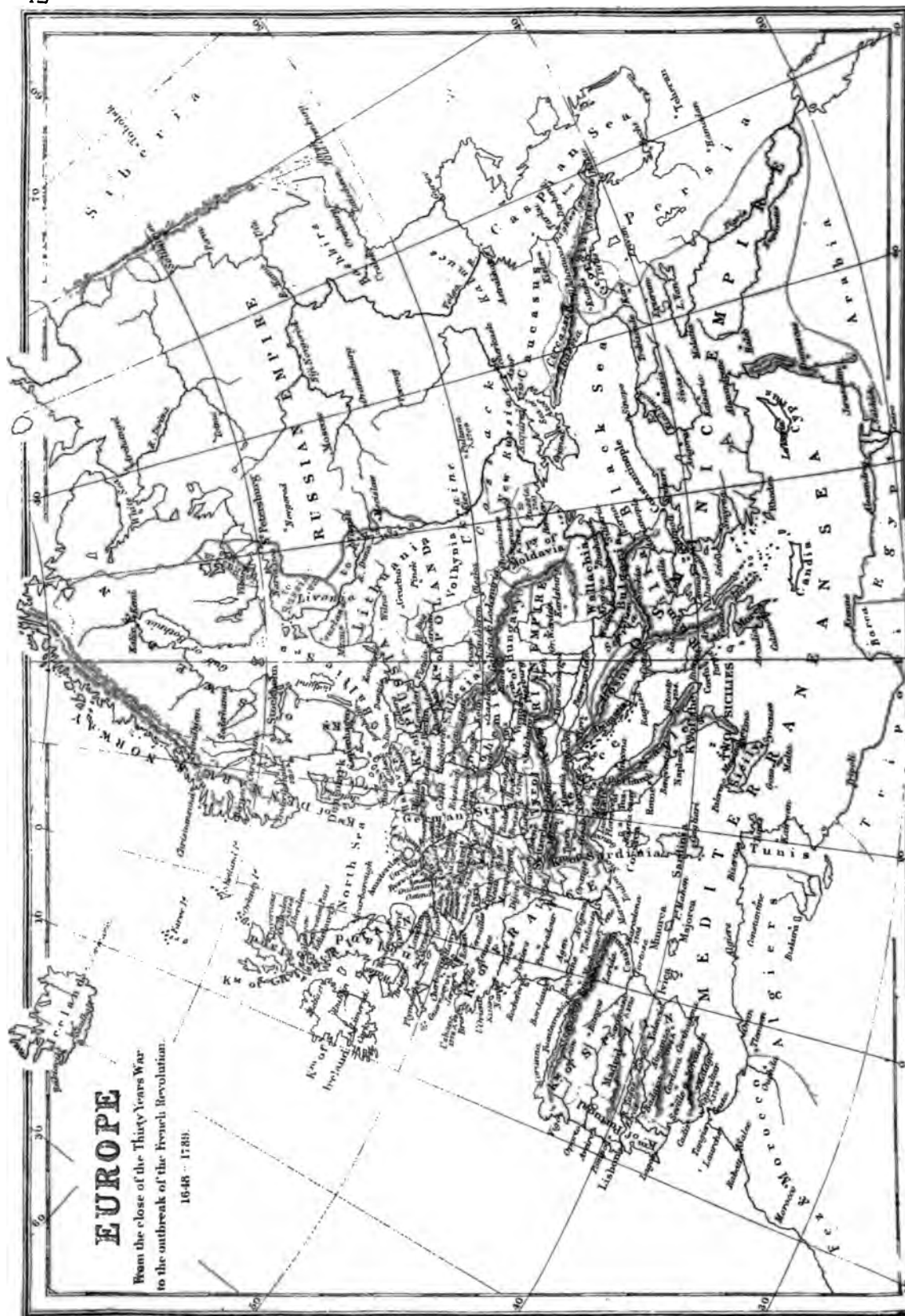


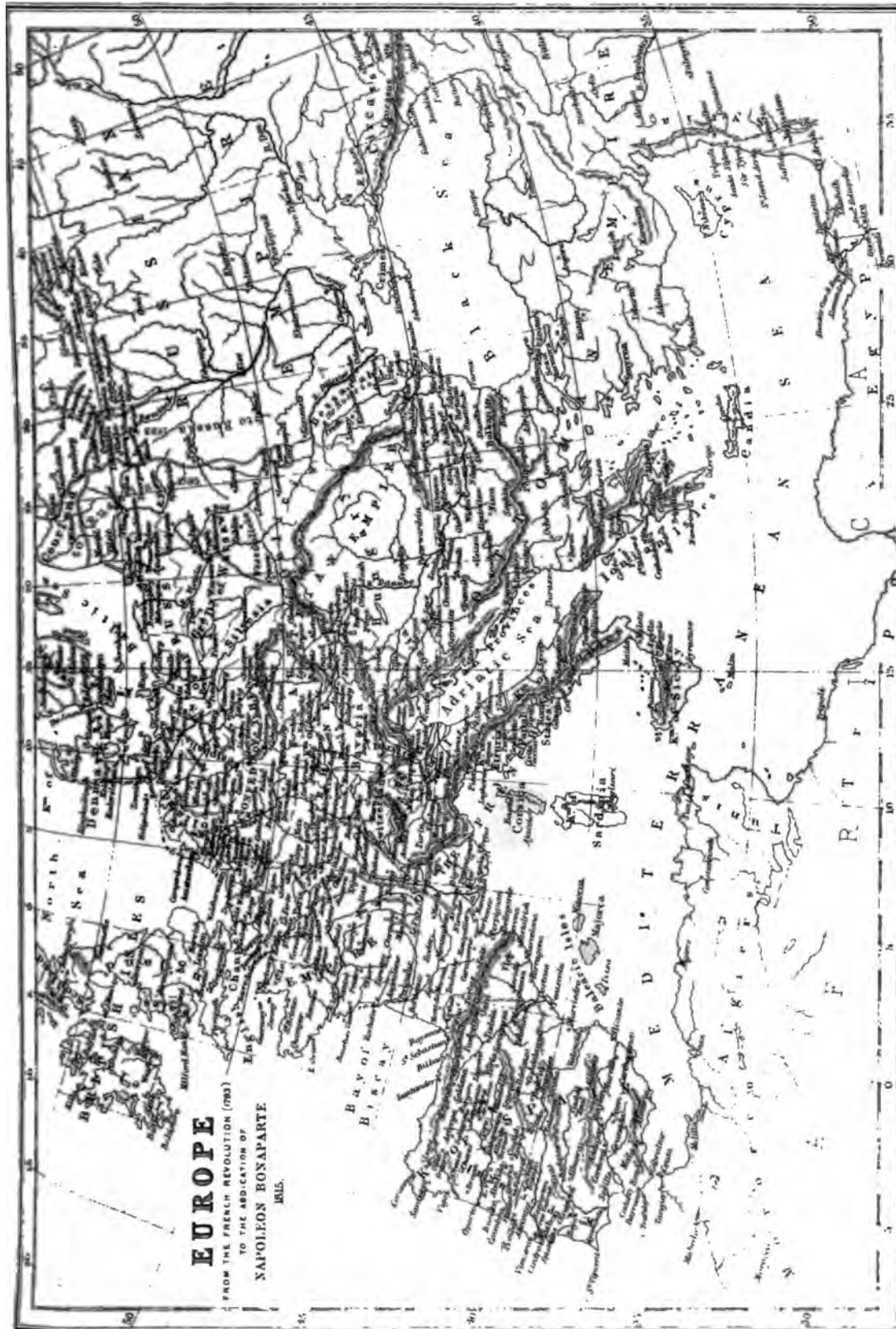






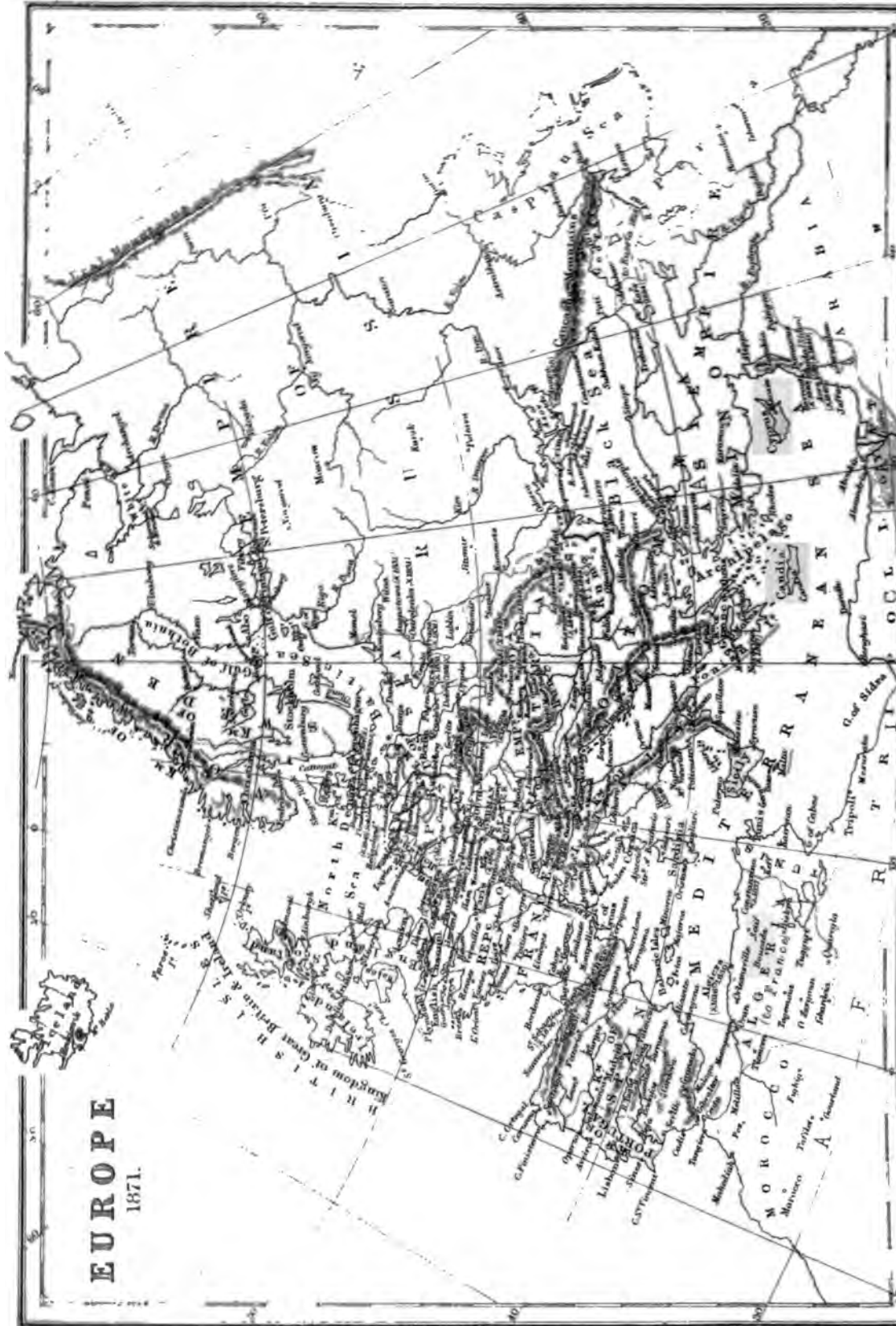


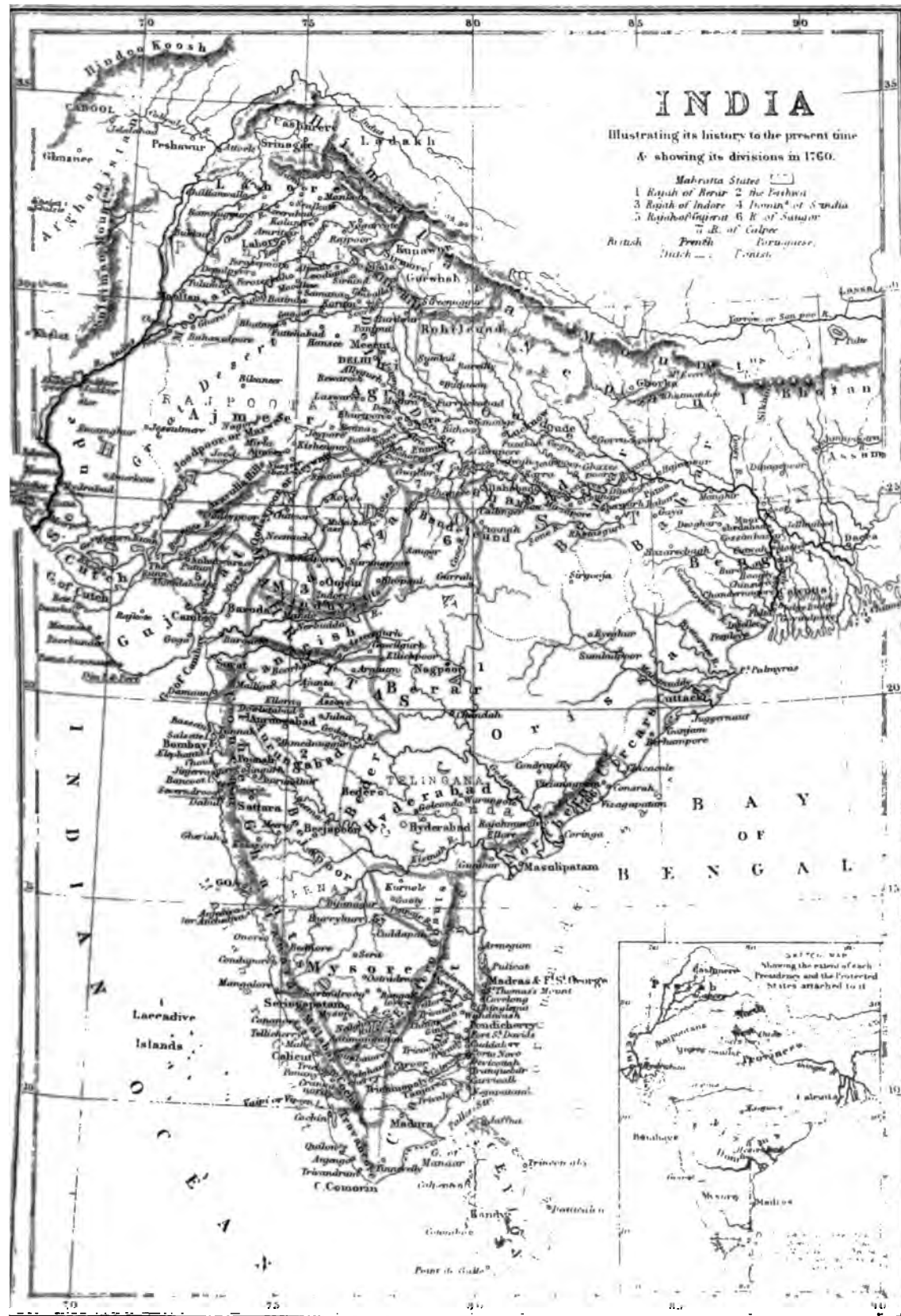










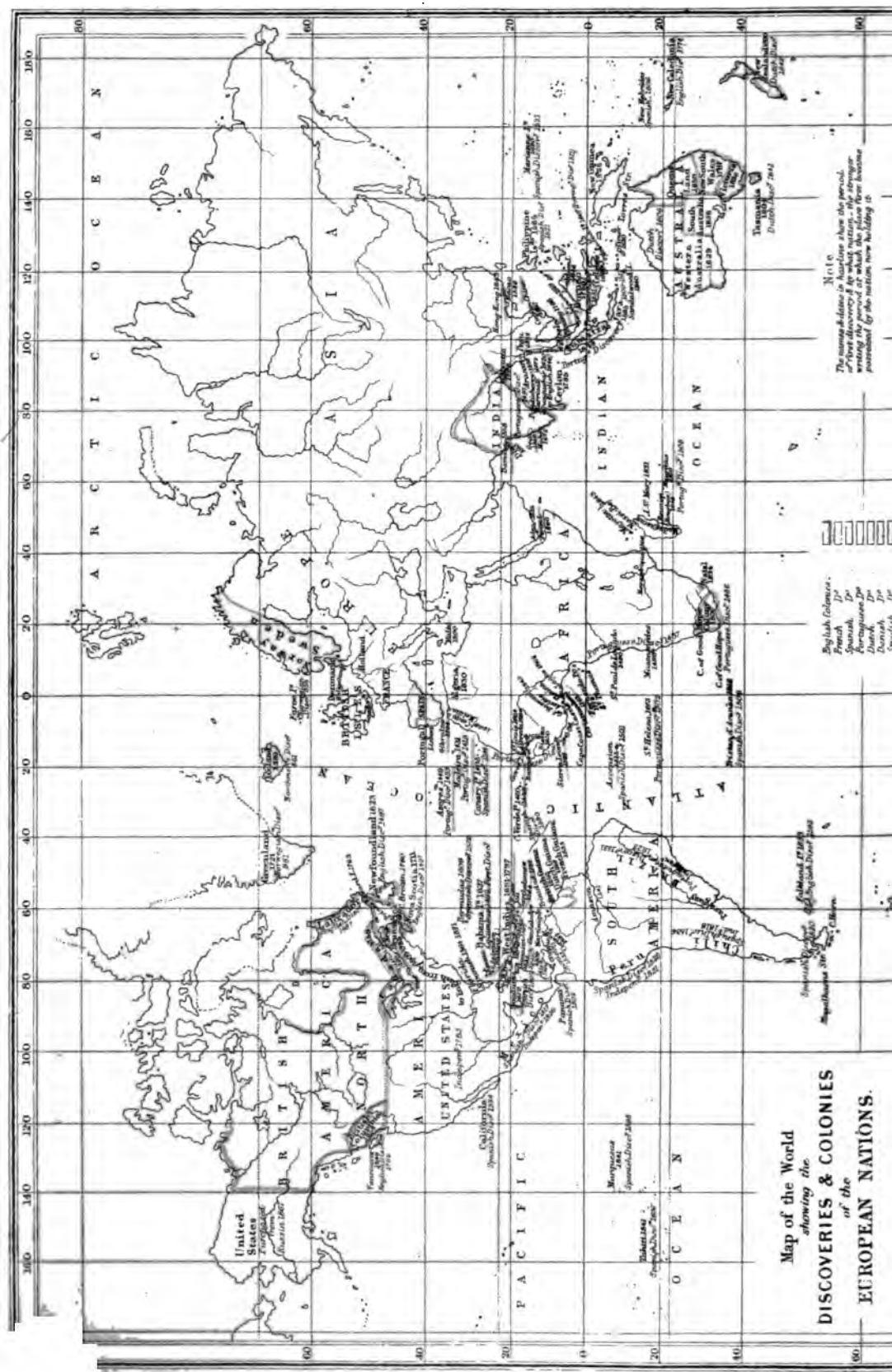


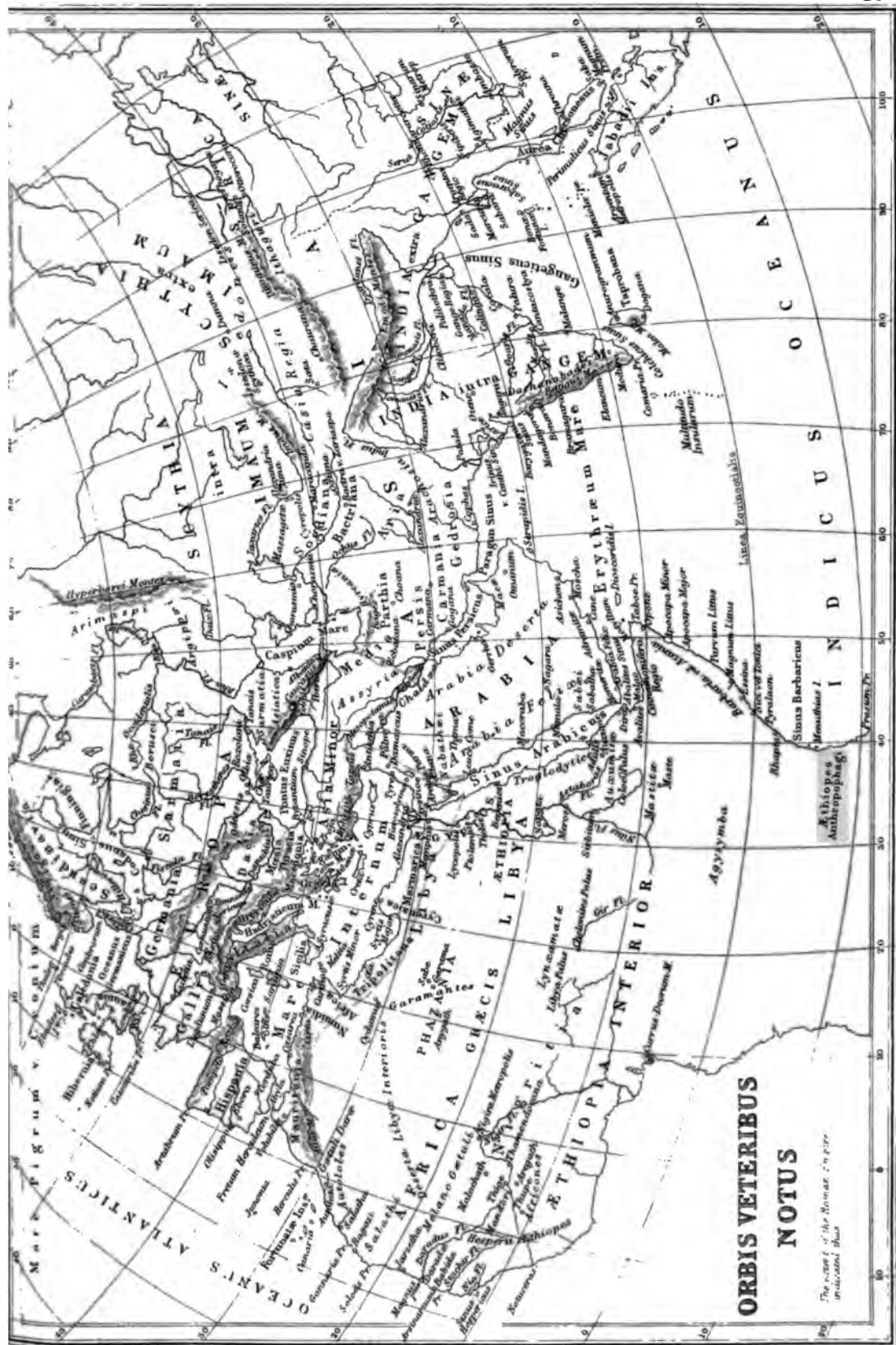


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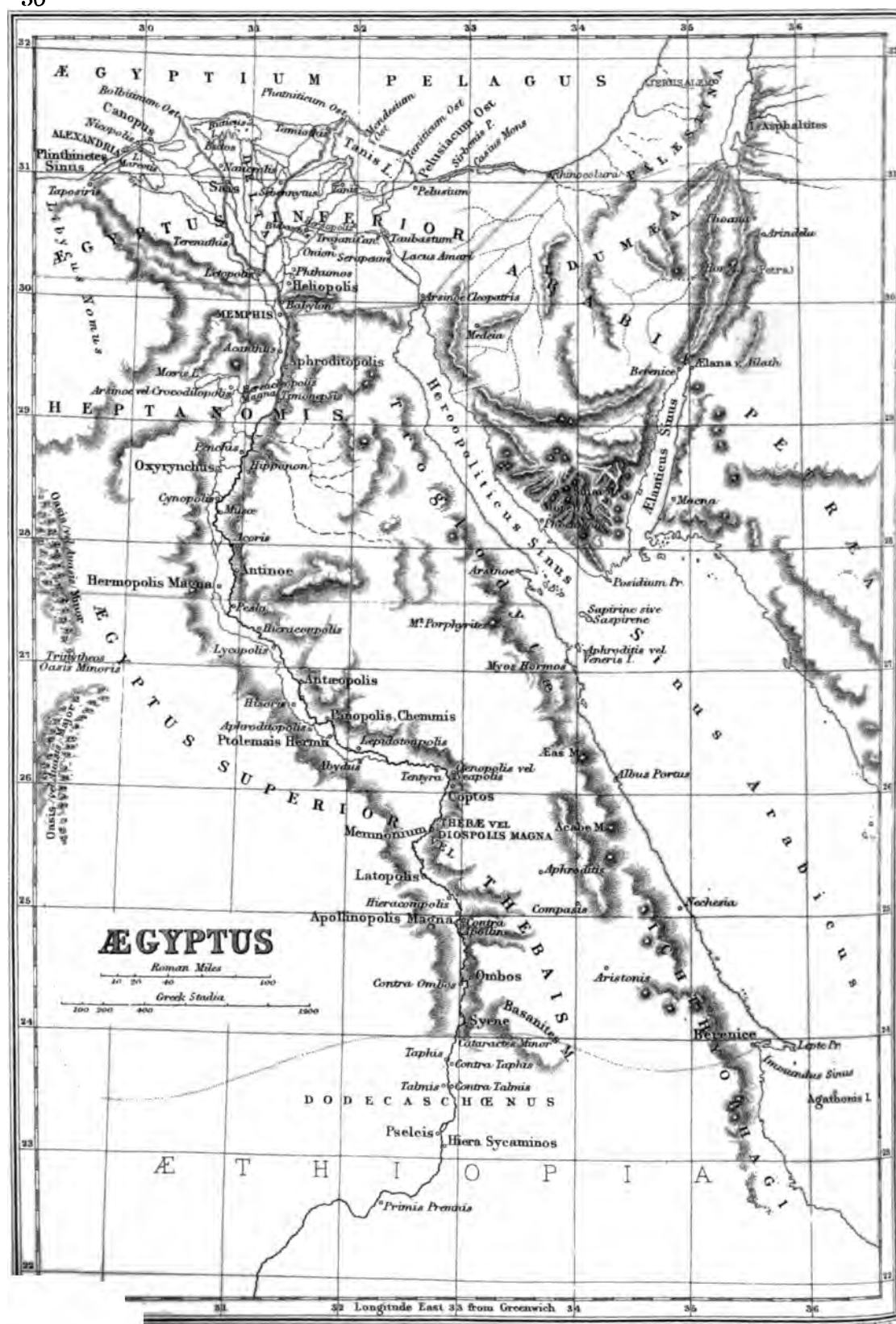


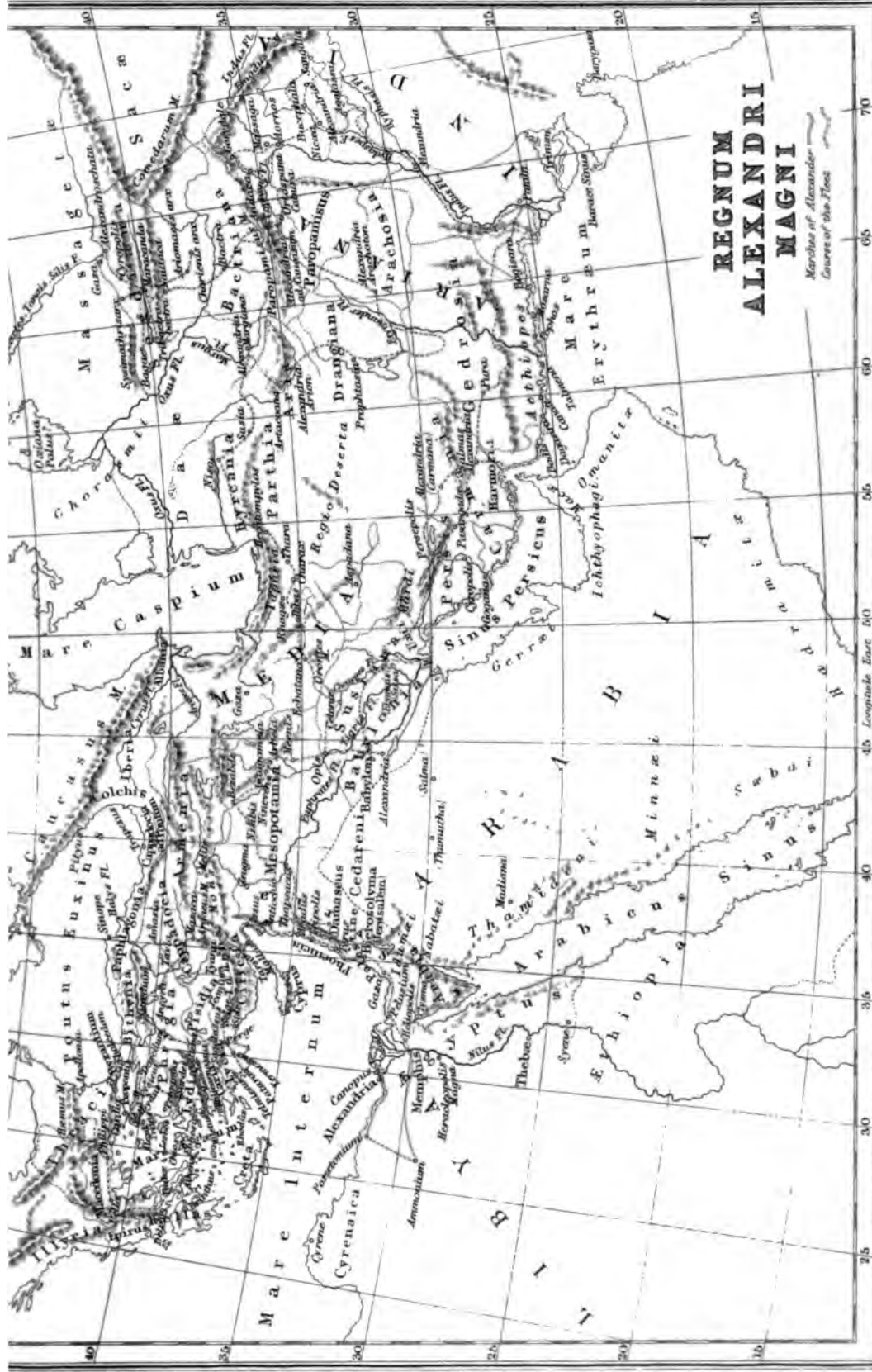












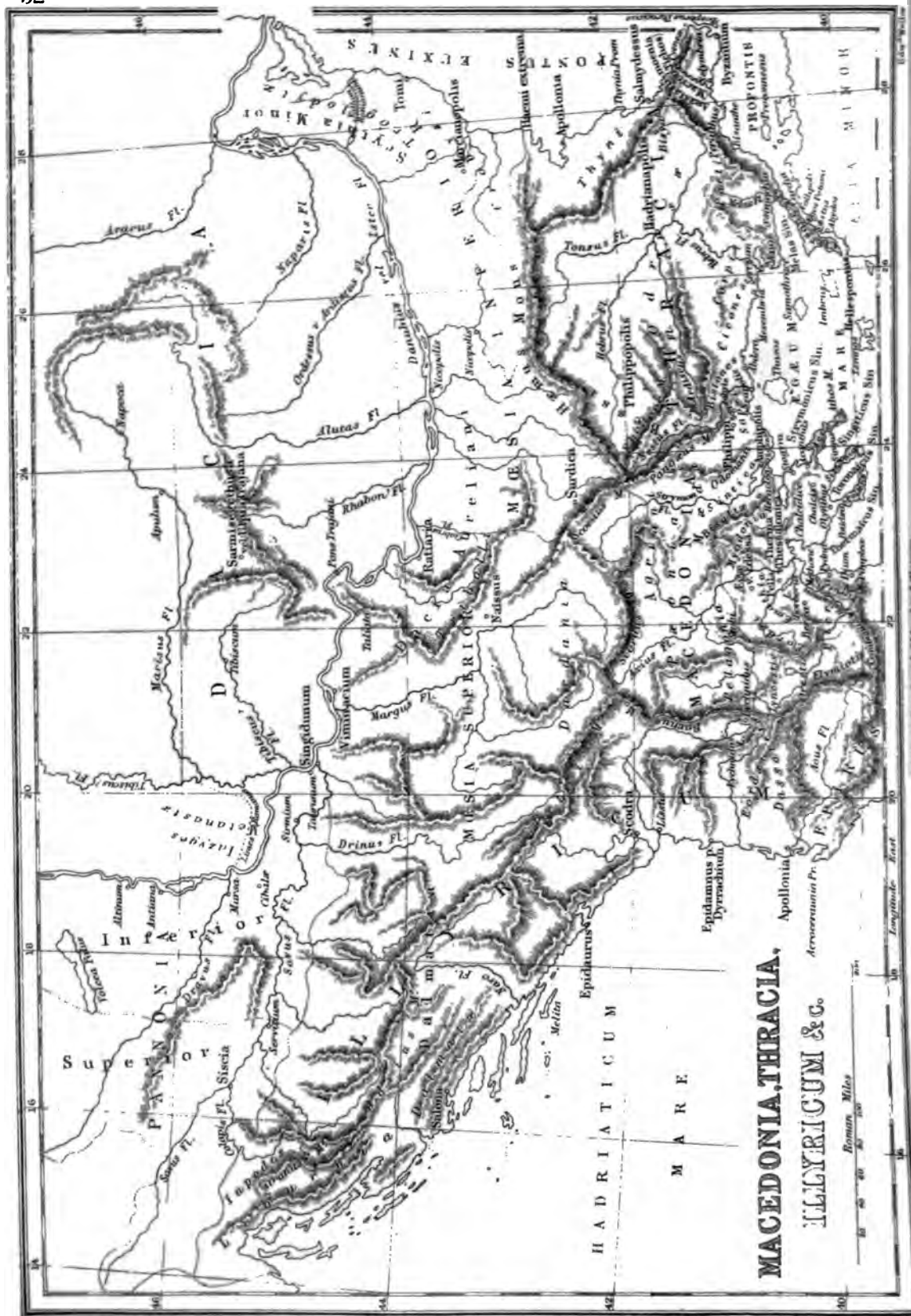
Edw. Waller

William (Colina) Smith &amp; Co. London &amp; Glasgow

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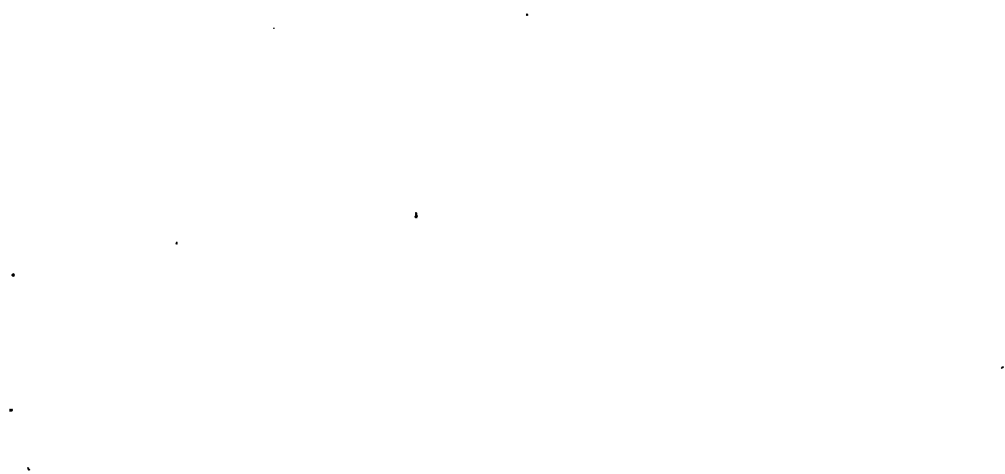












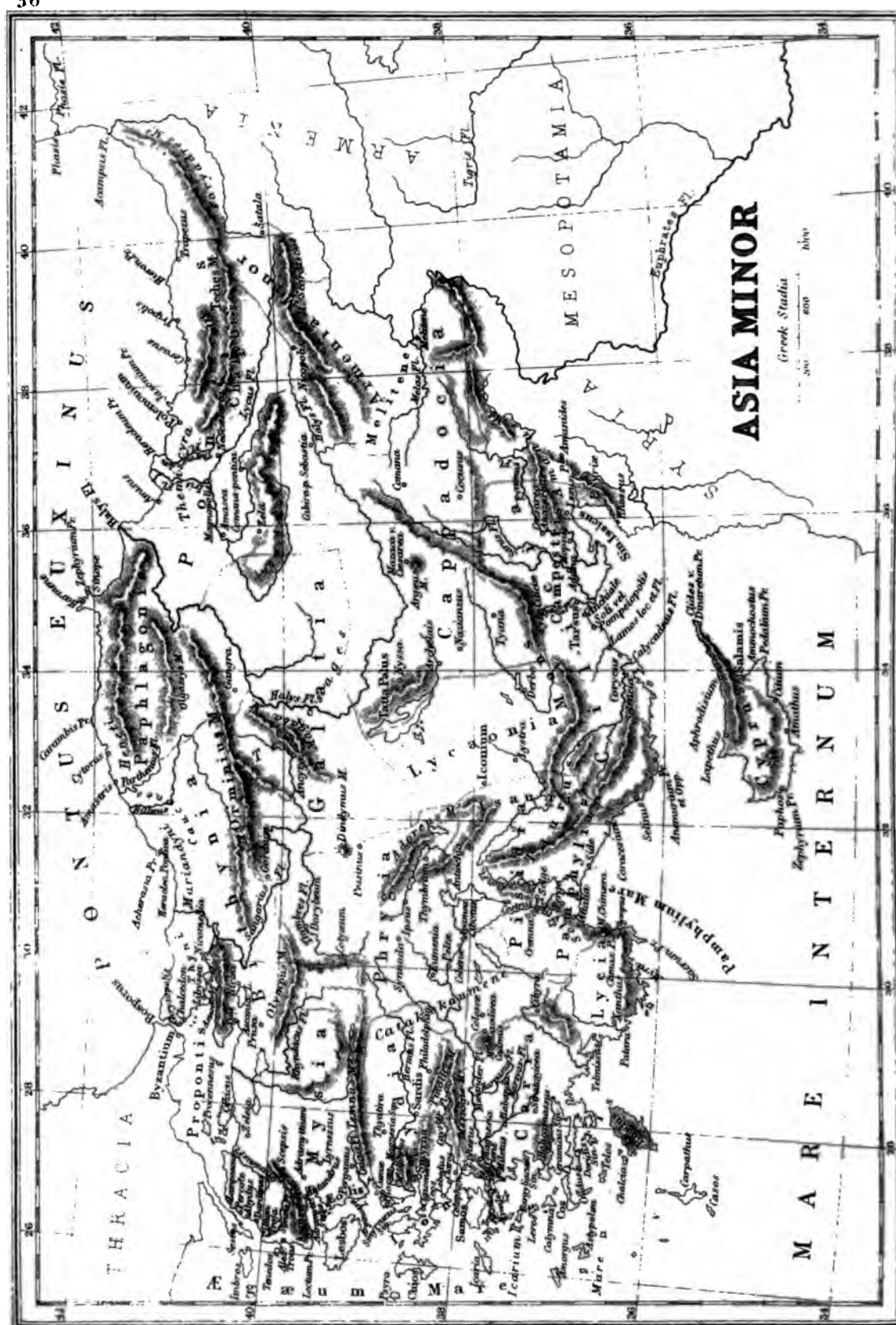




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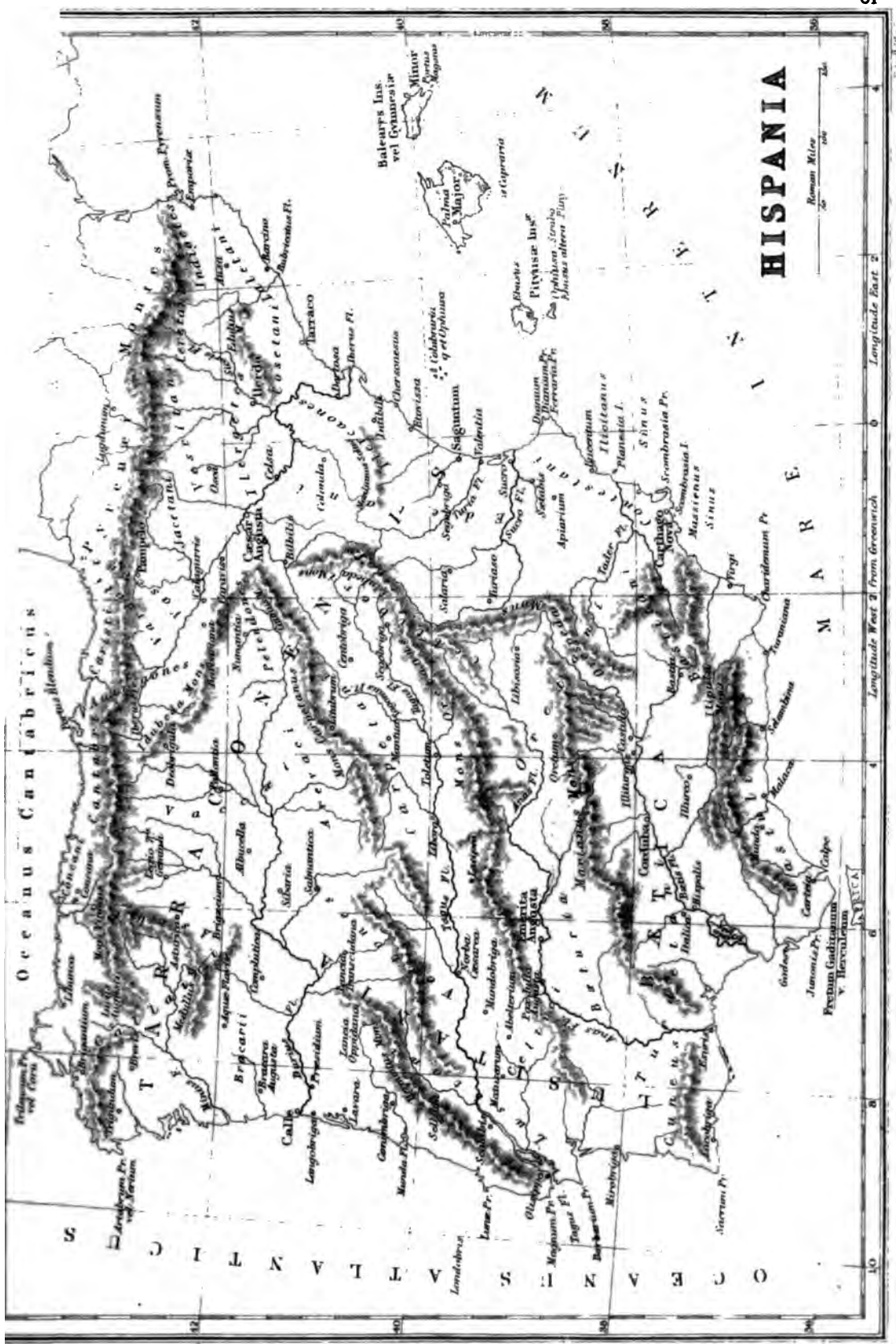




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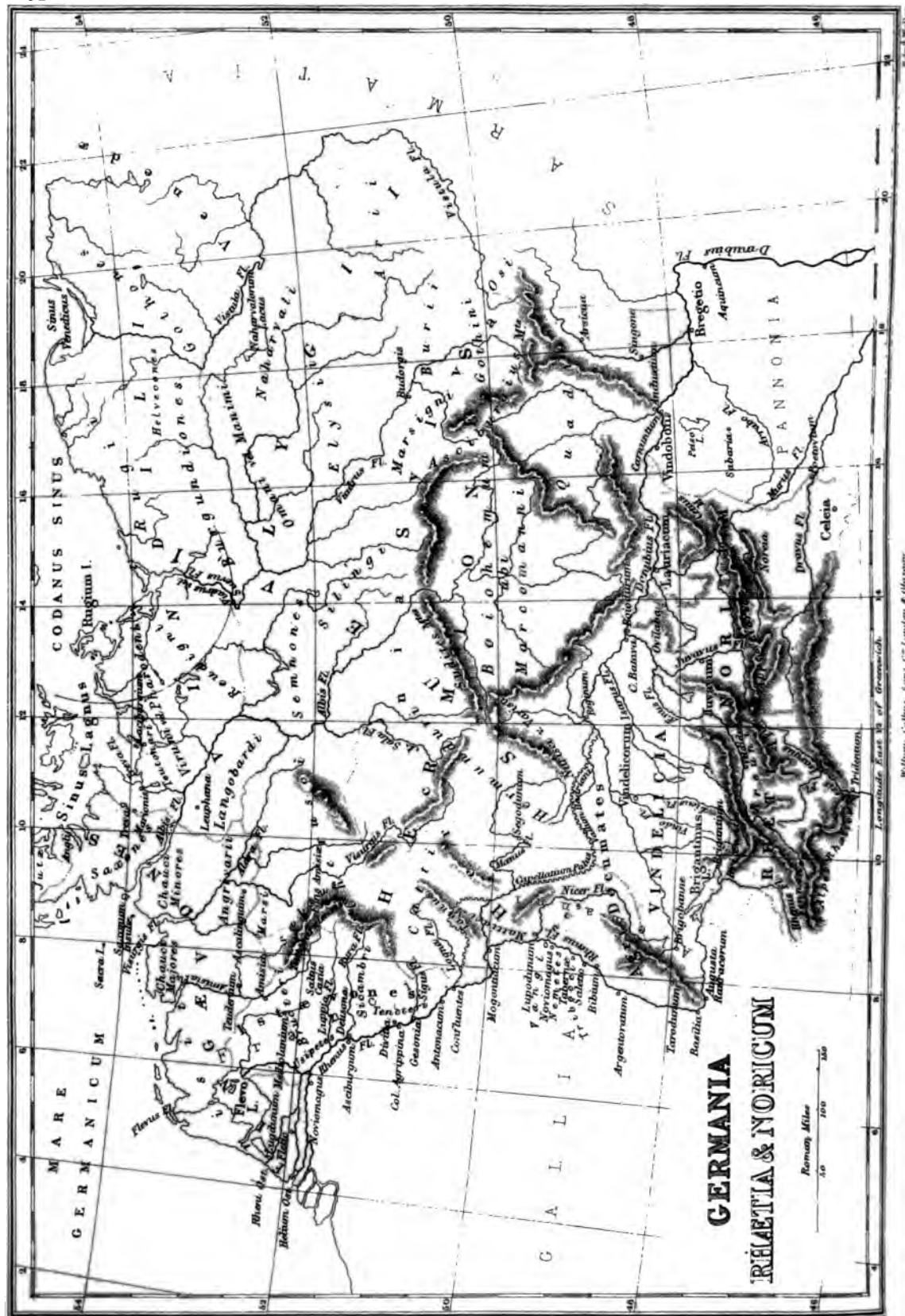


William's edition, 1890, of the London & Glasgow









ATIONS: -b. bay; c. cape; co. county; cr. creek; dep. department; dist. district; fd. fiord; g. gulf; hd. head; har. harbour; land; is. isles or islands; l. lake; mt. mountain; mts. mountains; pt. point; pen. peninsula; pro. province; r. river; sd. sound; own; vol. volcano.

LAT.	LOW.	MAP.	LAT.	LOW.	MAP.	LAT.	LOW.	MAP.	LAT.	LOW.	MAP.	LAT.	LOW.	MAP.
..... 51 40W	5 30N	12	Abu Amed.....	19 15S	33 30N	25	Adriatic Sea.....	43 0N	15 0N	8	Aisalak.....	37 57N	27 22E	23
..... 57 4N	9 53N	16	Abu Egli.....	18 41N	33 38N	25	Adullam.....	31 38N	35 1N	26	Aisne.....	dep 49 30N	3 35E	11
..... 58 50W	9 40N	16	Abu Gilgeh.....	28 30N	30 51N	25	Aegialia Horn				Aisme.....	dep 49 24N	3 55E	11
..... 48 50W	10 7W	W	Abu Harraz.....	13 8N	29 46E	25	.....	mi 46 25N	8 4N	13	Aivall.....	39 18N	26 40	23
..... 50 56W	4 4E	12	Abu Kharaz.....	13 8N	33 20E	25	Aeltre.....	51 5E	8 26E	12	Aix.....	43 80E	5 30E	11
..... 47 7W	7 30N	13	Abu Shaar.....	27 20N	33 41E	25	Aero.....	36 55N	36 19N	23	Aix.....	45 41N	5 55E	11
..... 46 40W	8 15N	13	Abut.....	Ad 43 10E	170 15E	32	Aero.....	54 64N	10 20W	16	Aix la Cha-			
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Abu.....	165 5E	21 25E	16	Aerchat.....	50 59N	4 50E	12	pelle.....	50 46N	6 4E	17
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acacjutha Var	13 30N	89 45E	30	Afan.....	40 24N	37 48E	23	Aja.....	mi 27 45N	42 30N	25
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acapulco.....	16 60N	89 50W	6	Afferden.....	157 38E	6 4E	17	Ajaccio.....	41 55N	8 25E	15
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	AcaraSierra mt	1 0N	69 0W	7	Afium Hara				Ajaccio.....	g 41 53N	8 26E	15
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acari.....	15 55E	74 30W	29	Hisen.....	38 45N	30 37E	23	Aja.....	mi 28 30N	49 0E	5
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acera.....	5 30N	0 12W	5	Afaj El.....	21 20N	44 0E	25	Ajman.....	dist 28 30N	46 0E	26
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acerrington.....	53 45E	2 21W	8	Aftan Wady El	21 20N	48 0E	25	Ajmeen.....	dist 28 30N	74 40E	21
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acerezna.....	40 45E	15 59E	15	Agaby.....	28 20N	0 10E	5	Ak-hissan.....	38 60E	27 52E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acerra.....	41 0N	14 22E	15	Agades.....	17 0N	8 0E	5	Ak Seral.....	38 17N	31 4E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acagnas.....	7 30N	67 55E	7	Agades.....	38 0E	12 20E	15	Ak Seral.....	38 67N	33 33E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acheen.....	5 56N	95 40E	4	Agadir.....	30 40N	9 20W	5	Ak Shellr.....	38 28N	31 38E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Achill.....	53 55E	10 10W	10	Agadah.....	38 25E	58 57E	22	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Achill.....	53 55E	10 15W	10	Aggen.....	40 60E	0 40E	11	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Achill.....	53 55E	9 58W	10	Aggerhuus.....	25 60E	11 0E	16	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Achill Cliffs.....	33 30N	10 4W	10	Agib.....	25 60E	65 32E	12	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Achill Cliffs.....	33 30N	35 6E	16	Agib Wad	dis 15 0E	34 0E	25	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acil Reel.....	37 34N	15 9E	15	Agno.....	1 46E	0 36E	13	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Aconagua.....	32 30S	70 0W	7	Agua Quinti.....	14 30E	49 0W	7	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acupen.....				Agout.....	43 40E	1 55E	11	Ak Tagh.....	mi 39 0N	29 22E	23
..... 47 33W	8 13N	13	Acupen											

**ARCHANGEL**

2

## BAIBURT.

3





LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
an... 49 48N	14 40E	18	Bettiah... 26 48N	84 30E	21	Blamark... 52 39N	11 33E	17	Bojador... 26 15N	14 28W	5
ito... 21 0N	40 30W	7	Bettyhill... 58 32N	4 12W	9	Blamil... 37 46N	40 19E	23	Bokhara... 39 46N	64 33E	4
ito... 41 11N	14 43E	15	Beveland, N... 51 32N	3 50E	12	Bissagos... 11 20N	16 20W	5	Bokhara... 40 0N	65 0E	4
...dist 24 0N	87 30E	21	Beveland, S... 51 28N	4 0E	12	Bissago... 11 50N	15 40W	5	Bolan Pass... 29 45N	67 45E	22
...b 8 20N	81 50E	21	Beveren... 51 13N	4 16E	12	Bissersk... 58 38N	59 20E	19	Boibec... 49 34N	0 31E	11
id... 32 10N	20 8E	5	Beverloo... 51 6N	5 10E	12	Bistan... 34 54N	40 30E	23	Bold... 42 55N	170 45E	32
id... 55 16N	6 29W	10	Beverwyk... 52 29N	4 40E	12	Bistrita... 46 50N	26 25E	20	Bolchow... 49 5N	23 55E	18
id... 12 35N	13 25E	5	Bewdley... 52 22N	2 20W	8	Bistritz... 47 5N	24 52E	18	Bolgaru... 39 20N	48 20E	21
id... 13 14N	15 0E	5	Bex... 46 14N	7 1E	13	Bitlis... 38 25N	42 7E	23	Bolgrad... 45 47N	28 42E	20
id... 20 0N	47 0E	25	Bey Shehr... 37 41N	31 56E	23	Bitolla... 41 0N	21 20E	21	Boli Su... 40 38N	31 40E	23
id... 18 50E	47 0E	25	Beyerland... 51 45N	4 30E	12	Bitonto... 41 5N	16 42E	15	Bolingbroke,		
id... 11 15N	68 0W	7	Beyrout... 33 54E	35 29E	23	Bitter Root... 46 10N	112 45W	28	New... 53 5N	0 3W	8
id... 20 10N	31 0E	25	Beziers... 43 20N	3 15E	11	Biuro Klub... 64 28N	21 40E	16	Bolkhov... 53 25N	35 59E	19
id... 40 26N	0 25E	14	Bhagulpur... 25 18N	87 0E	21	Björnsör... 64 14N	10 0E	16	Bülmen... 57 0N	13 45E	16
id... 38 10N	122 0W	27	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black Head			Bologna... 44 29N	11 21E	15
id... 6 30N	5 50E	5	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black Hills... 43 0N	104 0W	28	Bolsena... 42 37N	11 57E	15
id... 5 20N	3 0E	5	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Blackman's Cr.			Bolshevik... 52 55N	156 50E	4
id... 17 15N	90 5W	29	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 33 15N	150 0E	31	Bolshevik... 53 4N	5 33E	12
id... 31 40N	35 15E	26	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	2 25E	8
id... 44 28N	15 37E	18	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	10 20W	10
id... 55 14N	6 9W	10	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	36 5W	7
id... 56 23N	4 29E	9	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	20 5E	16
id... 15 0W	10 0W	5	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	150 10E	31
id... 17 0N	139 40E	30	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	72 55E	21
id... 54 21N	9 48W	10	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	5 20E	16
id... 13 2N	61 13W	29	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	5 16E	16
id... 21 0N	80 0E	21	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	11 0E	5
id... 40 44N	19 58E	20	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	7 41E	5
id... 50 0N	13 50E	18	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	4 21W	9
id... 17 58N	34 0E	25	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	64 9W	27
id... 10 30N	45 10E	5	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	91 4W	27
id... 47 38N	13 0E	18	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	53 40W	27
id... 43 58N	26 20E	20	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	53 10W	27
id... 23 56N	35 27E	25	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	173 10E	32
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	3 27W	9
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	140 20E	31
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	8 50E	15
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	2 35W	14
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	140 0E	4
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	58 0W	27
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	6 24E	11
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	7 0E	5
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	27 28E	23
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	75 45E	21
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	146 32E	31
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	4 41E	13
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	32 0E	25
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id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	121 25E	30
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black... 51 52N	3 53W	8	Bolton... 53 35N	21 30E	18
id... 54 7N	18 0E	17	Bhairawal... 51 28N	75 15E	21	Black...					

**CALEDON.**

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LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
12 45E	136 40E	30	Canterbury...f 51 17N	1 5E	8	Casalnovo...f 38 22N	16 7E	15	Cawnpore...f 26 30N	80 25E	21	Caxias...f 4 50S	43 25W	7
21 0E	165 0E	4	Canton...f 23 10N	113 15E	24	Casca...f 44 0N	131 40W	28	Caxias...f 4 50S	43 25W	7	Caxoeira...f 8 0E	41 55W	7
56 53N	5 5W	9	Cantv...dist 55 35N	5 35W	9	Cascade...pt 44 0N	168 22E	32	Cayambe...f 0 10S	78 30W	7	Cayenne...f 4 58S	52 19W	7
11 29N	75 50E	21	C. Coast Castle 5 8N	1 15W	5	Cascaen...f 38 43N	9 25W	14	Cayman, Grd...f 19 18N	81 15W	29	Caymanbrack...f 19 50N	79 50W	29
37 40N	121 0W	28	Cape Clear...f 51 26N	9 30W	10	Casapedia...f 64 10N	65 55W	27	Cayo...f 22 30N	77 30W	29	Cayuga...f 42 58N	79 52W	27
28 0N	112 0W	6	Cape Colony	9 29W	10	Casimpeque	64 5W	27	Cazalla...f 37 55N	5 49W	14	Cazembe...f 10 25S	27 8E	5
28 0N	113 0W	6	Cape River...f 20 45S	146 35E	30	Caserta...f 41 6N	14 21E	15	Cazembe...dist 10 40S	28 0E	5	Ceara...dist 5 30S	39 30W	7
10 15N	79 55E	21	Cape Town...f 33 55S	18 28E	5	Cashel...f 52 30N	7 52W	10	Ceara, or Forta			leza...f 3 40S	38 30W	7
18 20N	84 30E	21	Capella...f 46 36N	9 59E	13	Cashmere...f 34 30N	76 0E	21	Cebaco...f 7 30N	81 10W	7	Cecina...f 43 21N	10 5E	15
52 33N	7 23W	10	Capoompeta...f 29 27S	152 8E	31	Cashmere...f 34 0N	74 55E	21	Cedar...f 37 40N	112 5W	28	Cedeira...f 43 30N	8 5W	14
56 14N	4 11W	9	Capoquin...f 52 9N	7 50W	10	Casilla...f 32 2S	150 5E	31	Cedra...f 38 0N	14 2E	15	Cefalu...f 38 5N	1 53W	15
52 50N	4 42E	12	Capraja...f 43 3N	9 50E	15	Casino...f 28 52S	153 6E	31	Celebes...f 2 0N	121 0E	4	Celebes Sea...f 3 0N	122 0E	4
59 9N	6 45E	9	Capraja...f 41 6N	8 20E	15	Castle Water...f 58 1N	4 45W	9	Cellar...f 48 26W	6 10W	9	Celle...f 52 38N	10 5E	17
12 0N	77 10W	7	Capraja...f 41 12N	9 28E	15	Caspe...f 41 14N	0 1E	14	Celle...f 52 38N	10 5E	17	Centerville...f 44 25N	115 10W	28
19 10N	73 15E	21	Capri...f 40 35N	14 14E	15	Caspian Sea...f 42 0N	50 0E	22	Centerville...f 41 5E	117 25W	28	Centerville...f 41 5E	117 25W	28
31 39N	35 40E	26	Capri...f 41 8N	14 10E	15	Cassandra...f 40 0N	23 25E	20	Centro...f 46 28S	167 25E	32	Cerama Laut...f 3 50N	131 6E	4
52 20N	11 20W	17	Caracas...f 10 30N	66 58W	7	Cassandra...f 40 5N	23 25E	20	Ceram...f 42 28N	2 45E	11	Ceret...f 36 15N	23 0E	20
51 26N	3 0W	8	Caracas...f 10 30N	66 58W	7	Cassano...f 39 44N	16 21E	5	Cerigo...f 36 15N	23 0E	20	Cerigotto...f 35 5N	23 18E	20
8 14W	79 46E	21	Caracas...f 15 20W	83 50W	29	Cassel...f 51 18N	9 30E	17	Cerna...f 46 41N	10 6E	13	Cerro...f 28 20N	115 18W	6
37 27N	14 4E	15	Caravelas...f 17 40S	39 10W	7	Casimbazar...f 24 15N	88 15E	21	Cervara...f 41 22N	13 40E	15	Cervara...f 41 40N	1 9E	14
37 12N	14 31E	15	Carbonara...f 39 9N	9 30E	15	Castel-a-Maret...f 40 41N	14 30E	15	Cervara...f 42 26N	3 11E	14	Cervara...f 42 26N	3 11E	14
6 37N	80 0E	21	Carcassonne...f 43 14N	2 22E	11	Castel Sardo...f 40 55N	8 45E	15	Cervi...f 36 29N	22 58E	20	Cervi...f 36 29N	22 58E	20
49 5N	0 20W	11	Cardiff...f 51 29N	3 10W	8	Castellamare...f 38 1N	12 51E	15	Cesena...f 44 15N	12 20E	15	Cesena...f 44 15N	12 20E	15
49 20N	0 25W	11	Cardigan...f 52 5N	4 58W	8	Castellamare...f 38 10N	12 50E	15	Cetta...f 43 34N	3 41E	11	Cetta...f 43 34N	3 41E	11
42 33N	8 26E	15	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castellane...f 43 52N	6 34E	11	Centa...f 35 54N	5 18W	5	Ceva...f 44 22N	8 1E	15
38 47N	3 42W	14	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Cevennes...f 44 30N	4 0E	11	Cervio...f 46 19N	8 38E	13
52 18N	0 15E	8	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Ceylon...f 7 30N	81 0E	21	Chabley...f 46 4N	7 13E	15
18 30E	72 40W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chagres Arch...f 5 20N	72 0E	2	Chagres Arch...f 5 20N	72 0E	2
22 18N	72 40E	21	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chagres...f 9 15N	79 40W	7	Chablasa...f 22 30N	85 43E	21
21 50N	72 25E	21	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chalcis...f 33 45N	35 55E	26	Chalcis...f 33 45N	35 55E	26
11 0N	104 30E	4	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chaleur...f 47 55N	65 30W	27	Chalky...f 46 5E	166 35E	32
8 55N	104 40E	4	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chalons...f 46 46N	4 50E	11	Chalons sur		
50 14N	5 19W	8	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chalons sur			Marne...f 48 58N	4 21E	11
50 12N	3 15E	11	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chalus...f 45 38N	0 59E	11	Chalus...f 45 38N	0 59E	11
52 12N	0 8E	8	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Cham...f 47 11N	8 28E	13	Cham...f 47 11N	8 28E	13
52 25N	0 10E	8	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
34 30N	80 21W	28	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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16 0N	85 5W	29	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
44 40N	65 30W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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1 55N	49 5W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
41 52N	8 50W	14	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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19 5N	90 34W	6	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
38 16N	143 18E	31	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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5 0N	42 10W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
5 10N	39 25W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
39 2N	6 53W	14	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
41 36N	14 39E	15	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
21 45N	41 10W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
56 0N	4 13W	9	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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33 15N	98 0W	28	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
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12 0N	75 15E	21	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
18 0N	75 0E	21	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
27 40N	13 0W	5	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
28 34N	80 35W	28	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
21 0N	75 0E	21	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
27 30N	55 56W	7	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11	Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E	11
35 15N	25 0E	20	Cardigan...f 52 30N	4 40W	8	Castello			Chamber...f 45 34N	5 55E				



**COOPER.**

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**DENIA.**

И

## DENILQUIN.

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## FASK.

	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	
Deniliquin.....	35 35S	145 5E	31	Dinant.....	50 17N	4 55E	12	Doron.....	32 50N	36 21E	26	Dumbarton Cas	55 41N	2 29W	29	
Denis, St.....	48 56N	2 22E	11	Dinara.....	44 5N	16 25E	20	Dorpat.....	54 28N	26 50E	19	Dumbarton, pt	55 41N	4 0W	9	
Denis, St.....	20 52S	55 30E	5	Dinaric Alps.....	44 0N	16 40E	20	Dorre.....	25 5N	113 5E	30	of.....	55 41N	3 37W	9	
Denison.....	35 40N	145 55E	31	Dingle.....	52 9N	10 16W	10	Dorset.....	50 48N	2 15W	8	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denison's Ra.....	28 25S	135 50E	31	Dingle.....	52 5N	10 10W	10	Dortmund.....	51 31N	35 17E	26	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denison Plains.....	18 20S	127 50E	30	Dingwall.....	57 38N	4 20W	9	Douha.....	32 23N	4 45E	5N	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denizli.....	37 43N	29 10E	23	Dinkel.....	52 31N	6 50E	12	Douay.....	50 21N	3 6E	11	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denka.....	10 0N	52 30E	25	Dinteloord.....	47 18N	4 23E	12	Doubouka.....	49 5N	44 45E	19	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denman.....	52 22S	150 48E	31	Dio.....	29 40N	60 4E	22	Doubs.....	47 10N	6 20E	11	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denny.....	56 2N	3 54W	9	Dipian.....	56 3N	2 47W	9	Doubs.....	47 8N	5 40E	11	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dent Blanche	mt 46 2N	7 33E	13	Dirichon.....	54 6N	18 48E	17	Doubtful.....	45 20N	167 0E	32	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dent de	Morcles.....	46 12N	7 5E	13	Dirichon.....	54 55N	19 57E	17	Doubtful.....	45 20N	173 25E	32	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9
Dent du Midi.....	46 10N	6 57E	13	Dison.....	17 0N	41 40E	25	Douglas.....	54 9N	4 26W	8	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Denver City.....	39 35N	105 0W	28	Disco.....	63 40N	52 30W	6	Douglas.....	54 9N	137 0E	31	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deput Cr.....	32 12N	137 55E	31	Discovery.....	63 15N	141 0E	31	Douglas Cas.....	55 34N	3 53W	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deput Cr.....	51 25N	0 4W	8	Diss.....	52 22N	1 7E	8	Douglas.....	55 34N	2 20E	11	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dera Guz.....	36 25N	68 35E	22	Diss.....	46 42N	8 50E	13	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deraryeh, el.....	24 45N	46 10E	25	Diss.....	46 42N	8 50E	13	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deravragh.....	53 38N	7 20W	10	Div Rud.....	27 40N	70 57E	21	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derby.....	52 58N	1 28W	8	Divalan.....	31 25N	63 45E	22	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derby.....	53 10N	1 40W	8	Divis Hill.....	54 38N	6 2W	10	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derham.....	52 40N	0 57E	8	Diwanlyah.....	31 59N	45 0E	23	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derg.....	54 37N	7 53W	10	Dixmude.....	51 3N	2 52E	12	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derg.....	53 0N	8 15W	10	Dixon En-	54 40N	133 0W	28	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derg.....	54 39N	7 45W	10	Diyalah.....	34 3N	45 0E	22	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dergon.....	38 4N	42 10E	23	Dizful.....	32 3N	48 35E	22	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derindeh.....	38 33N	37 13E	23	Dizful Rud.....	32 30N	49 57E	22	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derna.....	32 50N	22 40E	6	Dizful Rud.....	32 30N	49 57E	22	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dernberg.....	51 50N	11 40E	17	Dizior, St.....	48 35N	4 60E	11	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dernis.....	43 56S	16 10E	18	Djell Nor.....	45 20N	87 30E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derr.....	42 46S	32 12E	25	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derwent.....	54 40N	3 30W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derwent.....	53 58N	0 54W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Derwent	Water.....	54 35N	3 10W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9
Desaguadero.....	33 20N	68 0W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desert Mt.....	44 15N	64 15W	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desrade.....	16 20N	61 20W	29	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desire, Port.....	47 50W	66 0W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desire.....	47 50W	66 25W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desnok.....	27 40N	73 10W	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desolation.....	53 0S	74 0W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Despair.....	37 40S	115 40E	31	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desau.....	51 49N	12 14E	17	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Desterro, de.....	27 35S	48 25W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
D'Estrees.....	6 36 0S	137 40E	31	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Detmold.....	51 56N	8 53E	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Detroit.....	42 24N	83 4W	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Detroit.....	42 25N	83 4W	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deutsch Brud.....	49 34N	15 34E	18	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deutsch Eylaut.....	53 36N	19 36E	17	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deventer.....	52 15N	6 10E	11	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devil's Bit.....	52 49N	7 54W	10	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devil's.....	48 0N	98 58W	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devizes.....	51 22N	2 0W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devon.....	50 45S	3 40W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devon.....	50 45S	3 40W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devonport.....	28 30N	137 0E	31	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Devonport.....	50 22N	4 10W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dewabury.....	53 41N	1 37W	8	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deynse.....	50 50N	3 31E	12	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Deyrah.....	29 5S	69 25E	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dez Iri.....	22 0S	40 55E	25	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dhalak.....	15 40N	40 10E	25	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dhofar.....	17 10N	54 30E	25	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dholpoor.....	26 40N	77 55E	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dhoolia.....	20 55N	74 50E	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dhoorn.....	17 52N	65 0E	25	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dhumrah.....	20 50N	87 0E	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diablerets.....	46 18N	7 13E	13	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diamante.....	44 30S	68 0W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diamantina.....	18 20S	43 35W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diamantina.....	18 20S	43 35W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diamond.....	22 20N	88 10E	21	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diamond Pk.....	43 35N	121 50W	28	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diano.....	40 20N	15 31E	15	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diar Bekir.....	37 57N	40 11E	23	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dibon.....	31 30N	35 47E	26	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Dibra.....	41 24N	20 40E	20	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Die.....	44 45N	5 25E	11	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Die, St.....	47 38N	1 29E	11	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diego, San.....	32 48N	116 55W	6	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....	56 12N	4 1E	9	Dumfries.....	55 15N	3 35W	9	
Diego, San.....	64 40E	65 10W	7	Djida.....	50 50N	105 0E	24	Douro.....</								

**FARSA RAS.**

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## FARSAN KEBEER.

## INDEX.

## GALT.

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.				
Farsan Kabeer	16 45N	42 0E	25	Fiskernax	1 63 0N	50 0W	6	Fortaventure	1 28 30N	18 50W	5	Frio	1 18 20N	12 0E	5
Farsan Seggeer	16 50N	41 50E	25	Fittfull	1 59 54N	1 24W	9	Fort, Frith of	56 7N	2 40W	9	Frisian, N.	55 05N	8 20E	16
Farsistan	29 40N	52 20E	22	Fitzroy	32 53S	152 50E	31	Fort	56 10N	4 20W	9	Frisian, E.	53 40N	7 0E	17
Farsund	58 5N	6 50E	16	Fitzroy	17 40S	124 0E	30	Fortore	41 45N	15 5E	15	Fro Oerne	64 10S	9 0E	18
Fartak Bas	15 30N	52 20E	25	Fitzroy	38 10S	141 40E	31	Fortose	57 34N	4 7W	9	Frobisher	63 30S	70 0W	6
Fasa	28 50N	53 42E	22	Fitzwilliam	45 30S	81 47W	27	Fortune	6 47 30N	55 30W	6	Frome	51 14N	2 19W	8
Fatschin	33 5N	139 45E	24	Fiume	45 19S	14 25E	15	Fortune Bay	48 0N	55 15W	27	Frome	37 33S	140 13W	31
Faulhorn	46 40S	8 0E	13	Fjellajo	63 30S	16 40E	16	Fortune	22 32N	75 15W	29	Frome	32 45S	138 5W	31
Faversham	51 19N	0 55E	8	Fladstrand	57 30S	10 25E	16	Fortvick	65 30S	12 40E	16	Frome	50 41S	2 8W	8
Favignana	37 56S	12 17E	15	Flagstadoe	68 5N	12 50E	16	Fosano	44 32N	7 44E	15	Fronsinone	41 40S	13 24E	15
Fawcett	28 37S	153 0E	31	Flamborough	54 7N	0 5W	8	Fosch	43 41N	12 48E	15	Fröyen	63 44S	8 40E	16
Fayetteville	35 2S	78 37W	28	Flanders, E	51 5N	4 0E	12	Foschombrone	43 30N	18 50E	20	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fazokio	11 20N	34 44E	25	Flanders, W.	50 58N	3 0E	12	Fotcha	43 30N	30 35E	25	Fuen-choo	37 20S	112 0E	24
Fe, Santa	31 38S	60 32W	7	Flannen, or				Fouah	51 11N	30 35E	25	Fuen Ho	38 5S	112 0E	24
Feale	52 24N	9 20W	10	Seven Hun-				Fouf	25 25S	49 45E	25	Fuenteovejuna	38 10S	5 27W	14
Fear	33 51N	77 53W	28	ters	58 17N	7 35W	9	Foulness	60 8S	2 5W	9	Fuenteovejuna	38 10S	5 27W	14
Fear, Cape	35 30N	78 45W	28	Flat	47 52N	114 0W	28	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fecamp	49 45N	9 23E	11	Flat	41 12S	176 6E	32	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Feejee	17 50S	180 0W	4	Flatow	63 23N	17 3E	17	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fehmern	54 28N	11 10E	16	Plats	46 41N	9 18E	13	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felstritz	46 31N	14 9E	18	Plattery	48 24N	124 4W	28	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felabad	32 20N	50 20E	22	Plawyl	47 24N	9 11E	13	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Feldkirch	47 48N	12 57E	18	Plawyl	47 24N	9 11E	13	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felaghaza	46 42N	19 43E	18	Fleet	57 55S	4 1W	9	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fellicudi	38 55N	14 30E	15	Flekkelfjord	58 22S	6 38E	16	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felipe	32 55S	70 30W	7	Flenborg	54 47N	9 26E	16	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felix, S.	13 40S	48 0W	7	Fletsch Horn				Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felix, S.	26 30S	79 0W	7	Flinders	34 35S	135 40E	31	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felix, Pto.	23 15S	49 30W	7	Flinders	34 20S	115 20E	30	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Felso Bunyan	47 40S	23 40E	18	Flinders	40 0S	148 0E	31	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fens	60 50S	5 0E	16	Flinders	17 10S	140 40E	30	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fergus	43 43S	80 26W	27	Flinders Range	31 30S	138 30E	31	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fergus	52 53S	8 58W	10	Flina	46 50S	9 18E	13	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferijk	40 56S	26 10E	20	Flint	53 15S	3 9E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferintosh	57 35S	4 23W	9	Flint	53 12S	3 12E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferkeet	20 48S	30 30E	25	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fermanagh	54 20S	7 45W	10	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fermo	43 5S	13 41E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fermoselle	41 32N	6 20W	14	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernoy	52 8S	8 17W	10	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernandina	30 43S	81 30W	28	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernando Po	3 30N	8 50E	5	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernando, S.	38 44N	1 30E	14	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernando, S.	21 30N	77 21W	28	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernando, S.	34 30S	71 30W	7	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernando, S.	36 28S	6 12W	14	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fernoy	46 15S	6 5E	13	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferrozpoor	31 0S	74 35E	21	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferrajo, Pto.	42 49S	10 21E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferrara	44 49S	11 37E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferret Col.	45 55S	7 5E	13	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferret, V. de	46 0S	7 8E	13	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferrieres	50 24S	5 37E	12	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Ferryland	47 0S	53 0W	27	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Festenber	51 21S	17 28E	17	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Festiniog	52 56S	3 57W	8	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fethard	52 28S	7 40W	10	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fethar	60 37S	0 52W	9	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fetschiel Spitz				Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Feuratein	46 53S	10 16E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fezbe	50 40S	8 3E	13	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fezzan	27 30N	5 35E	12	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fichtel	50 5S	14 0E	5	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fiesole	43 48N	11 16E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fife Ness	56 16S	2 35W	9	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Fifth Cataract	18 30S	33 47E	25	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figami	38 35S	141 48E	24	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figami	41 0S	9 40E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figao	44 37S	2 1E	11	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	43 35S	11 37E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	52 54S	16 12E	17	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	51 30S	14 40E	17	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	54 13S	0 27W	8	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	42 5S	24 12E	20	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	46 39S	9 40E	13	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	41 34S	32 2E	23	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	39 8S	112 15W	28	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	44 50S	11 17E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	44 10S	8 19E	15	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	51 19S	10 21W	10	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	57 39S	3 36W	9	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	57 33S	3 40W	9	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	57 4S	2 6W	9	Flint	52 57N	2 50E	8	Foulness	51 37S	0 58E	8	Fu	38 40S	121 45E	24
Figline	31 50S	136 46E	31	Flint	52 57N	2 50E									

**GOTTLAND.**

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## GOTTLAND.

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Goyah, el.....	dist 19 0S	28 50E	25	Grey.....	dist 42 26S	171 20E	32	Gunzenhausen.....	dist 49 7N	10 46E	17	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
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Ghando.....	dist 34 49S	24 5E	20	Grinstead, E.....	dist 51 7S	0 2W	8	Gurugully.....	dist 33 18S	146 1E	31	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gozo.....	dist 36 38S	14 15E	15	Grinstead.....	dist 55 46S	8 51E	16	Gustrow.....	dist 53 48S	12 11E	17	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gracia.....	dist 41 20N	2 10E	14	Grison.....	dist 46 42S	9 35E	13	Gutmannens.....	dist 46 40S	8 16E	13	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gracias a Dios				Griz Nez.....	dist 50 52N	1 30E	11	Guyaboro.....	dist 45 24N	61 30W	27	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gradijak.....	dist 49 21N	33 12E	19	Groals.....	dist 51 0N	55 35W	27	Guzel-Hissart.....	dist 38 48N	27 2E	23	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gradijska.....	dist 45 10N	17 15E	18	Grodno.....	dist 53 0N	24 30E	19	Gwadel.....	dist 25 10N	62 12E	22	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grady.....	dist 52 40N	9 4W	10	Grodno.....	dist 53 40N	24 0E	19	Gwallor.....	dist 26 15N	78 10E	21	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Graham Land.....	dist 65 0S	64 0W	2	Greenlo.....	dist 52 2S	6 37E	12	Gwtarra.....	dist 54 50N	8 22W	10	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grahamstown.....	dist 33 20S	26 39E	5	Grinstead.....	dist 53 20N	8 28E	16	Gwtarra.....	dist 54 50N	8 22W	10	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grain Coast				Grinningen.....	dist 53 12N	6 40E	12	Gwydir.....	dist 29 15S	150 0E	31	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grain Coast				Grinningen.....	dist 54 11N	6 34E	12	Gwydir.....	dist 29 15S	150 0E	31	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grain Coast				Grinningen.....	dist 54 11N	13 33E	17	Gyengyos.....	dist 47 47N	19 57E	18	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grammont.....	dist 50 46S	3 53E	2	Grossenhayn.....	dist 51 18N	13 33E	17	Gyengyos.....	dist 47 47N	19 57E	18	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gramplau.....	dist 56 55S	3 30W	9	Grosseto.....	dist 42 45N	11 9E	15	Gyula.....	dist 46 37N	21 15E	18	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gramplau.....	dist 37 10S	142 20E	31	Grottkan.....	dist 59 50N	17 30E	17	Haaksbergen.....	dist 52 23N	4 39E	12	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gramsberg.....	dist 52 36S	6 41E	12	Grubbevorst.....	dist 51 25S	6 9E	12	Haarlem.....	dist 52 23N	4 39E	12	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gran.....	dist 47 40N	18 30E	14	Gruff Reynet.....	dist 32 30N	25 0E	5	Haarlem, Be.....	dist 52 18N	4 40E	12	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Gran.....	dist 48 0S	18 40E	18	Grünberg.....	dist 51 10N	18 50E	17	Haast.....	dist 43 52S	160 4E	32	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Granada.....	dist 37 30S	3 10W	14	Grünberg.....	dist 47 17N	8 46E	13	Habal.....	dist 16 30S	38 30E	25	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Granada.....	dist 11 55S	85 50W	6	Grusch.....	dist 46 58S	9 33E	13	Habad Rim-				Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
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Granard.....	dist 53 46S	7 29W	10	Guadajoz.....	dist 37 42S	4 25W	14	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Granby.....	dist 65 15S	18 1E	16	Guadalajara.....	dist 20 48S	103 17W	6	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand Canal.....	dist 53 15S	7 45W	10	Guadalete.....	dist 36 50N	5 40W	14	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand Canal.....	dist 36 0S	116 10E	24	Guadaloupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand Falls, St.				Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
John.....	dist 47 0S	67 50W	27	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 47 50S	77 40W	6	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand Pond.....	dist 48 45S	57 20W	27	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 37 40S	110 40W	28	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 18 50S	63 30W	7	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 11 20S	11 50W	5	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 9 5S	80 37W	29	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 52 58S	8 42W	10	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 56 2N	3 43W	9	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 37 34S	12 33E	15	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 64 45S	18 10E	16	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 46 48S	6 38E	13	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 38 0S	144 15E	31	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 52 58S	0 38W	8	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 55 59S	3 16W	9	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 57 22S	3 37W	9	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 48 49S	1 39W	11	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 60 25S	18 25E	16	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 43 38S	6 66E	11	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 18 0S	140 30E	30	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 47 4N	15 27E	18	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 53 30N	18 45E	17	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 51 46S	5 44E	12	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 46 9S	9 19E	16	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 51 0S	2 9E	11	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 52 5S	4 20E	12	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N	22 4E	2
Grand.....	dist 49 41N	6 27E	12	Guadalupe.....	dist 29 0N	98 0W	28	Haddington.....	dist 55 57N	2 47W	9	Hamsigrad.....	dist 53 50N		

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## KHAIDUGOL.

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Khartoom.....	13 30N	32 40E	25	Killmore.....	53 10N	8 18W	10	Kirkcudbright.....	56 3N	4 15W	9	Koom.....	25 29N	62 18E	22
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Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E	16	Lomond, Ben.....	29 58S	151 40E	31	Loughbreeg.....	54 46N	8 32W	10	Luzon.....	16 0N	121 0E	4
Lipkoping.....	58 28N	15 40E													

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.			
46 8x	8 51x	13	Mallory.....	47 13x	7 16x	13	March.....	49 42x	17 0x	13	Mary, St.....	46 50x	53 50w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marche on				Mary, St.....	45 45x	45 0x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Famene.....	50 13x	5 21x	12	Mary, St. Falls	46 30x	84 12w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marchena.....	37 17x	5 27w	14	Maryborough	45 3x	7 18w	10
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marchin.....	50 29x	8 16x	12	Maryborough	45 25 0x	153 30x	30
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marco, S.....	87 27x	13 0x	15	Maryland.....	39 15x	77 0w	28
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marca.....	46 35x	17 25x	18	Maryport.....	54 45x	3 30w	8
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mardin.....	37 20x	40 35x	23	Mary's Hope.....	6 5x	57 2w	29
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mardocho.....	52 50x	36 50x	28	Mary's St.....	43 9x	79 25w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marce.....	44 40x	5 28x	9	Mary's St.....	44 10x	68 10w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marce.....	44 40x	8 49x	15	Mary's St.....	45 28x	3 14w	4
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marengo.....	45 45x	1 8w	11	Mary's St.....	46 30x	84 30w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marsenne.....	31 5x	80 0x	25	Marysville.....	59 15x	121 25w	24
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Margaret, S.....	44 31x	64 0w	27	Masa-a-fuera.....	33 45x	81 0w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Margaret, S.....	50 11x	66 45w	27	Masada Seb-			
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Margarie.....	46 25x	61 10w	27	beh.....	31 16x	35 25x	26
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Margate.....	51 23x	1 23x	8	Masaya.....	12 0x	86 25w	29
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria, S.....	34 40x	54 5w	7	Masham.....	54 14x	1 38w	8
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria, S. de				Masi.....	49 30w	23 0x	16
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Leuca.....	30 48x	18 24x	25	Masiko.....	13 40x	24 30x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria, Sta.....	41 40x	76 0w	7	Masina.....	13 30x	6 40w	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria Thered-				Masik.....	53 38x	9 20w	10
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	opie.....	46 5x	19 42x	18	Maskinonge.....	46 20x	73 25w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria, or				Mason.....	46 52x	167 42x	32
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Ranga.....	34 36x	172 48x	32	Masa.....	44 2x	10 8x	18
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria Zell.....	47 46x	15 20x	18	Massachusetts	42 22x	70 46w	28
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marlampol.....	49 2x	25 5x	18	Massangano.....	9 35x	14 40x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mariana.....	17 0x	146 0x	4	Massena.....	11 55x	15 30x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marianna.....	20 25x	48 25w	7	Massowah.....	15 40x	39 31x	25
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maria's Passa.....	48 40x	113 30w	28	Mastang.....	29 15x	85 40x	21
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mariato.....	7 12x	81 0w	7	Mastura.....	53 0x	36 0x	25
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maribo.....	54 46x	11 31x	16	Masulpatam.....	16 15x	81 12x	21
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mario, Ste.....	16 50x	49 50x	5	Matagorda.....	28 40x	96 0w	28
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maribonburg.....	50 6x	4 30x	12	Matakana.....	36 22x	174 50x	32
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maribad.....	50 0x	12 32x	18	Matala.....	34 55x	24 55x	20
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maribad.....	54 2x	19 2x	17	Matamoros.....	25 35x	97 30w	6
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marlenwerder.....	53 45x	18 56x	17	Matamoroso.....	26 0x	97 30w	28
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marietta.....	39 34x	81 20w	28	Matapan.....	36 23x	22 30x	20
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Martin, Le.....	14 28x	60 53w	29	Matapediac.....	48 10x	67 10w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marion.....	47 20x	37 40x	2	Matapediac.....	48 80x	67 35w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maritime Alps				Matera.....	27 56x	62 23w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marit 44 15x		7 0x	15	Matarah.....	23 41x	58 45x	25
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maritza.....	40 50x	26 10x	20	Mataua.....	47 50x	153 10x	4
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mark.....	51 39x	4 40x	12	Mataura.....	46 10x	168 50x	32
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marken.....	52 27x	5 8x	12	Matawin.....	46 50x	73 35w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Bow				Matchelash.....	44 55x	80 5w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	worth.....	52 38x	1 23w	8	Matchin.....	45 13x	29 6x	20
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Deep				Mateoli.....	19 10x	27 30x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	ing.....	52 40x	0 18w	8	Mateo San.....	40 25x	0 10x	14
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Dray				Matera.....	40 38x	16 37x	15
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	ton.....	52 54x	2 30w	8	Matias, San.....	41 40x	65 40w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Har				Matina.....	10 5x	83 20w	29
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	borough.....	52 29x	0 55w	8	Matlock.....	53 8x	1 33w	8
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Hill.....	54 18x	6 31w	10	Matt.....	46 57x	9 9x	13
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Helsen				Mattamma.....	18 25x	35 35x	25
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Market Wigh-				Matterhorn.....	45 58x	7 28x	15
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	ton.....	53 50x	0 39w	8	Mattmark Neel	46 2x	7 57x	13
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Markinch.....	56 12x	3 8w	9	Matto Growso			
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Markobheim.....	48 10x	7 33w	11	dit 13 0x		55 0w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Märkch Fried-				Matura.....	5 58x	80 36x	21
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	land.....	53 20x	16 7x	17	Mauberge.....	50 15x	3 56x	21
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mariborough.....	51 26x	1 43w	8	Mauchino.....	55 31x	4 23w	9
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Mariborough				Mauer.....	54 10x	21 40x	17
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marlow.....	51 35x	0 46w	8	Maule.....	35 20x	72 10w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marmanade.....	44 28x	0 12x	11	Mauleon.....	43 10x	1 0w	11
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marmolade.....	46 25x	12 20x	15	Maunga-tamva			
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marmora, Sea of	40 45x	27 50x	20	Maura, Sta.....	38 50x	20 43x	20
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marmore.....	56 51x	29 20x	23	Mauriac.....	45 14x	2 23x	11
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marmks.....	60 52x	15 42x	16	Maurice, St.....	46 13x	7 0x	13
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marne.....	48 55x	4 25x	11	Maurice, St.....	46 24x	72 45w	27
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marne, Haute				Mauritius.....	20 10x	58 0x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	dep 48 0x		5 20x	11	Maurizio, Porto			
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marne.....	48 57x	2 55x	11	Maushij.....	13 45x	43 20x	25
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maroni.....	6 40x	53 58w	7	Mavona.....	45 14x	163 17x	32
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maronia.....	40 54x	25 30x	20	Maxillones.....	23 0x	70 30w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marouf.....	31 30x	66 52x	22	Maxwelltown.....	55 12x	3 52w	9
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marook, El.....	19 14x	33 5x	25	May.....	39 8x	74 45w	28
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Maros.....	46 5x	20 52x	18	Mayamba.....	3 30x	10 50x	5
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marquesa.....	9 0x	140 0w	2	Maybole.....	55 51x	4 42w	9
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marquette.....	46 39x	67 30w	28	Mayenfeld.....	47 1x	9 31x	13
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marra Jeb.....	13 50x	26 20x	25	Mayenne.....	48 18x	0 40w	11
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marrah.....	35 41x	36 44x	28	Mayenne.....	47 45x	0 45w	11
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marvala.....	37 49x	12 26x	15	Maynooth.....	53 23x	6 35w	10
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marville.....	43 16x	5 23x	11	Mayo.....	53 55x	9 10w	10
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marshall.....	10 0x	170 0x	4	Mayobamba.....	6 30x	77 20w	7
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marica Novo.....	40 19x	15 46x	15	Mayor.....	37 5x	6 10w	14
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marta Santa.....	11 15x	74 20w	7	Mayor.....	37 14x	176 15x	32
46 8x	8 51x	13	Malla.....	46 27x	28 13x	20	Marthaban.....	16 40x	97 35x	4	Mayorka.....	42 8x	5 12w	14

## MEATH.

## INDEX.

## MONTENEGRO.

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Megen.....	51 50N	5 34E	12	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Megen.....	47 3N	8 22E	13	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Megido.....	32 35N	35 12E	26	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
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Mehallat.....	31 0N	51 8E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Mehidpoor.....	23 30N	75 45E	21	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
Melbaah.....	14 0N	47 40E	25	Mesherd Ali.....	32 0N	44 20E	25	Mingalaya.....	56 49N	7 35W	9	Moldavia.....	46 30N	25 0E	18
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Mooker.....	32 6N	65 35E	22	Mouril.....	33 24N	7 10W	14	Muskerry.....	53 15N	9 49W	10	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moolanase.....	25 13N	61 55E	22	Mourne.....	54 45N	7 54W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moolan.....	30 18N	71 30E	21	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
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Moore.....	55 45N	3 5W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moore.....	31 5E	115 55E	30	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moorefoot Hills.....	55 45N	3 5W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moorsheadbad.....	24 10N	88 20E	21	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moortown.....	18 5N	76 28W	29	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moosunde.....	34 20N	139 40E	31	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moore.....	50 50N	82 0W	6	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mooshead.....	45 37N	69 37W	28	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moosh.....	38 48N	41 36E	23	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mooshakee.....	53 15N	68 3E	22	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moquegua.....	17 10N	70 55W	7	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mor.....	15 40N	43 2E	25	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora.....	61 2N	14 35E	16	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moradabad.....	28 50N	78 45E	21	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morat.....	56 57N	5 40W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morat.....	46 53N	7 5E	13	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morat.....	46 53N	7 5E	13	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moralalla.....	38 22N	1 56W	14	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moravia.....	44 15N	21 8E	18	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moravia.....	43 34N	21 0E	20	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moravia.....	49 20N	16 40E	18	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morbegno.....	46 8N	9 34E	15	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morbihan.....	47 50N	2 30W	11	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora, Ben.....	56 58N	6 15W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora, Ben.....	56 7N	4 57W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora, Ben.....	56 26N	6 0W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora, Ben.....	41 53E	174 3E	32	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Mora.....	58 18N	8 53W	9	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
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Moreton.....	27 20N	153 18E	31	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Moreton.....	27 5E	153 26E	31	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
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Morrington.....	dist 28 10N	145 15E	31	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
Morrington.....	16 30N	139 30E	30	Mourne.....	54 10N	6 0W	10	Muskoka.....	45 3N	49 35W	27	Narulla.....	21 22N	77 5E	21		
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Nelson.....	38 21N	141 30E	31	Ngan-chun.....	26 10N	106 0E	24	Nooka.....	49 40N	126 40W	6
Nelson.....	50 50N	118 0W	6	Ngan-king.....	30 30N	116 30E	24	Nora.....	59 33N	15 3E	16
Nelson, Port.....	57 20N	92 90W	6	Nganlo.....	31 12N	112 45E	24	Nord.....	60 30N	3 0E	11
Nelson.....	56 50N	94 0W	6	Ngan-si-fan.....	40 25N	96 30E	24	Nord, Du.....	45 42N	74 10W	27
Nen.....	52 15N	0 45W	8	Niagara.....	43 14N	79 6W	27	Nordhans.....	51 30N	10 54W	17
Nenagh.....	52 51N	8 19W	10	Niagara Falls.....	43 5N	70 3W	27	Nordheim.....	51 42N	9 59E	17
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Neota, St.....	52 14N	0 15W	8	Niagara.....	43 12N	79 4W	27	Nordland.....	67 0N	15 0E	16
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Nephin.....	54 3N	9 17W	10	Nicaragua.....	11 30N	85 20W	29	Nordmaing.....	63 39N	19 25E	16
Nephin Begmt.....	54 2N	9 33W	10	Nicaragua.....	37 35N	26 10W	29	Nore.....	52 21N	6 59W	10
Nepi.....	42 15N	13 19E	15	Nicastro.....	39 1N	16 19E	15	Norfolk.....	36 51N	76 10W	28
Neptune.....	35 15E	136 3E	31	Nico.....	43 42N	7 18E	11	Norfolk.....	52 40N	0 55E	8
Nerac.....	44 7N	0 21E	11	Nicholson.....	33 30S	145 10E	31	Norfolk.....	29 0N	168 50E	4
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Nessa.....	57 26N	4 16W	9	Nicola.....	51 9N	4 9E	12	Norland.....	65 0N	19 0E	16
Nestved.....	55 14N	11 46E	16	Nicola, St.....	31 15N	119 25W	28	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Neudorf.....	44 57N	20 47E	18	Nicosia.....	35 10N	33 23E	13	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchaton.....	48 20N	5 44E	11	Nicotera.....	38 32N	15 55E	15	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchaton.....	49 51N	5 26E	12	Nicoya.....	10 8N	85 15W	29	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchatel.....	49 45N	1 28E	11	Nicoya.....	9 45N	84 45W	29	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchatel.....	49 45N	1 28E	11	Nidau.....	47 7N	7 15E	13	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchatel.....	47 0N	6 50E	13	Nidd.....	54 9N	1 45W	8	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neufchatel.....	46 53N	6 55E	13	Nidje.....	40 55N	21 50E	20	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Neumünster.....	54 5N	10 0E	17	Niers.....	51 43N	5 57E	12	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Neuse.....	35 0N	76 45W	28	Nieuwpoort.....	51 57N	4 53E	12	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neusiedl.....	47 55N	16 50E	18	Nieuwveld.....	32 10E	22 50E	5	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neusiedler See.....	47 45N	16 45E	18	Nievre.....	47 8N	3 40E	11	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neusohl.....	48 45N	19 10E	18	Nigdel.....	37 49N	84 50E	23	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neuss.....	51 12N	6 40E	17	Nigg.....	57 43N	4 0W	9	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neustadt.....	54 7N	10 49E	17	Nihar.....	56 45N	2 15E	14	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neustadt.....	52 30N	9 27E	17	Nikerk.....	52 13N	5 30E	12	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neustadt.....	50 50N	9 7E	17	Nikerk.....	52 13N	5 30E	12	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neustadt.....	54 36N	18 13E	17	Nikolaev.....	47 0N	32 0E	19	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neustadt.....	45 49N	15 14E	18	Nikolaik.....	53 60N	21 24E	17	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Neutra.....	47 53N	18 5E	18	Nikolsburg.....	48 48N	16 38E	18	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neuroville.....	47 4N	7 6E	18	Nikolsk.....	50 22N	45 35E	19	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Neuzen.....	51 21N	3 50E	12	Nile.....	29 15N	31 15E	25	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neva.....	59 50N	30 30E	19	Nimbou-dzung				Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevada City.....	39 20N	120 55W	28	Nimrin.....	31 55N	95 50E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Neve.....	32 55N	36 2E	26	Nimrod.....	37 19N	35 39E	23	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevele.....	51 3N	3 33E	12	Nimrod.....	37 19N	91 25W	28	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevers.....	46 55N	3 10E	11	Nimrud.....	36 0N	43 20E	23	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevesing.....	43 15N	18 22E	15	Nine Degrees				Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevin.....	52 57N	4 30W	8	Nineveh, Ruins.....	36 20N	72 30E	21	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevia, Ben.....	56 49N	6 0W	9	Ning-hai.....	40 0N	43 20E	21	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevia, Ben.....	51 30N	173 10E	32	Ning-hia-ouet.....	38 22N	119 50E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Nevia.....	57 0N	5 55W	9	Ning-panouet.....	28 35N	106 30E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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New Archang-				Ning-yuan.....	43 50N	121 30E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
gel.....	57 10N	135 20W	8	Ningyoo.....	44 25N	82 50E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Castle.....	47 1E	65 54W	27	Ningyuenchoo				Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Cummocho.....	55 25N	4 11W	9	Niniana, St.....	56 6N	120 35E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Dublin.....	44 18N	64 18W	27	Ninove.....	50 50N	3 55E	9	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Haven.....	41 22N	72 54W	28	Ninove.....	50 50N	4 1E	12	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Jersey.....	40 0N	74 10W	28	Nio.....	36 44N	25 20E	20	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Madrid.....	36 30N	89 30W	28	Niobrarah.....	42 23N	99 22W	28	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New Market.....	44 2N	79 31W	27	Niort.....	47 17N	0 28W	11	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
New.....	46 25N	168 20E	32	Nipe.....	20 40N	75 55W	29	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newark.....	53 4N	0 47W	8	Nippon.....	36 0N	136 0E	24	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newark.....	41 0N	74 9W	28	Nipigon.....	49 20N	88 40W	6	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newbridge.....	53 11N	6 17W	10	Nipisiguit.....	47 45N	65 30W	27	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newburg.....	57 19N	1 59W	9	Nipisiguit.....	47 45N	65 30W	27	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newburg.....	56 21N	3 16W	9	Nipisiguit.....	46 15W	60 10W	27	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newburg.....	51 24N	1 18W	8	Nirmul.....	19 7N	78 20E	21	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newcastle.....	54 59N	1 35W	8	Nisla.....	57 50N	68 25E	22	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newcastle.....	32 57N	151 42E	31	Nisibin.....	37 0N	41 10E	20	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newcastle.....	44 5N	78 15W	27	Nismes.....	43 50N	4 20E	11	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newcastle				Nisse.....	43 25N	25 0E	20	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Emlyn.....	52 2N	4 28W	8	Nisse.....	43 25N	25 0E	20	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newcastle-un-				Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
der-Line.....	53 1N	2 14W	8	Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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Newfoundland				Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
dist 48 20N				Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newhaven.....	50 47N	0 2E	8	Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
Newmarket.....	52 13N	9 0W	10	Nith.....	57 10N	13 20E	16	Norrbakar.....	63 15N	22 20E	16
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1 45 55 N	1 20 W	11	Ore	42 50 N	18 40 E	16	Otenka	44 35 N	170 30 W	32	Palma	46 14 N	13 43 E	11
1 54 11 N	22 30 W	17	Orebore	42 58 N	15 14 E	16	Oterol	41 30 N	175 40 W	32	Palks	45 39 N	79 20 W	21
1 7 55 S	31 52 W	7	Oregon	42 44 N	117 0 W	28	Odey	53 54 N	1 41 W	8	Pallanza	45 45 N	8 32 E	15
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1 46 18 S	169 20 W	32	Oregund	40 20 N	18 28 E	16	Odranto	40 8 N	18 30 W	20	Pallaakenny	52 38 N	8 51 W	10
1 38 20 N	6 54 W	14	Orel	53 0 N	36 0 E	19	Ottawa City	45 22 N	75 43 W	27	Palliser	51 26 N	175 10 W	32
1 38 42 N	6 55 W	14	Orel	53 0 N	35 0 E	19	Ottawa	45 25 N	75 20 W	27	Palliser	51 39 N	175 20 W	32
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1 3 50 S	69 40 W	7	Orenburg	51 55 N	55 15 E	19	Ottignies	50 40 W	4 34 E	12	Palma	45 53 N	13 18 E	18
1 31 46 N	25 15 E	26	Oresund	52 20 N	7 50 W	14	Ottway	53 20 N	74 0 W	7	Palma	45 37 N	13 46 E	18
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1 41 20 N	4 40 W	14	Orel	46 30 N	168 18 E	32	Ouchl	41 0 N	78 0 E	24	Palma	45 28 W	17 50 E	15
1 52 9 N	0 42 W	8	Orfah	37 9 N	38 50 E	23	Ouchy	46 81 N	6 37 E	13	Palma	45 27 N	6 30 W	14
1 43 50 N	101 0 E	24	Orfah	40 46 N	23 56 E	20	Oude	26 45 N	82 10 W	21	Palma	45 20 E	7 40 W	5
1 61 51 N	33 5 E	19	Orfordness	52 5 N	1 34 E	8	Oude	27 10 W	81 0 W	21	Palma	45 39 N	8 30 E	13
1 62 30 N	34 0 E	19	Original	45 33 N	74 49 W	27	Oude Gastel	51 35 N	4 30 E	12	Palmyra	6 0 N	162 30 W	2
1 51 1 N	7 50 W	17	Orthula	38 3 N	0 59 W	14	Oudenarde	50 50 N	3 37 E	12	Paltee	29 30 W	90 50 W	21
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1 47 21 N	7 53 E	13	Orillana	44 35 N	78 31 W	27	Oufa	55 50 N	60 0 E	19	Pakur	39 55 N	23 43 E	20
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1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
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1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
1 23 20 N	56 0 E	25	Ormelia	40 15 N	23 35 E	20	Ouse	52 0 N	1 5 W	8	Pao-king	47 28 W	73 12 E	21
1 23 20 N	56 0 E</													

**POOLEWZ**26

**RANGITIKI.**

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## RANGITOTO.

## INDEX.

## RUNA.

	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Rangitoto	38 20S	175 18E	32	Remus	46 49N	10 23E	13	Ringvads	69 59S	19 10E	16	Roper	14 45S	134 40E	30
Rangoon	16 48S	96 15E	4	Renax	50 45N	3 35E	12	Ringwood	50 51N	1 46W	8	Roque, S.	5 20S	35 20W	7
Ranich	20 30S	42 50E	25	Rendsburg	54 18N	9 39E	17	Rinnik	46 10S	24 15E	20	Roque, Su.	36 14S	5 25W	14
Rann	45 54S	15 42E	18	Renfrew	55 50N	4 30W	9	Rio Colorado	32 58	114 50W	28	Roques, Les	11 55S	66 40W	7
Rannoch	56 40S	4 20W	9	Renfrew	55 25N	76 49W	27	Rio de Janeiro	22 50S	43 5W	7	Roraa	62 35S	11 20E	16
Rannoch Moor	56 38S	4 35W	9	Renfrew	55 52N	4 23W	9	Rio de Janeiro				Roraima	5 8S	60 55W	7
Ranza	55 42S	5 18W	9	Renl	45 26N	28 18E	15	RiodelaPlata	35 0S	57 0W	7	Rorshach	47 29S	9 29E	13
Raphoe	54 52S	7 36W	10	Rennes	48 58	1 45E	11	Rio Grande				Rosa, Sta.	34 0S	129 0W	28
Rapid, Koros	47 0N	21 10E	18	Reno	44 42N	11 30E	15	Rio Grande				Rosario	23 14S	105 45W	6
Rapids	2 15N	68 5W	29	Rennton	55 58N	4 35W	9	City	26 25N	93 40W	28	Rosario	23 14S	60 30W	7
Rapperschwy				Renwick	41 50N	173 5E	32	Rio Grande do				Rosau	23 55S	3 10E	14
Raptee	47 13N	8 48E	13	Republican				Norte	6 30S	37 30W	7	Rosau	23 55S	8 12W	10
Rarotonga	26 30S	85 30E	21	Rk	39 45N	98 0W	28	Rio Grande	18 13N	76 31W	28	Roscommon	53 58S	8 15W	10
Ras	46 19S	7 48E	13	Repulse	50 50S	148 45E	30	Rio Grande	1 13N	79 0W	7	Roscommon	53 43S	8 15W	10
Ras Araba	25 5N	64 30E	22	Repulse	66 25S	87 0W	2	Rioja	28 58S	67 50W	7	Roscrea	52 57S	7 43E	10
Ras, Al Hadd	22 30N	60 0E	25	Requena	39 54N	1 10W	14	Ripley	42 35S	43 15E	19	Roseau	15 16S	61 24W	29
Ras, El	26 20N	43 10E	25	Resafah	35 32N	38 46E	23	Ripley, Fort	46 8S	94 15W	27	Roseires	12 0S	34 20E	29
Ras, El Jezirah				Reshad	37 18N	49 40E	22	Ripon	42 10N	2 14E	14	Rosenberg	49 5S	19 17E	18
Ras, El Khan	28 0N	57 45E	25	Resolution	45 40S	166 42E	32	Ripon Tor.	50 37N	4 10W	8	Rosenberg	50 54N	18 20E	17
Rasa	24 25N	51 15E	22	Resolution	61 40N	95 0W	6	Ripon	37 25S	142 50E	31	Rosenheim	47 51S	12 8E	17
Rasa	40 52S	62 20W	7	Restigouche	48 0N	67 0W	27	Ripon	54 8S	1 30W	8	Roseto	39 29N	16 35E	15
Rasgrad	43 31N	26 24E	20	Retchitza	52 22S	30 22E	19	Riva	45 53S	10 50E	18	Rosetta	31 25S	30 27E	25
Raslog	42 0S	23 40E	20	Retford, E.	53 19N	0 55W	8	Rivadeella	43 27S	5 1W	14	Ross	52 35S	9 52W	10
Rastatt	48 51N	8 15E	17	Rethel	49 30S	4 23E	11	Rive de Gier	45 30S	4 35E	11	Ross	51 55S	2 35W	8
Raustenburg	54 5N	21 24E	17	Retimo	35 21N	24 28E	20	Riverina	33 0S	145 40E	31	Ross, New	52 23N	6 57W	10
Rathen	52 43N	8 17W	10	Reube	46 56S	6 42E	13	Riviera du				Ross	57 48N	5 53W	9
Rathfriland	52 56N	6 14W	10	Reuss	47 25N	8 17E	13	Rivoli	47 50N	69 35W	27	Rossano	39 54N	16 41E	15
Rathkeale	52 31S	8 51W	10	Reuthingen	48 38S	9 13E	17	Rivoli	37 30S	140 5E	31	Rossberg	47 6N	8 33E	13
Rathlin	55 18N	6 13W	10	Revel	59 25S	26 40E	19	Rizab	32 46N	35 22E	22	Rossien	55 29N	23 10E	19
Rathmelton	55 2S	7 39W	10	Revilagiedo				Rizab	41 3N	40 31E	23	Rosignol	44 10S	65 10W	27
Rathnab	50 5N	18 15E	18					Rizab	56 28S	34 15E	19	Rostrevor	54 6N	6 12W	10
Rattenberg	47 25N	11 55E	18	Rewah	24 20N	110 0W	6	Rizab	41 41N	3 56W	14	Rostock	46 53N	8 41E	13
Rattling, Grt.	49 0N	55 20W	27	Rewah	24 55S	81 25E	21	Rizab	41 41N	3 56W	14	Rostock	54 5N	12 9E	17
Rattray	57 36S	15 20W	19	Rhaetan Alps	46 30S	11 0E	18	Rizab	28 30S	148 5E	30	Rostov	57 20N	39 20E	19
Raubon	61 0N	15 20E	19	Rhe De	46 12S	9 28W	11	Rizab	58 11N	6 58W	9	Rostov	47 20N	39 20E	19
Raumo	61 10N	12 38E	17	Rheidol	52 34S	3 55W	8	Rizab	58 33S	4 20W	9	Rotenburg	53 7N	9 25E	17
Ravee	31 25N	74 0E	21	Rheims	49 13S	4 5E	11	Rizab	46 2S	4 5E	11	Roth-horn	46 48S	8 5E	13
Ravenglass	54 21W	3 25W	8	Rheinau	47 32N	8 36E	13	Rizab	35 52N	77 0W	28	Rothbury	55 19S	1 53W	8
Ravenna	44 24N	12 10E	15	Rheine	52 16S	7 27E	17	Roaringwater	51 32S	9 27W	10	Rothentham			
Ravenstein	51 48S	5 40E	12	Rheineck	47 28S	9 34E	13	Roaringwater	16 30S	86 30W	29	Pass	45 22S	24 16E	18
Ravensthorpe				Rheinfeldeu	47 33S	7 47E	13	Roba el Khaly				Rother	51 0N	0 40E	8
Hills	33 25S	120 20E	30	Rheinwald-				Robat	19 0S	49 0E	25	Rotherham	53 25S	1 20W	8
Raw	50 12S	23 44E	18	Rheinwald-	46 31S	9 1E	13	Robat	31 36S	33 30E	25	Rothel	57 33S	3 15W	9
Rawl Vindee	33 40S	73 5E	21	Rhenen	51 57S	5 35E	12	Robe	31 36S	141 5E	31	Rothsay	55 50S	5 3W	9
Rawdon	46 2N	73 44W	27	Rheyat	51 10S	6 27E	17	Robe	37 10S	139 48E	31	Roto Hawa	38 30S	176 2E	32
Rawicz	51 38S	16 50E	17	Rhin, Haut	47 50S	7 10E	11	Robe	53 39S	9 10W	10	Rotondo	42 14N	8 45E	11
Rawyl	46 20N	7 25E	13	Rhine	50 2N	8 10E	17	Robn Hood	54 25S	0 28W	8	Rott	48 19S	12 25E	17
Ray	47 40S	69 20W	27	Rhine	51 55S	5 58E	17	Robdale	53 37S	2 10W	8	Rotterdam	51 55S	4 30E	12
Raz	48 2S	4 41W	11	Rhode Island				Roche	46 21S	6 56E	13	Rottum	53 33S	6 35E	12
Razmoen	15 10S	51 10E	25					Roche	50 11N	5 35E	12	Rottumer			
Reading	51 26N	0 59E	8	Rhodes	36 23S	71 30W	28	Rochecourt	45 40S	0 40E	11	Plaet	53 30N	6 30E	17
Reading	49 25S	75 45W	27	Rhodes	36 10S	28 0E	20	Rochefort	45 54N	1 0W	11	Rottweil	48 11S	8 38E	17
Realejo	12 25S	87 2W	29	Rhone	46 0S	4 30W	11	Rochelle, La	46 7N	1 10W	11	Roubais	50 37N	3 11E	11
Reay	58 34S	3 57W	9	Rhone	44 50S	4 50E	11	Rochester	51 46S	8 17W	10	Rouen	49 26N	1 3E	11
Reccan, Ras	26 10S	51 20E	25	Rhyll	53 19S	3 28W	8	Rochester	51 23N	0 30E	8	Rouff	36 35N	21 30E	29
Reckford	50 55S	5 40E	12	Rhynns	55 40S	6 30W	9	Rochester	43 10S	77 30W	28	Roughy	51 54S	9 30W	10
Recknitz	54 10S	12 35E	12	Riazan	54 0S	3 40W	14	Rochford	43 32S	90 40W	28	Rous	52 42S	153 20E	30
Red	55 4S	6 3W	10	Riazan	54 30S	40 0E	19	Rochford	42 20S	89 8W	28	Rouses	45 0S	73 25W	27
Red Indian	49 0S	56 30W	27	Ribadavia	42 19S	8 8W	14	Rocks	40 56S	172 6E	32	Roux	45 0S	4 22E	12
Red	130 16E	136 48E	31	Ribadeo	43 30S	7 0W	14	Rocky	45 0S	112 0W	28	Rouvans	46 18S	8 53E	13
Red Main	49 50S	11 0E	17	Ribbles	53 47S	2 35W	8	Rocky	33 18S	138 15E	31	Roveredo	45 55S	11 5E	13
Red River	49 20S	100 0W	6	Ribe	55 20S	8 45E	17	Roda, La	39 17S	2 9W	14	Roveredo	46 14S	9 6E	13
Red	34 0S	97 30W	6	Ribe	55 35S	8 45E	16	Rodda	14 5S	45 0E	25	Rovigno	45 5S	13 39E	18
Red	31 23S	92 30W	28	Ribe	55 20S	8 40E	16	Rodez	44 21N	2 37E	11	Rovno	50 55S	26 15E	19
Red Sea	20 0S	40 0E	25	Ribera	37 28S	13 16E	15	Rodney	36 20S	145 0E	31	Rovooma	50 30S	40 20E	4
Redcar	54 37S	1 3W	8	Riberac	45 12S	0 22E	11	Rodosto	41 1N	27 31E	20	Roway, Ras	21 0N	37 25E	25
Redditch	52 18S	1 55W	8	Ribnitz	54 15S	12 26E	17	Rodrigue	19 50S	63 0E	2	Rowandiz	36 32S	44 28E	33
Redesia	24 52S	32 55E	25	Rica	50 30S	83 0W	29	Roe	34 37S	116 50E	30	Rowandiz	36 45S	45 0E	33
Redon	47 38S	2 5W	11	Riccarton	55 26S	2 31W	9	Roe	54 55S	6 55W	10	Rowsa	59 9S	3 2W	9
Redonda	16 56S	62 23W	29	Riccarton	43 28S	172 36E	32	Roer	51 10N	6 0E	17	Roxburgh	33 10S	149 50E	31
Redout	36 0S	136 38E	31	Rice	44 10S	78 15W	27	Roermond	51 11N	5 59E	12	Roxburgh	55 25S	2 55W	9
Redruth	50 15N	5 13W	8	Richelleu	47 1S	0 20E	11	Rogatchee	53 8S	30 10E	19	Roxo	21 30S	97 20W	6
Rechna, Do-				Richelleu	45 15S	73 20W	27	Rogonapour	23 35S	86 42E	21	Royal Canal	53 38S	7 50W	10
Reef	35 8S	173 3E	32	Richibucto	46 42S	64 48W	27	Roguet	44 2N	0 22W	11	Royal	25 30S	76 50W	29
Reest	52 36S	6 26E	12	Richmond	33 54S	150 50E	31	Robetta	19 50S	42 15E	25	Royal	32 14S	151 17E	31
Reeve, Lagoon	38 15S	167 18E	31	Richmond	54 25S	1 43W	8	Robtak	28 55S	76 40E	21	Royale	48 0S	89 18E	28
Reg	53 58S	15 10E	17	Richmond	51 28S	96 0W	28	Roka	43 46S	7 54E	11	Royston	52 3S	0 2W	8
Regan	28 40S	59 0E	22	Richmond	51 28S	9 18W	8	Rokelle	46 28S	6 20E	13	Rozendael	52 1S	5 57E	12
Regan Ruins	28 15S	63 5E	22	Richmond	49 5S	153 0E	31	Rolle	21 0S	146 30E	30	Rozier	48 52S	64 11W	27
Regensperg	47 29S	8 25E	13	Richmond	45 40S	72 7W	27	Rolle	70 55S	23 50E	16	Road	54 50S	35 53E	29
Regenswalde	53 45S	15 24E	17	Richmond	46 55S	63 45W	27	Roman	46 56S	26 57E	20	Rua Hine	39 50S	176 10E	32
Regge	52 25S	6 28E	12	Richmond	29 0S	153 30E	31	Roman	12 10N	70 8W	29	Ruamahanga	41 10S	175 40E	32
Reggio	44 42S	10 39E	15	Riddes	46 10S	7 13E	13	Romania	12 10N	104 20E	4	Ruapehu	39 16S	175 40E	32
Regnitz	38 6S	15 40E	15	Rideau Can.	45 20S	75 45W	27	Romans	45 3S	5 5E	11	Ruapuke	46 48S	168 30E	32
Regnitz	49 45S	11 0E	17	Rideau, Lr.	44 44S	76 15W									

# RUNAWAY.

# INDEX.

# SCOUR VUILLIN.

LAT.	LOS.	MAP.	LAT.	LOS.	MAP.	LAT.	LOS.	MAP.	LAT.	LOS.	MAP.
Runaway.....	37 32N	178 2E	32	Sal.....	16 0N	87 40W	29	Sanbok, or			
Runcorn.....	53 20N	2 44W	8	Sala.....	40 21N	15 39E	15	North.....	28 0N	129 30E	24
Runga.....	10 30N	21 0E	5	Saladillo.....	32 55S	61 40W	7	Sancerre.....	47 17N	2 50E	11
Rungpore.....	25 45N	89 15E	21	Salado.....	34 50S	60 40W	7	Sand Hill.....	46 14S	167 20E	32
Runn.....	23 30N	71 0E	21	Salado.....	35 40S	66 45W	7	Sanda.....	59 15N	2 35W	9
Rupel.....	51 8N	4 18E	12	Salamanca.....	41 15N	6 43W	14	Sanda.....	55 17N	5 35W	9
Rupert.....	51 20N	76 0W	6	Salamat.....	18 58N	32 30E	25	Sandek, Alt.....	49 32N	20 40E	18
Rupert's Land	53 30N	85 0W	6	Salamia.....	36 55N	23 25E	20	Sandek, Neu.....	49 38N	20 42E	18
Ruppin, New.....	52 56N	12 46E	17	Salamiyeh.....	34 46N	37 12E	23	Sandhurst.....	51 22N	0 49W	8
Rush.....	53 31N	6 5W	10	Salamon.....	35 11N	26 21E	20	Sandhurst.....	36 42S	144 23E	31
Rushede, Veder.....	4 5N	25 0E	20	Salamvria.....	39 45N	22 25E	20	Sandringham.....	52 49N	0 30E	8
Ruskot.....	69 0N	54 30E	19	Salcah.....	32 31N	36 43E	26	Sandside.....	55 34N	3 46W	9
Russell.....	35 12N	174 5E	32	Salces.....	42 50N	2 57E	31	Sanduck/Chair.....	38 24N	30 0E	23
Russell.....	45 15N	75 17W	27	Salce.....	38 10N	147 8E	31	Sandusky.....	41 30N	82 45W	28
Russell.....	35 30N	139 35E	31	Salce.....	32 25N	6 45W	6	Sandwich.....	51 17N	1 20E	8
Russell, R. m. t.	33 30N	124 25E	30	Salce.....	11 40N	78 12E	21	Sandwich.....	42 20N	83 5W	27
Russellwood.....	19 55N	84 40E	21	Salce.....	30 45N	58 32E	22	Sandwich, Gris.....	58 0N	27 0W	2
Rustchuk.....	43 48N	25 55E	20	Salce.....	42 35N	70 48W	28	Sandwich.....	20 50N	157 0W	2
Rutherglen.....	55 49N	4 15W	9	Salce.....	45 0N	123 0W	28	Sandwood.....	58 32N	5 4W	9
Ruthin.....	53 7N	3 18W	8	Salce.....	37 49N	12 47E	15	Sandy Hook.....	40 23N	74 0W	28
Rut.....	47 8N	7 24E	13	Salerno.....	40 40N	14 46E	15	Sandy.....	40 0N	101 0W	28
Rutland, Co.....	52 40N	0 40W	8	Salerno.....	40 30N	14 40E	15	Sangar.....	41 30N	140 30E	24
Rutaggherry.....	17 2N	74 15E	21	Salerno.....	39 39N	49 1E	22	Sangara.....	10 0N	9 10W	5
Rutunpoor.....	22 20N	82 22E	21	Salina.....	18 40N	41 30E	5	Sangerhausen.....	51 29N	11 19E	17
Rutwyl.....	47 7N	7 51E	13	Salim.....	32 15N	35 20E	26	Sangkas.....	36 44N	56 58E	22
Ruvia.....	46 47N	9 7E	13	Salinas.....	11 0N	85 45W	29	Saugro.....	42 0N	14 25E	15
Ryaguddah.....	19 10N	83 25E	21	Salinas, De.....	39 18N	3 9E	14	Sauguessa.....	42 38N	1 20W	14
Ryan.....	54 57N	5 3W	9	Salinas.....	33 50N	111 20W	28	Sannau, or			
Ryde.....	50 43N	1 9W	8	Salins.....	46 58N	5 55E	11	South.....	24 20N	124 0E	24
Rye.....	50 57N	0 45E	8	Salisbury.....	51 4N	1 46W	8	Sanok.....	49 35N	22 18E	18
Rye.....	54 11N	0 50W	8	Salisbury.....	51 14N	1 50W	8	Sanquhar.....	55 22N	3 57W	9
Ryerson.....	42 56N	80 15W	27	Salma.....	51 16N	35 14E	26	Sansouate.....	13 45N	89 30E	29
Ryl.....	12 50N	26 50E	25	Salma.....	50 20N	118 0W	28	Santa.....	8 50N	78 40W	7
Ryisk.....	51 15N	54 30E	19	Salmon.....	46 15N	65 50W	27	Santa Cruz.....	17 44N	61 39W	7
Ryistone.....	32 50N	150 5E	31	Salmon.....	3 40N	15 15E	5	Santa Fe.....	35 35N	106 0W	28
Rysson.....	52 10N	6 14E	12	Salon.....	43 38N	5 8E	11	Santa Fe de			
Ryssel.....	52 10N	6 14E	12	Salon.....	38 32N	22 21E	20	Bogota.....	4 35N	74 15W	7
Rzeszow.....	50 0N	22 0E	18	Salon.....	40 38N	22 57E	20	Santal.....	44 10N	89 30E	24
S				Salonika.....	40 15N	22 50E	20	Santander.....	43 26N	3 41W	14
Saal.....	47 35N	12 43E	18	Saloniki.....	40 15N	22 50E	20	Santander.....	24 20N	98 35W	6
Saale.....	50 25N	11 45E	17	Salop.....	52 35N	3 40W	8	Santarem.....	2 20N	54 20W	7
Saane.....	46 40N	7 5E	13	Salsette.....	19 15N	73 0E	21	Santaren.....	24 0N	79 20W	29
Saane.....	46 29N	7 16E	13	Salso.....	37 10N	14 0E	15	Santia.....	32 13N	79 22W	28
Saar.....	49 16N	6 50E	14	Salsona.....	41 58N	1 28E	14	Santhia.....	45 21N	8 10E	15
Saarbruck.....	49 14N	7 2E	13	Salt, Cr.....	36 5S	139 40E	31	Santhia.....	18 20N	59 10W	7
Saas.....	46 7N	7 57E	13	Salt, Grt.....	41 10N	112 40E	28	Santiago.....	33 25N	70 39W	7
Saas-thal.....	46 10N	7 54E	13	Salt, Val.....	31 5N	35 30E	26	Santiago del			
Sabar.....	39 30N	7 0W	14	Salta.....	24 15N	64 50W	7	Estero.....	27 55N	64 0W	7
Sabbioncello.....	42 55N	17 30E	18	Saltash.....	50 24N	4 12W	8	Santiago, Rio			
Saber, Jeb.....	13 40N	44 0E	25	Saltcoats.....	55 38N	4 47W	9	de.....	21 0N	103 20W	6
Sabia.....	21 0N	34 0E	5	Saltee.....	52 7N	6 36W	10	Santiago.....	4 15N	77 30W	7
Sabine City.....	29 45N	93 52W	28	Saltens.....	67 15N	14 0E	16	Santillana.....	43 22N	3 56W	14
Sabine.....	30 38N	93 30W	28	Saltillo.....	25 25N	101 8E	6	Santona.....	43 26N	3 19W	14
Sable.....	25 3N	81 8W	28	Salto.....	42 20N	12 55E	15	Santos.....	24 0N	46 10W	7
Sable.....	43 29N	65 36W	27	Saluzzo.....	44 38N	7 30E	15	Sao Pedro.....	32 10N	52 30W	7
Sabies, d'O.....				Salvador, San.....	13 45N	89 0W	29	Sacne et Loire			
Sabor.....	41 25N	1 48W	11	Salvador, St.....	5 15N	88 30W	29	Saone Haute.....	47 40N	6 10E	11
Sabodell.....	41 32N	2 6W	14	Salvatera.....	39 2N	8 47W	14	Saone.....	46 5N	4 48E	11
Sabazwar.....	33 20N	62 10E	22	Salvatierra.....	42 53N	2 20W	14	Saphir.....	31 40N	34 44E	26
Sacate-coloca.....	13 30N	88 45W	28	Salwen.....	23 0N	98 40E	4	Sapok.....	53 58N	40 30E	19
Sacatepec.....	15 0N	90 40W	29	Salza.....	48 18N	12 48E	18	Sara Muren.....	40 45N	121 35E	24
Sacketta.....	43 53N	76 7W	28	Salza.....	48 10N	12 40E	18	Saragossa.....	41 44N	0 52W	14
Sacramento.....				Salzach.....	48 30N	11 30E	17	Saral.....	41 26N	27 53E	20
City.....	38 38N	121 20W	6	Salzburg.....	47 48N	13 2E	17	Saransk.....	54 10N	44 25E	19
Sacramento.....	39 30N	121 55W	6	Salzberg.....	47 48N	13 1E	17	Saratov.....	43 2N	73 45E	28
Saddleback.....	54 38N	3 4W	8	Salzweil.....	52 51N	11 9E	17	Saratov.....	51 38N	46 0E	19
Sadik.....	25 55N	46 0E	25	Sama de Lau.....				Saratov.....	52 0N	46 0E	19
Sado.....	38 0N	138 30E	24	greo.....	43 14N	5 48W	14	Sarawak.....	1 34N	110 20E	4
Sadowara.....	32 8N	131 30E	24	Samachon.....	33 10N	35 41E	26	Sarawan.....	28 53N	64 55E	22
Sadva.....	66 55N	16 30E	16	Samadun.....	46 31N	9 53E	13	Sarawan.....	29 0N	65 30E	22
Safed.....	32 58N	35 29E	26	Samakovo.....	42 18N	23 30E	20	Sardinia.....	40 0N	9 0E	15
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29 10w	26 20w	25	Sohrah	28 25w	66 12w	22	Speyer	49 19w	8 26w	17	Stokes	mt 43 48w	169 46w	32
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48 51w	10 40w	16	Sokoto Emp	10 0w	10 0w	5	Spirling	53 26w	21 45w	17	Stolpe	54 28w	17 1w	17
56 20w	12 40w	16	Solana, La	39 1w	3 19w	14	Spittal	56 57w	1 10w	8	Stolpe	54 15w	17 30w	17
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57 18w	6 10w	9	Solta	43 23w	16 20w	18	Stade	53 36w	9 28w	17	Stour	51 20w	1 15w	8
58 52w	24 35w	20	Solvitehe				Stade	53 36w	21 30w	16	Stourbridge	52 27w	2 10w	8
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60 0w	112 0w	6	Somerset, N				Stalle	46 28w	9 38w	13	Stranraer	54 54w	5 2w	9
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Suriyeh.....	t 35 52s	38 49e	23	Tagilamento.....	r 45 53s	12 54e	4	Tarare.....	t 45 50s	4 28e	11	Tchulki.....	t 63 15s	54 40e	19	
Surman.....	t 32 40s	97 30e	24	Tagus.....	t 18 30s	26 55e	25	Tararua.....	mts 40 40s	175 30e	32	Teano.....	t 41 15s	14 3e	15	
Surmeneh.....	t 40 56s	40 8e	23	Tagus.....	r 38 40s	9 15w	14	Tarascon.....	t 43 46s	4 40e	11	Tech.....	r 42 30s	3 4e	11	
Surrey.....	co 51 17s	0 45w	8	Tahiti.....	t 17 40s	149 30w	2	Tarascon.....	t 43 46s	10 16e	13	Techin.....	t 54 38s	8 39w	19	
Suroce.....	t 47 10s	8 6e	13	Tai-choo.....	t 39 5s	113 25e	24	Tarazak.....	t 39 24s	2 4w	14	Teemboornee.....	t 18 0s	75 15e	21	
Susa Ruins.....	31 57s	48 25e	22	Tai-choo.....	t 31 20s	119 35e	24	Tarbagatal.....	mt 46 30s	83 0e	24	Teersee.....	t 30 25s	78 30e	21	
Susan.....	t 32 6s	50 5e	22	Tai-choo.....	t 39 5s	113 25e	24									

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
ar..... 45 45N	21 15E	18	Thiele..... 47 3N	7 3E	13	Tirnov..... 44 9N	25 31E	20	Torrita..... 43 13N	11 52E	15
ayevaki 45 8N	40 19E	19	Thielt..... 51 0N	3 20E	12	Tirrah..... 32 16N	35 17E	26	Torras..... 56 40N	14 30E	16
amin..... 47 30W	79 30W	27	Thiers..... 43 50N	3 37E	11	Tise Cangri..... 32 0N	80 0W	21	Tortoli..... 39 54N	9 40E	15
ata..... 47 40N	68 40W	17	Thionville..... 49 20W	6 15E	11	Tlahbe..... 32 23N	35 45E	26	Tortuga..... 11 0N	65 20W	7
burg..... 53 34N	16 16E	17	Third Cataract 19 45N	30 16E	25	Titel..... 45 18N	30 18E	18	Tortuga..... 30 9W	72 48W	29
..... 40 55N	9 7E	15	Thirak..... 54 14N	1 19W	8	Titica..... 16 0E	69 0W	7	Tory..... 55 16N	8 14W	10
..... 6 12 10N	143 10W	30	Thistle..... 35 0E	136 9E	31	Tithal..... 43 40N	169 20E	32	Tota..... 32 25N	133 15E	24
more..... 52 48N	7 49W	10	Tholen..... 51 32N	4 14E	12	Titula..... 46 47N	8 27E	13	Totia..... 47 30N	16 20E	18
que..... 39 40N	3 30W	14	Tholenland..... 51 35N	4 8E	12	Tituehein, Neuf 49 36N	18 11E	18	Totness..... 50 25N	3 40W	8
rim..... 15 0W	98 40E	4	Thomar..... 0 20E	63 35W	7	Tiverton..... 50 54N	3 28W	8	Toto..... 40 30N	111 25E	24
rim..... 12 0W	99 5E	4	Thomas, St..... 42 47N	81 15W	27	Tivoli..... 41 59N	12 49E	15	Totos..... 46 35E	168 30E	22
..... 52 18N	2 35E	8	Thomas, St..... 46 58N	70 38W	27	Tixtlan..... 17 32N	99 20W	6	Tottori..... 35 35E	134 8E	24
..... 51 41N	4 41W	8	Thomas, St..... 0 20N	6 40E	5	Tjeuk Meer..... 52 58N	5 49E	12	Toukdon..... 58 50N	49 35E	19
Di..... 44 7N	7 35E	15	Thomastown..... 52 31N	7 8W	10	Temoen..... 34 45N	1 18W	5	Toul..... 48 40N	8 55E	11
Y..... 13 54N	26 15E	5	Thome..... 22 0E	40 40W	7	Tobacuro..... 54 8N	80 40W	7	Toulon..... 43 6N	8 58E	11
..... 39 50W	6 19E	13	Thompson..... 45 10E	167 0E	32	Tobemory..... 56 37W	6 5W	9	Toulouse..... 43 26N	1 28E	11
..... 39 49N	26 3E	23	Thomson..... 50 20W	121 30W	6	Tobol..... 57 0N	67 0E	4	Touraine..... 50 42N	3 8E	11
..... 28 15N	16 30W	6	Thonon..... 46 22N	6 29E	13	Tobolok..... 58 0N	68 0E	4	Tourakos..... 52 23N	50 35E	19
ow..... 37 50W	120 50E	24	Thorda..... 46 30N	23 40E	18	Tobolok..... 58 0N	68 0E	4	Tournon..... 45 4N	4 49E	11
sk..... 44 15N	38 50E	19	Thorn..... 51 10W	5 49E	13	Tobolok..... 58 0N	68 0E	4	Tours..... 47 21N	0 44E	11
Khan..... 42 40N	80 30E	24	Thorn..... 53 2N	18 37E	17	Tocantins Rio..... 3 10E	49 30W	7	Towcester..... 52 8N	0 50W	8
Nor..... 31 30N	90 0E	24	Thorne..... 53 36N	0 57W	9	Todima Su..... 38 28N	38 10E	23	Towden..... 52 15N	5 30W	5
see..... 31 52N	87 0W	28	Thornhill..... 55 14N	3 48W	8	Todi..... 42 46N	12 21E	15	Towy..... 51 45N	4 23W	8
see..... 37 0N	88 15E	28	Thou..... 51 4W	0 12W	11	Todiberg..... 46 48N	8 55E	13	Towyn..... 52 35E	4 5W	8
arger..... 31 50N	8 20W	5	Thourout..... 51 4W	3 7E	12	Todna..... 47 50N	7 56E	17	Trabe, La..... 38 7E	147 12E	31
..... 52 20N	8 0E	17	Three Buttes..... 48 50N	111 10W	28	Todos os San- tos, R. de..... 12 55E	38 30W	7	Trade Town..... 5 40N	9 58W	5
..... 48 30N	15 30E	18	Three Cores..... 43 10N	4 32W	14	Todoe..... 41 28N	9 13W	10	Trac..... 56 30N	12 0E	16
..... 45 0N	45 0E	18	Three Kings..... 34 0N	174 0E	32	Togging..... 36 30N	87 0E	24	Trachgar..... 56 13E	6 5W	14
..... 42 2N	3 0E	14	Three Points..... 4 48N	2 8W	5	Togus..... 16 0N	87 30W	29	Trajan's Wall 44 14N	28 25E	20
..... 42 10N	2 14E	14	Three Pts..... 47 10E	65 50W	7	Tokaj, N..... 45 7N	21 24E	18	Trales..... 53 16N	9 45W	10
..... 38 12N	176 30E	32	Three Rivers..... 46 21N	72 34W	27	Tokat..... 40 10N	36 60E	23	Trame..... 47 12N	7 10E	13
..... 42 38N	13 39E	15	Thun..... 50 21N	4 17E	12	Tokomairiro..... 46 5E	170 0E	32	Tramore..... 52 9N	7 9W	10
..... 38 30N	27 10W	5	Thun..... 46 48N	7 37E	13	Tokomarus..... 38 8E	178 22E	32	Tramore..... 52 8N	7 8W	9
..... 43 55N	47 5E	19	Thur, or Little Desert..... 34 30N	70 0E	21	Tokomarus..... 38 8E	178 22E	32	Tramont..... 55 55N	2 58W	15
..... 33 59N	43 32W	7	Thur..... 47 25N	8 45E	13	Tolago..... 38 30N	178 30E	32	Trani..... 41 17N	16 28E	15
Sta..... 0 45E	75 30W	7	Thurgau..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolima..... 38 30N	178 30E	32	Tranquebar..... 11 5N	79 35E	21
ak..... 44 55N	25 25E	20	Thuringer..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tollma Ph..... 4 58N	75 37W	7	Translune..... 50 0N	5 25E	12
..... 16 40N	49 25E	25	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Toll-po..... 63 45N	59 0E	19	Transval, Rep 24 0N	29 0E	4
..... 16 20N	49 30E	25	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeine..... 46 10N	12 46E	18	Transylvania..... 46 30N	24 0E	18
..... 41 10W	37 0E	23	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Transylvanian Alps..... 45 30N	25 0E	18
ation..... 65 0W	91 30E	2	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Trapani..... 36 3N	12 30E	11
..... 57 48N	13 41E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Trappa, La..... 48 42N	0 32E	11
..... 19 30N	91 30E	6	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Trasimeno..... 43 7N	12 6E	15
..... 42 0N	15 0E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
Barry..... 53 45N	7 58W	10	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 3N	4 5E	12	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 42 32N	12 36E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 41 16N	13 15E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 57 3N	14 17E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 40 57N	9 38E	22	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 33 0N	58 29E	22	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 46 41N	1 9W	13	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 40 25N	1 2W	14	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 40 40N	0 50W	14	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 49 30N	83 30E	24	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 49 43N	18 41E	18	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 29 15N	89 10E	24	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 8N	1 25W	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 25 10N	89 45E	21	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 44 36N	1 10W	11	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 20N	63 10E	29	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 39N	3 9W	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 16 5E	33 35E	5	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 35 34N	5 24W	5	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 46 39N	8 35E	13	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 47 4N	7 12E	13	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 38 51N	8 40E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 41 45N	13 5E	15	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 53 28N	2 40W	9	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
Barry..... 52 0N	2 10W	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 46 10N	167 30E	32	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 29 8N	96 45E	28	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 31 30N	96 30W	28	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 53 5N	4 50E	12	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 19 33N	96 50W	6	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 40 45N	34 45E	20	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 46N	0 58W	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 43N	1 7W	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 36 30N	175 15E	32	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 51 22N	1 30E	8	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 47 49N	7 10E	11	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
ar, W..... 34 40N	43 30E	28	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 46 51N	16 17E	13	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 38 30N	22 10E	20	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 32 17N	35 23E	26	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 25 43N	32 40E	25	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 46 45N	30 5E	18	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 32 13N	32 30E	26	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 35 39N	36 40E	26	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 45 57N	7 42E	13	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 50 35N	14 6E	18	Thur..... 47 34N	9 0E	13	Tolmeszo..... 46 34N	12 1E	15	Tras..... 43 32N	16 15E	18
..... 37 26N	34 26E	8									

	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Trivandrum.....	8 30N	77 0E	21
Trivento.....	41 46N	14 35E	15
Trogen.....	47 24N	9 27E	13
Troia, Pístones.....	48 63N	69 11W	27
Troisak.....	54 28N	61 40E	19
Troisak.....	54 28N	61 40E	19
Troiskol.....	63 15N	48 0E	19
Trois.....	54 15N	43 50E	19
Troms.....	68 48N	18 0E	16
Troms.....	69 37N	18 43E	16
Trond, St.....	50 50N	5 11E	12
Trondhjem.....	63 28N	10 20E	16
Trondhjem, <i>fid</i> .....	63 48N	10 40E	16
Trondhjem, <i>dist</i> .....	64 0N	12 40E	16
Trone, St.....	47 35N	10 40E	16
Trons.....	46 45N	8 87E	13
Tronto.....	42 50N	13 45E	15
Troon.....	55 33N	4 40W	9
Tropea.....	38 41N	15 56E	15
Tropez, St.....	43 15N	6 42E	11
Troppau.....	49 55N	17 48E	18
Trossa.....	58 55N	17 37E	16
Trossachs Inn.....	56 14N	4 21W	9
Trostan.....	55 28E	6 18W	10
Trounsh.....	67 42N	2 9W	9
Troup.....	54 15N	2 18W	9
Trouville.....	49 21N	0 6E	11
Trowbridge.....	51 21N	2 14W	8
Troy, Ruins.....	40 10N	26 10E	23
Troyes.....	48 13N	4 6E	11
Truro.....	45 20N	63 15W	27
Truro.....	50 16N	5 3W	8
Truro.....	34 18E	139 10E	31
Truxillo.....	39 23N	5 50W	14
Truxillo.....	8 0S	79 3W	7
Truxillo.....	15 58N	86 0W	6
Truxillo.....	8 50N	70 10W	7
Tsab, or Koreh.....	r 30 10S	49 40E	22
Tsana.....	12 15S	36 0E	25
Tsaritsyn.....	48 40N	44 30E	19
Tse-choo.....	35 35S	113 5E	24
Tsiamdo.....	30 55N	97 15E	24
Tsiang-hai.....	37 20N	96 20N	24
Tsima.....	37 0S	117 10E	24
Tsin-dun-sai.....	40 20N	94 50W	34
Tsin-tsin.....	34 40N	108 0E	34
Tsing-choo.....	36 45N	113 5E	24
Tsing-hao Weis.....	26 50N	122 20E	24
Tsitsikar.....	47 20N	124 30E	24
Tso, Pangong.....	33 40N	79 30E	21
Tau-shul.....	30 16N	91 10E	24
Taung-ming.....	31 35S	121 30E	24
Tau.....	41 30N	7 15W	14
Taun.....	53 31N	8 52W	10
Tebbas.....	33 41N	57 0E	22
Tebbing.....	48 31N	9 4E	17
Tebul.....	23 0S	150 0W	2
Tucson.....	32 10N	110 50W	28
Tucuman.....	26 50S	65 2W	7
Tudela.....	41 39N	4 35W	14
Tuggerah.....	33 15S	151 30E	31
Tugurak.....	64 0S	137 20E	4
Tuiche.....	11 40N	68 0W	7
Tuki Tuki.....	40 0S	176 40E	32
Tula.....	54 15N	37 30E	19
Tula.....	54 0N	37 30E	19
Tulare.....	36 0S	119 20W	23
Tulla.....	62 51N	8 46E	10
Tullaghar.....	64 28N	9 53W	9
Tullamore.....	53 16N	7 29W	10
Tulle.....	45 15N	1 48E	11
Tullow.....	52 48N	6 45E	10
Tulcha.....	45 10N	28 51E	20
Tumbaco.....	0 15S	78 45E	7
Tumbez.....	3 28N	80 25W	7
Tumlook.....	22 20N	88 0E	21
Tummel.....	56 41N	3 54W	9
Tummel.....	56 40N	4 7W	9
Tumucuraque.....	mis 2 0S	54 30W	7
Tamut.....	35 17N	148 15E	31
Tuna.....	42 12N	172 42E	22
Tunai.....	40 25N	33 30E	23
Tunbridge.....	51 12N	0 16E	8
Wells.....	51 7N	0 16E	8
Tunguska, Lower.....	r 63 0S	101 0E	4
Tunguska, Stony.....	r 61 35S	10 10E	4
Tunis.....	36 48N	9 10E	5
Tunis.....	36 48N	9 30E	5
Tunis.....	37 10N	10 40E	5
Tunja.....	5 30N	73 45E	7
Tunja.....	42 0S	26 38E	20
Tunstall.....	54 10N	2 35W	8
Tupangatu.....	38 20E	60 50W	7
Tura.....	67 40N	64 0E	19
Turanga Nui.....	38 40N	178 0E	32
Turany.....	40 9N	19 1E	18
Turhan.....	42 55N	91	

MAP.		LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
4	Ungava .....	69 30 N	68 00 W	6
18	Ungui .....	48 33 N	22 10 W	18
9	Ungui .....	48 37 N	22 20 W	18
18	Unie .....	44 38 N	14 18 E	18
4	Unieh .....	41 38 S	13 55 W	18
24	Union Pt. ....	60 00 N	65 00 W	28
9	Union .....	67 02 N	104 55 W	28
32	Union Group ..	69 00 N	171 30 W	2
20	Union Is. ....	13 20 N	87 55 W	29
9	United States ..	79 20 N	77 00 W	28
31	Unna .....	45 00 N	16 10 E	18
6	Unst. ....	60 45 N	0 50 W	9
29	Unterscen .....	46 41 N	7 51 E	13
12	Unterwalden ..			
9	.....	dist 46 54 N	8 18 E	13
15	Upernivik .....	72 50 N	55 40 W	
30	Upper Kasem ..			
13	.....	dist 27 00 S	43 00 E	25
20	Uppingham .....	52 35 N	0 45 W	8
7	Upsala .....	60 00 N	17 40 E	16
28	Upstari .....	59 51 N	17 40 E	16
15	Upstart .....	19 55 N	147 30 W	30
28	Uraga .....	34 30 N	138 50 W	24
13	Ural .....	50 00 N	60 00 E	19
27	Ural .....	48 30 N	51 40 E	11
31	Uralsk .....	51 15 N	51 32 E	11
22	Urana .....	35 12 N	146 56 E	31
21	Urana .....	35 20 N	146 22 E	31
6	Urbino .....	43 44 N	12 34 E	15
14	Ure .....	54 43 N	1 17 W	8
19	Ures .....	29 57 N	110 12 W	6
19	Urga, or Ku-			
6	ren .....	47 35 N	106 35 E	24
9	Urgandab .....	42 14 N	66 20 E	22
10	Urt .....	46 15 N	8 32 E	13
80	Urtianskanak ..	52 35 N	120 30 E	24
31	Urk .....	52 39 N	5 37 E	12
24	Uringford .....	52 43 N	7 34 W	10
4	Urnasch .....	47 18 N	9 16 E	13
8	Urnatch .....	26 55 N	66 12 E	22
8	Uro .....	19 50 S	67 00 W	7
8	Urr Water .....	54 58 S	3 53 W	9
26	Urr Laouen .....	37 20 S	65 50 W	7
18	Ursanne, S. ....	47 22 N	7 9 E	13
18	Urtu .....	44 00 N	92 30 E	24
10	Urubamba .....	13 10 N	72 12 W	7
31	Urubamba .....	8 40 S	72 30 W	7
18	Uruguay .....	31 00 S	57 50 W	7
19	Urutai .....	43 52 N	88 30 E	22
19	Urumthay .....	37 35 N	45 10 E	22
19	Urumiyah .....	37 30 N	45 30 E	22
24	Urungu .....	46 30 N	88 30 W	24
7	Usedom .....	53 53 N	13 56 E	17
7	Usedom .....	54 50 N	14 00 E	17
14	Ushant .....	48 28 S	5 30 E	11
13	Ushnel .....	36 50 N	45 10 E	22
4	Ustia .....	43 45 N	19 50 W	20
24	Utk .....	51 41 N	2 53 W	8
7	Utk .....	51 33 S	2 59 W	8
14	Uteku .....	40 52 S	31 20 E	23
13	Ussel .....	45 32 N	2 20 E	11
4	Ust. Strelka ..	52 55 N	121 15 E	24
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5	Uster .....	47 21 N	8 42 E	13
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8	Utah .....	40 10 N	112 00 W	28
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9	Utricht .....	52 41 N	31 00 E	12
14	Utrera .....	37 11 N	6 50 W	14
11	Uttuxof .....	52 54 N	1 52 W	8
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rt. dist 45 6w	11 10w	16	Vladimir.....f 56 12w	46 2w	19	Walimato.....f 37 7w	59 32w	29	Wassergarn.....f 57 30w	18 20w	16
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Westbury.....	51 18w	2 10w	8	Winchester.....	51 41n	1 19w	8	Wyria, Ben. mt	57 40w	4 35w	9	York.....	57 53w	67 0w	6
Westera.....	59 41w	16 32e	16	Wind, R. Chain								York, East			
Western Port.....	38 20e	145 20w	31	Wind.....	42 40w	109 30w	28					Riding.....	53 55w	0 35w	8
Westervik.....	57 48w	16 40w	16	Windermer.....	54 22w	2 56w	8					York, Ft.....	47 30w	92 30w	6
Westmoreland				Windeyer.....	38 0e	141 28w	31					York, New.....	40 44w	74 0w	28
dist 33 50e		160 10w	31	Windeyer.....	34 30e	146 28w	31					York, New dist	43 30w	76 0w	28
Westmoreland				Windischgers-								York, North			
co 54 30w		2 40w	8	ten.....	47 41n	14 20w	18					Riding.....	54 20w	1 25w	8
Weston-super-				Windischgrätz								York.....	54 30e	137 45e	31
Mare.....	51 21w	2 59w	8									York.....	48 50w	64 50w	27
Westphalia.....	51 45w	8 0e	17	Windrush.....	51 48w	1 35w	8					York, West			
Westport.....	53 48w	9 51w	10	Windsor.....	51 30w	0 35w	8					Riding.....	53 50w	1 35w	8
Westra Firdh.....	59 13w	3 8w	9	Windsor.....	42 21w	58 2w	27					York Wolda.....	54 0w	0 30w	8
Westra.....	59 17w	3 0w	9	Windsor.....	45 0w	64 10w	27					Yorkton.....	37 15w	76 27w	28
Westbury.....	53 56w	1 22w	8	Windsor.....	33 34e	150 52w	31					Yoros.....	41 5w	39 25w	23
Wether.....	58 20w	14 40w	16	Windsor.....	46 12e	168 42w	32					Youghal.....	51 57w	7 51w	10
Wetteren.....	51 1w	3 54e	12	Windward.....	48 0w	75 0w	29					Youghal.....	51 56w	7 49w	10
Wetalar.....	50 34w	8 29w	17	Winetaka.....	49 15w	28 25w	19					Young.....	33 40e	140 0w	31
Wexford.....	52 25w	6 35w	10	Winnepegossee								Younghus-			
Wexford.....	52 20w	6 28w	10									band.....	30 52e	135 50w	31
Wexford.....	52 20w	6 23w	10	Winachoten.....	53 6w	7 4e	12					Ypres.....	50 51w	2 44e	12
Wexio.....	56 50w	14 40w	16	Winterthur.....	47 30w	8 43w	12					Yrieix, St.....	45 29w	1 15w	11
Wey.....	51 15w	0 35w	8	Winyard.....	35 20e	147 40w	31					Ysedyke.....	51 20w	3 37e	13
Weymouth.....	50 36w	2 26w	8	Wirdum.....	53 19w	6 47e	12					Yssel.....	53 26w	6 8e	13
Weymouth.....	44 25w	66 2w	27	Wirksworth.....	53 5w	1 35w	6					Ysselmonde.....	51 53w	4 24e	13
Weymouth.....	51 23e	153 15w	30	Wirits.....	53 10w	17 17e	18					Ysingaux.....	45 9w	4 8e	11
Whaingaroa				Wisbeach.....	52 39w	0 10e	8					Ystad.....	55 23w	13 30w	10
Whakata.....	37 45e	174 53e	32	Wisby.....	57 40w	18 20w	16					Ytwith.....	52 21w	4 0w	8
Whale, Grt.....	55 25w	77 0w	6	Wisconsin.....	44 45w	89 40w	28					Ythan.....	57 25w	3 12w	9
Whale.....	55 45w	77 55w	6	Wisconsin.....	44 45w	89 40w	28					Yucatan.....	19 20w	88 40w	6
Whaler's				Wishaw.....	55 46w	3 57w	9					Yuen-choo.....	27 25w	108 45w	24
Home.....	45 25e	170 58e	32	Wisloka.....	50 10w	21 35w	18					Yuen-choo-			
Whangari.....	38 32e	178 12e	32	Wismar.....	53 54w	11 27e	17					foo.....	27 40w	114 35e	24
Wharfedale.....	53 56w	1 30w	8	Witham.....	51 45w	0 37e	8					Yuen-Kiang.....	22 40w	102 30w	24
Wheeling.....	40 15w	80 38w	28	Withernsea.....	53 44w	0 3e	8					Yuen-Kiang.....	27 0w	108 40w	24
Wheel-chow.....	29 45w	118 30w	24	Witney.....	51 47e	1 23w	8					Yuk-hai.....	40 30w	102 30w	24
When-ho.....	39 20w	116 30w	24	Wittenberg.....	51 62w	12 41e	17					Yuma, Ft.....	25 5w	144 30w	24
Whermside.....	54 10w	1 58w	8	Wittingen.....	53 0w	11 44w	17					Yun-naw.....	25 5w	103 0w	24
Whiddy.....	51 41w	9 31w	10	Wittingen.....	52 44w	10 45w	17					Yung-ning.....	37 42w	108 35w	24
Whitby.....	54 29w	0 35w	8	Wittstock.....	53 10w	10 30w	17					Yung-ning.....	37 45w	101 0w	24
Whitby.....	43 52w	78 59w	27	Woburn.....	52 0w	0 36w	8					Yung-yang.....	31 5w	109 25w	24
Whitchurch.....	51 14w	1 18w	8	Woendrecht.....	51 26w	4 19e	12					Yurakine.....	32 30w	118 27w	24
White.....	50 0w	56 30w	27	Woerden.....	52 5w	4 54e	12					Yurung-kashir	40 20w	53 40w	24
White.....	31 0e	149 30w	31	Wogodoghé.....	11 15w	0 20w	5					Yuzgut.....	39 45w	34 50w	24
White.....	37 30e	177 10e	32	Wolfe.....	44 10w	76 27w	28					Yverdun.....	46 46w	6 32e	13
White Koror.....	46 40w	21 0w	18	Wogodoghé.....	11 15w	0 20w	5					Yvetot.....	49 37w	0 45e	11
White.....	44 25w	71 20w	28	Wolfe.....	44 10w	76 27w	28					Yvonand.....	46 47w	6 45e	13
White.....	35 0w	91 28w	28	Wolfenbütel.....	52 9w	10 32w	17								
White.....	43 26w	86 15w	28	Wolga.....	54 4w	13 46w	17								
White Sea.....	66 0w	40 0e	19	Wollaston.....	58 0w	104 0w	6								
Whiteadder.....	55 58w	2 17w	9	Wollaston.....	58 0w	104 0w	6								
Whitehaven.....	54 34w	8 55w	8	Land.....	69 20w	110 0w	6								
Whitehorn.....	54 44w	4 25w	8	Wollin.....	53 51w	14 24w	17								
Whitton.....	53 35w	4 54w	9	Wollombar.....	32 8e	152 25w	31								
Whitton.....	31 15e	115 57e	30	Wollombar.....	32 8e	152 25w	31								
Whitman.....	32 45w	95 15w	28	Wolverhampton.....	53 35w	2 8w	8								
Whitless				Wolverhampton.....	53 35w	2 8w	8								
More.....	52 30w	0 11w	8	Wooler.....	53 32w	2 0w	8								
Whydak.....	6 0w	2 0w	8	Wooler.....	53 32w	2 0w	8								
Wichita.....	34 0w	96 20w	28	Woolthorpe.....	38 10w	142 30w	31								
Wick.....	52 58w	6 2w	10	Woolwich.....	51 30w	0 4e	8								
Wicklow.....	52 58w	6 2w	10	Wor.....	46 55w	7 33w	18								
Wicklow Hd.....	52 58w	6 0w	10	Worcester.....	52 12w	2 14w	8								
Widan.....	17 50w	41 60w	25	Worcester.....	42 20w	71 40w	28								
Wiedesbach.....	47 15w	7 89w	13	Worcester.....	52 10w	2 15w	8								
Wieliczka.....	50 0w	20 6e	18	Wokingham.....	51 32w	3 33w	9								
Wieringen.....	53 55w	5 0e	12	Wokingham.....	51 32w	3 33w	9								
Wiesbaden.....	50 4w	8 15w	17	Worms.....	49 38w	8 21w	17								
Wiesen.....	46 42w	9 42e	13	Worms.....	49 38w	8 21w	17								
Wigan.....	53 32w	2 38w	8	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wiggen.....	47 5w	7 57e	13	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wight.....	50 40w	1 34w	8	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wigton.....	54 52w	4 27w	9	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wigton.....	55 0w	4 45w	9	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wigton.....	54 45w	4 15w	9	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wilberforce.....	33 30w	150 55w	31	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wildhausa.....	47 12w	9 20w	13	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wiles.....	34 55e	135 40w	31	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wilkesboro.....	36 12w	80 58w	28	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wilke.....	29 4e	142 31e	31	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wilke.....	61 4w	4 22e	12	Worthing.....	50 45w	0 22w	8								
Wilke.....	61 4w	4 22e	12	Worthing.....	50 45w										

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ri.....f 28 25N	66 41E	23	Zibet Jeb...f 29 0N	34 0E	25	Zolkiew.....f 50 4N	34 3E	18	Zunguldak...f 41 30N	31 40E	25
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Mulhausen.....	47 44N	7 28E 43	
Mull.....	56 27N	5 57W 35	
Mull of Cantyre.....	56 19N	6 48W 33	
Mull of Gal-			
loway.....	54 40N	4 40E 33	
Munich.....	48 8N	11 35E 43	
Munster.....	51 53N	8 50E 43	
Munster.....	38 3N	1 8W 39	
Murvielro.....	39 41N	0 23W 45	
Muthra.....	27 35N	77 42E 47	
Mutnantonia.....	50 52N	0 1E 33	
Mysore.....	12 17N	76 40E 47	
Mysore.....	13 30N	77 0E 47	

## OXNAFORD.

	LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
N			
Naas.....	53 14N	6 40W	35
Nagaroote.....	52 10N	76 26E	47
Nagore.....	27 13N	74 1E	47
Nagpoor.....	21 10N	79 10E	47
Nagy Kanisa.....	46 26N	17 2E	43
Naklo.....	52 4N	18 24E	41
Namur.....	50 29N	4 51E	36
Nancy.....	48 40N	6 12E	36
Nantes.....	47 11N	1 35W	36
Nantwich.....	53 4N	2 31W	35
Naples.....	40 50N	14 16E	39
Narbonne			
(Narbo).....	43 10N	3 0E	38
Narva.....	59 30N	28 20E	44
Naseby.....	52 22N	1 1W	35
Nassau.....	25 9N	77 25W	48
Nassl, Be.....			48
Natal.....	29 0N	34 0E	48
Navaretta.....	42 32N	2 36E	42
Navarino.....	36 54N	21 42E	45
Navarre.....	42 45N	1 30W	41
Navas de			
Tolosa.....	58 25N	3 30W	41
Neenuch.....	24 20N	74 55E	47
Neerwinden.....	50 48N	5 8E	36
Negapatam.....	10 45N	79 55E	47
Nehawend.....	34 6N	48 30E	39
Neilgherry			
Hills.....	11 30N	76 50E	47
Nen.....	52 15N	0 12E	33
Neocaesarea.....	40 42N	37 83E	37
Nepaul.....	28 0N	84 0E	47
Nerbudda.....	22 42N	73 20E	47
Nerigon.....	65 0N	13 0E	37
Netherlands.....	52 0N	5 0E	42
Netze.....	52 43N	15 26E	43
Neuburg.....	48 41N	11 11E	43
Neschatel.....	47 0N	6 49E	43
Nenchatel.....	46 50N	6 55E	43
Newmarket.....	49 17N	11 26E	43
Neusatz.....	51 48N	15 44E	43
Neusatz.....	45 14N	19 52E	46
Neu Sohl.....	48 45N	19 0E	46
Neustadt.....	48 47N	11 45E	43
Nevers Comité			
.....	47 10W	3 20E	36
Nevers.....	46 58N	3 10E	43
Nevill's Cross.....	54 57N	1 42W	35
Nevis, Ben. mt.....	56 49N	5 0W	35
New Forest.....	50 50N	1 35W	35
Newark.....	53 4N	0 47W	35
Newburn.....	54 59N	1 56W	35
Newbury.....	51 24N	1 18W	35
Newcastle.....	54 59N	1 35W	35
Newfoundland.....	48 20N	58 30W	48
Newry.....	54 11N	6 22W	35
Newton			
.....	54 41N	7 28W	35
Nice.....	43 42N	7 18E	44
Nidaros.....	63 12N	10 18E	41
Niemen.....	55 8N	22 0E	45
Nigrum Mon-			
asterium.....	47 10N	2 8W	40
Nij Norgorod.....	56 19N	44 13E	42
Nikopol.....	43 40N	24 53E	45
Nikolsa.....	35 7N	33 35E	45
Nile.....	29 15N	31 15E	38
Nimeguen.....	51 48N	5 55E	36
Nimes.....	43 50N	4 20E	36
Niasa.....	43 26N	22 0E	49
Nive.....	43 36N	1 14W	36
Nogays.....	44 50N	41 40E	42
Nogent.....	48 27N	3 55E	43
Nona.....	44 14N	15 12E	40
Nordlingen.....	48 51N	10 30E	42
Norham.....	55 42N	2 8W	35
Normandy.....	49 5N	0 10E	36
Normans.....	45 0N	13 0E	39
Norrige (Nor-			
way).....	65 0N	13 0E	39
Northallerton.....	54 20N	1 25W	35
Northfolk.....	52 40N	1 0E	34
Northampton.....	52 15N	0 54W	35
Northmen.....	45 0N	13 0E	39
North Sea.....	56 0N	3 0E	35
Northumbria			
.....	55 0N	2 0W	34
Northweorthig			
.....	52 56N	1 28W	34
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ago.....	37 35N	3 8W	37
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**SEPTIMANIA.**

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Serbia.....	dist 43 25N	20 0E	39	Southampton	50 54N	1 23W	35	Tarragona.....	41 38N	0 20E	39	Trawnink.....	44 38N	17 43E	45
Serbie.....	dist 49 10N	11 35E	39	Southwold.....	52 20N	1 40E	35	Tasmania.....	42 0S	146 30E	48	Trebbin.....	52 13N	13 13E	43
Serbia.....	dist 40 13N	22 4E	39	Speen.....	51 25N	1 20W	33	Tatishcheva.....	50 58N	34 9E	44	Trebizond.....	41 0N	39 45E	33
Seringapatam	dist 12 22N	76 45E	47	Spey.....	57 35N	3 14W	35	Tatta.....	24 44N	67 59E	47	Trebizond			
Sermanicopolis				Spinnae.....	51 25N	1 20W	33	Taunton.....	51 1N	3 5W	35	Emp of.....	40 40N	40 0E	41
(Gangra).....	40 22N	33 55E	40	Spines.....	49 18N	8 27E	39	Taurica (Crimea)				Trent.....	53 35N	0 43W	39
Seros.....	41 8N	23 41E	45	Spithead.....	50 45N	1 10W	35	Taus Fl (Tay) r	56 22N	3 30W	33	Treveri (Tre-			
Serpa.....	dist 37 58N	7 32W	41	Spoletum.....	42 46N	12 42E	37	Tay.....	56 22N	3 30W	33	ves).....	49 45N	6 38E	37
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Seteia Aest.....	53 45N	3 0W	33	Squillace.....	38 49N	16 29E	46	Tcharkask.....	47 30N	40 0E	44	Treviso.....	45 35N	12 15E	41
Setif.....	dist 36 14N	3 27E	45	Stade.....	53 36N	9 28E	43	Tchernom.....	51 30N	31 15E	41	Trichinopoly.....	10 50N	78 45E	47
Setubal.....	dist 38 35N	8 55W	45	Staefford.....	52 46N	2 2W	34	Tchernom.....	51 30N	31 15E	41	Trichoor.....	10 33N	76 12E	47
Severn.....	dist 51 48N	2 25W	54	Stakes, Coway	51 24N	0 33W	33	Tearmor.....	53 38N	6 22W	34	Tricolour.....	11 51N	79 20E	47
Severndroog.....	dist 51 37N	73 21E	47	Stamford.....	54 0N	1 3W	35	Teest.....	54 37N	1 20W	33	Trikala.....	39 34N	13 45E	45
Severo.....	dist 41 44N	15 25E	45	Stavanger.....	59 0N	5 40E	41	Teheran.....	35 40N	51 25E	44	Trikala.....	39 34N	13 45E	45
Serville.....	dist 37 12N	5 50W	38	Stavutshane.....	48 21N	27 55E	44	Telicherry.....	11 42N	75 45E	47	Trincomalee.....	8 34N	81 14E	47
Sevalik Hills.....	31 0N	77 0E	47	Steenkerke.....	50 37N	4 3E	36	Temese.....	51 30N	0 50E	34	Trinidad.....	10 25N	61 15W	44
Shaftesbury.....	dist 51 1N	2 10W	34	Stettin.....	53 25N	14 35E	43	Temeswar.....	45 43N	21 17E	46	Trinobantes.....	52 30N	0 30E	31
Shannon.....	dist 52 33N	9 45W	35	Stetyn.....	53 25N	14 35E	43	Tenchebrai.....	48 43N	0 41W	36	Tripoli.....	33 0N	13 15E	41
Sheerness.....	dist 51 26N	0 45E	34	Stirling.....	56 8N	3 55W	35	Tenet.....	51 22N	1 20E	34	Tripoli.....	34 24N	35 51E	42
Sheppy.....	dist 51 24N	0 50E	35	Stobi.....	40 57N	21 3E	37	Terbunia.....	52 59N	19 4E	39	Trisanton Fl.....	50 55N	1 22W	33
Sherborne.....	dist 50 57N	2 30W	35	Stockach.....	47 53N	9 2E	45	Tergovist.....	44 57N	25 28E	45	Trivady.....	11 46N	79 40E	47
Sherghurh.....	dist 24 52N	83 46E	47	Stockholm.....	59 21N	18 2E	42	Terouenne.....	50 39N	2 14E	36	Trivaloor.....	10 50N	79 45E	47
Sheriffmuir.....	dist 56 17N	3 57W	35	Stoke.....	53 3N	0 53W	35	Teschene.....	49 43N	18 41E	43	Trivandrum.....	8 30N	77 0E	47
Sherston.....	dist 51 33N	2 10W	34	Stone Street.....	51 10N	0 20W	33	Testri.....	49 58N	2 48E	39	Trivatore.....	12 40N	79 40E	47
Sherwood				Stonhenge.....	51 11N	1 47W	33	Tewkesbury.....	52 0N	2 10W	35	Trivona Fl			
Forest.....	dist 53 30N	1 30W	34	Stow.....	52 20N	0 38W	34	Texel.....	53 5N	4 50E	36	(Ouse).....	52 0N	1 5W	32
Shetland.....	dist 60 20N	1 15W	35	Strakonitz.....	49 14N	13 64E	43	Thames.....	51 30N	0 50E	34	Trondhjem.....	63 28N	10 20E	44
Shiduna.....	dist 36 54N	6 4W	39	Stralsund.....	54 19N	13 6E	43	Thanet.....	51 22N	1 20E	34	Troopas.....	49 55N	17 54E	43
Shikarpoor.....	dist 27 54N	68 43E	44	Strasbourg.....	48 35N	7 45E	38	Thelss.....	46 55N	20 5E	39	Trowbridge.....	51 21N	2 14W	35
Shin.....	dist 58 5N	3 35W	35	Stratburg.....	48 35N	7 45E	38	Theodosiopolis				Troyes.....	48 13N	4 6E	36
Shirvan.....	dist 40 20N	48 40E	44	Stratford.....	52 11N	1 41W	35					Tschermisse			
Shobury.....	dist 51 32N	0 48E	34	Strathelyde											
Shoresbury.....	dist 52 43N	2 45W	34	Stratton.....	50 49N	4 30W	35	Theotford.....	52 26N	0 41E	34	Tschudes.....	dist 60 0N	30 0E	38
Shulholt.....	dist 63 43N	20 3W	44	Stratton.....	50 49N	4 30W	35	Theresianopol				Tudela.....	41 33N	4 35W	43
Slari.....	dist 42 21N	11 42E	41	Strelitz.....	53 21N	13 5E	45	Thetford.....	52 26N	0 41E	34	Tueda.....	55 40N	2 12W	33
Siberia.....	dist 75 0N	70 0E	44	Streoneshalch				Thilus.....				Tuessa (Ber-			
Sidnacester.....	dist 53 20N	0 39W	34	burg.....	47 12N	18 24E	43	Thilutha.....	34 3N	42 8E	37	wick).....	55 46N	2 2W	33
Sidra.....	dist 31 30N	17 0E	46	Stuttgart.....	48 47N	9 11E	43	Thionville.....	49 20N	6 12E	43	Tugurt.....	32 51N	5 48E	46
Siegen.....	dist 50 52N	8 2E	43	Subarmuttee r	22 22N	72 0E	40	Thongceaster.....	53 33N	0 18W	34	Tula.....	54 15N	37 30E	45
Sienna.....	dist 43 21N	11 12E	45	Suck.....	53 46N	8 32E	35	Thorneie Abbey,				Tullamore.....	53 16N	7 29W	35
Sierra Leone r	dist 8 20N	13 10W	48	Sudbury.....	52 3N	0 45E	34	or Thorneie	52 38N	0 6W	34	Tulumba.....	30 35N	72 15E	47
Sigeth.....	dist 46 9N	17 34E	43	Suecia.....	60 0N	16 0E	41	Thuringia.....	50 45N	10 40E	39	Tunbridge.....	51 12N	0 16E	34
Sigmaringen.....	dist 48 5N	9 14E	45	Suesiones.....	49 22N	3 21E	38	Thurso.....	58 35N	3 51W	35	Tunis.....	36 48N	10 10E	40
Sigona.....	dist 49 20N	0 40E	38	Suez.....	29 58N	32 31E	38	Ticino.....	46 15N	44 52E	38	Tarcosige.....	53 18N	0 43E	34
Sigtuna.....	dist 59 38N	17 42E	38	Suhligen.....	52 40N	5 61E	45	Tidra.....	41 38N	44 52E	38	Tarenne.....	45 6N	1 45E	33
Sikhim.....	dist 27 30N	88 30E	47	Suir.....	52 15N	7 15W	35	Tigranocerta.....	38 2N	40 49E	37	Tarin.....	45 4N	7 38E	44
Sichester.....	dist 51 22N	1 5W	33	Sukkur.....	27 43N	68 50E	47	Tilbury.....	51 26N	0 22E	35	Turkey.....	50 0N	30 0E	33
Silesia.....	dist 51 0N	17 0E	43	Sulcman.....	31 0N	69 25E	47	Tilth.....	48 43N	0 53E	36	Turones.....	47 0N	8 0E	33
Silistra.....	dist 44 5N	27 18E	44	Sullecta.....	35 22N	11 3E	38	Tilist.....	55 3N	21 54E	43	Tuscia (Tus-			
Silvres.....	dist 50 5N	3 0W	33	Sumatra.....	0 0	101 0E	48	Timor.....	9 0S	125 0E	48	cany).....	dist 43 20N	12 0E	38
Simeopol.....	dist 44 50N	34 9E	45	Sumbuiport.....	21 25N	84 0E	47	Tina Fl (Tyne).....	55 0N	1 26W	33	Tutblingen.....	47 53N	8 51E	43
Simla.....	dist 31 10N	77 12E	47	Supoi.....	42 3N	21 3E	40	Tinamuth.....	55 1N	1 25W	34	Tweed.....	55 40N	2 12W	35
Sinclair Castle	dist 58 30N	3 5W	34	Surat.....	21 15N	72 55E	47	Tingwalla.....	64 4N	20 56W	40	Tyburn.....	51 28N	0 5W	35
Sinde.....	dist 26 0N	78 55E	47	Surraswatee r	23 26N	71 20E	47	Tippermuir.....	56 24N	3 31W	35	Tyne.....	55 0N	1 26W	34
Sines.....	dist 37 58N	8 51W	46	Susdal.....	56 25N	40 6E	40	Tiree.....	56 28N	6 55W	35	Tynemouth.....	55 1N	1 25W	34
Singapore.....	dist 1 25N	103 50E	48	Suthbyrig.....	52 3N	0 45E	34	Tisa Fl (Tees).....	54 37N	1 20W	33	Tyre.....	38 13N	35 13E	39
Singurh.....	dist 18 22N	73 56E	47	Svealand.....	60 0N	16 0E	38	Tiss Fl (Tees).....	54 37N	1 20W	33	Tyrol.....	dist 46 50N	11 0E	42
Sotland.....	dist 55 14N	13 8E	39	Swabia.....	dist 48 20N	9 30E	39	Tivoli.....	41 59N	12 49E	45				
Sircenuggar.....	dist 30 14N	79 2E	47	Sweden Prop.	60 0N	16 0E	41	Tiemen.....	34 45N	1 18W	39	Ucles.....	40 7N	1 13W	41
Sirgoja.....	dist 23 5N	83 15E	47	Switzerland.....	47 0N	8 0E	42	Tobolsk.....	58 0N	68 0E	44	Udine.....	46 3N	13 14E	45
Sirhind.....	dist 30 40N	76 30E	47	Szegedin.....	46 20N	20 10E	45	Toboyd.....	48 6N	21 22E	41	Ufa.....	dist 54 44N	56 0E	44
Sirmore.....	dist 31 20N	78 20E	47					Todcaster.....	53 51N	1 30W	35	Ugri.....	dist 56 0N	53 0E	33
Sistova.....	dist 43 37N	25 20E	45					Tokay.....	48 6N	36 50E	45	Ugrins.....	dist 60 0N	53 0E	33
Sittensis Mauri-								Tolbiac.....	45 39N	7 52E	38	Ukraine.....	dist 50 35N	31 30E	44
tania.....	dist 35 0N	4 0E	37					Tolbiac.....	45 39N	7 52E	38	Uleaborg.....	dist 65 0N	25 35E	46
Sivas.....	dist 39 40N	37 1E	39					Toledo.....	pro 39 50N	4 0W	40	Ulixbona (Lis-			
Skager Rack.....	dist 57 35N	9 35E	46					Toledo.....	39 58N	4 1W	38	bon).....	dist 38 44N	9 10W	39
Skirithinnas								Tolentino.....	43 8N	13 17E	45	Ulm.....	dist 48 23N	10 1E	41
Skye.....	dist 57 18N	6 10W	35					Tolmaita.....	32 50N	20 57E	40	Uster.....	dist 54 30N	7 50W	45
Slaney.....	dist 52 20N	6 35W	35					Tolone.....	43 6N	5 58E	41	Utonia.....	dist 54 30N	7 50W	45
Slaughter Br.....	dist 50 33N	4 38W	34					Tolosa.....	43 36N	1 28E	38	Umballa.....	dist 30 27N	76 50E	47
Sleswyk.....	dist 54 30N	9 30E	40					Tonchridge.....	52 12N	0 1E	34	United States	45 0N	100 0W	45
Slobodzie.....	dist 44 38N	27 18E	45					Tone.....	51 7N	2 50W	34	Unterwalden			
Slula.....	dist 57 19N	3 23E	36					Tonningen.....	54 17N	8 58E	45				
Smaland.....	dist 57 0N	15 0E	41					Tonsberg.....	59 20N	10 3E	41	Upsala.....	dist 59 50N	17 40E	38
Smolensk.....	dist 55 0N	33 10E	40					Tor.....	50 25N	3 30W	35	Ural.....	dist 46 50N	51 45E	42
Smorgoni.....	dist 64 30N	26 27E	45					Torgau.....	51 34N	13 2E	42	Ural.....	dist 60 0N	60 0E	46
Smymna.....	dist 38 25N	27 10E	38					Torksey.....	53 18N	0 43W	34	Uralsk.....	dist 51 15N	51 32E	44
Smeland (Ico-								Tormes, Alba				Uri.....	dist 46 50N	8 35E	43
land).....	dist 65 0N	18 0W	40					de.....	41 1N	5 19W	45	Uroconium.....	dist 52 43N	2 35E	33
Sneck.....	dist 53 1N	5 41E	43					Torna.....	18 16N	73 33E	47	Usant.....	dist 48 27N	5 2W	36
Snowdon.....	dist 53 4N	4 6W	35					Torres Vedras.....	39 6N	9 17W	45	Usar.....	dist 51 38N	9 39E	43
Sobradon.....	dist 51 10N	74 50E	47					Tortosa.....							

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nini .....	56 0N	4 0W 33
Valmy .....	49 0N	4 58E 45
Valona .....	40 29N	19 27E 45
Vancouver ..	49 50N	125 0W 48
Vannes .....	47 38N	2 45W 36
Varaeger (Bal-		
tic Sea) .....	57 0N	20 0E 39
Varna .....	43 11N	27 55E 42
Varni .....	52 5N	9 45E 38
Vasa .....	63 2N	21 40E 46
Vascl. ....	43 45N	2 0W 38
Vascones .....	43 45N	2 0W 38
Vassy .....		
Vatizos .....	53 0N	34 0E 39
Vatodoid .....	41 34N	4 28W 45
Vancouleurs ..	48 36N	6 41E 36
Vaud .....	46 30N	6 45E 48
Vazeerabad ..	32 25N	74 25E 47
Vectis Ins (I. of		
Wight) .....	50 42N	1 15W 33
Velez, Penon de		
.....	3 13N	4 16W 42
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Vendome .....	47 49N	1 2E 15
Venezuela .....	7 0N	68 0W 48
Venice .....	45 25N	12 18E 47
Venice .....	45 10N	12 45E 45
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Verdun .....	49 2N	5 26E 39
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Viazma .....	55 15N	34 10E 45
Viborg .....	56 27N	9 23E 41
Vich .....	41 56N	2 17E 45
Victoria		
(Perth) .....	56 23N	3 27W 33
Vienna .....	48 12N	16 22E 46
Vigo .....	42 17N	8 42W 44
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Villafrauca ..	42 30N	6 56W 45
Villeneuve .....	46 24N	6 56W 45
Vilna .....	54 44N	25 23E 45
Vimiera .....	39 11N	9 19W 45
Vincennes .....	48 47N	2 26E 36
Vindelia .....	50 31N	2 26W 33
Vindhya .....	22 50N	76 0E 47
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.....	52 20N	21 0E 38
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Vizianagram ..	17 55N	83 3E 47
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pality of .....	56 0N	40 0E 41
Vladimir .....	50 51N	24 30E 40
Voghera .....	44 59N	8 59E 40
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Volynia .....	51 0N	27 0E 44
Volodga .....	59 21N	39 39E 46
Vonitz .....	38 54N	29 54E 44
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Wakefield .....	53 40N	1 29W 35
Walalege .....	53 50N	2 23W 34
Walcheren .....	51 32N	3 35E 36
Waldeck .....	51 13N	9 4E 43
Waldshut .....	47 37N	8 12E 43
Wales, West .....	50 35N	4 0W 34
Wallachs .....	47 0N	25 0E 39
Wallingford .....	51 38N	1 7W 34
Waltham Ab-		
bey .....	51 36N	0 1W 34
Waneting .....	51 36N	1 24W 34
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Ware .....	51 49N	0 2W 34
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Warkworth .....	51 20N	1 35W 35
Warsaw .....	52 15N	21 2E 42
Warta .....	52 42N	15 20E 43
Wartburg Cas.	50 59N	10 24E 43
Warwick .....	52 16N	1 34W 34
Warzburg .....	50 59N	10 24E 43
Wash, The .....	53 0N	0 22E 34
Waterford .....	52 15N	7 7W 34
Wat riod .....	50 44N	4 28E 36
Watling Street		
.....	52 40N	2 10W 33
Wavre .....	50 44N	4 36E 45
Weadabyrig ..	52 33N	2 3W 34
Wealas, North ..	52 30N	3 0W 39
Wealingford ..	51 26N	0 41W 34
Wedmore .....	51 17N	2 51W 34

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Wednesbury ..	52 33N	2 3W 34
Weimar .....	59 57N	11 20W 45
Weissenbourg		
.....	49 3N	7 27E 46
Welfesholz ..	50 48N	14 15E 41
Wellesley .....	5 10N	100 20E 48
Wells .....	51 13N	2 37W 35
Wembury .....	50 19N	4 7W 34
Wemyss Bay ..	55 53N	4 53W 35
Wends .....	52 0N	20 0E 38
Wertheim .....	49 40N	7 53E 43
Wesel .....	51 39N	6 36E 43
Wessex .....	51 0N	2 0W 34
Wessels .....	59 0N	36 0E 39
Westarweg		
(North Sea) ..	55 0N	5 0E 38
Westfolden		
.....	59 0N	8 0E 40
Westphalia .....	51 45N	8 0E 43
Wetzlar .....	50 34N	8 28E 43
Wexford .....	52 20N	6 28W 34
Wexio .....	56 50N	14 40E 45
Weymouth .....	50 36N	2 26W 35
Whalley .....	53 50N	2 23W 34
Wherwell .....	51 10N	1 26W 34
Whitby .....	54 32N	0 35W 34
Whitehorse .....	54 44N	4 25W 34
White Sea .....	66 0N	40 0E 42
Wiganbeorg		
(Wembury) ..	50 19N	4 7W 34
Wick .....	53 26N	3 5W 35
Wicklow .....	52 59N	6 2W 35
Widin .....	43 69N	22 53E 44
Wight, Isle of	50 42N	1 18W 34
Wigornacester		
(Wigmore) ..	52 21N	2 43W 34
Wigornacester		
.....	52 12N	2 14W 34
Wihthabyrig		
(Carisbrook) ..	50 43N	1 8W 34
Wildeshausen		
.....	52 55N	8 24E 43
Wildhaus .....	47 12N	9 20W 43
Wilhelmshaven		
.....	52 58N	9 6E 46
William, Fort ..	22 38N	88 58E 47
Wilna .....	54 44N	25 23E 44
Wilton .....	51 5N	1 51W 34
Wiltz .....	53 30N	15 50E 39
Wimpfen .....	49 13N	9 10E 43
Winburna (Wim-		
borne Minster) ..	50 47N	1 58W 34
Winchelsea .....	50 55N	0 49E 35
Winchester .....	51 4N	1 19W 35
Windrush .....	51 52N	1 43W 34
Windsheim .....	49 29N	10 26E 42
Windsor .....	51 30N	0 55W 35
Wintancester		
(Winchester) ..	51 4N	1 19W 34
Winwidfeld .....	53 55N	1 56W 34
Wippedesfleet		
(Ebbfleet) .....	51 11N	1 8E 34

## ATHIOPIA.

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Wismar .....	53 54N	11 27E 43
Witland .....	54 0N	20 55E 40
Wittenburg ..	51 52N	12 41E 42
Wittstock .....	53 10N	12 28E 43
Wizla .....	52 20N	21 0E 40
Wlodimerowa		
.....	54 56N	32 13E 45
Wodnesbeorg ..	51 10N	1 43W 34
Wolfenbuttel ..	52 9N	10 32E 43
Wolgast .....	54 4N	13 46E 43
Woodborough		
.....	51 10N	1 43W 34
Woodstock .....	51 52N	1 20W 35
Worcester .....	52 12N	2 14W 34
Worms .....	49 38N	8 21E 39
Worodonow .....	55 16N	37 6E 45
Wraxlavia .....	51 7N	17 2E 40
Wreconceaster		
.....	52 43N	2 35W 34
Wroxeter .....	52 43N	2 35W 33
Wurtzburg .....	49 49N	9 56E 43
Wurungole .....	17 51N	79 40E 47
Wye .....	51 43N	2 40W 35

## Y

Yafa .....	32 3N	34 45E 39
Yarmouth .....	52 36N	1 43E 34
Yarrow, or San-		
poo .....	29 30N	90 40E 47
Yonne .....	48 20N	3 0E 36
York .....	53 57N	1 7W 35
Youghal .....	51 57N	7 51E 45
Ypres .....	50 51N	2 54E 41

## Z

Zalaca .....	39 14N	7 28W 41
Zamora .....	41 42N	5 50W 40
Zamosz .....	50 47N	23 29E 45
Zante .....	37 45N	20 50E 45
Zara .....	44 7N	15 16E 41
Zaragoza .....	41 47N	0 52W 39
Zargoun .....	33 14N	2 19E 46
Zealand .....	51 30N	3 55E 45
Zehdenich .....	53 2N	13 20E 45
Zelrites .....	32 25N	7 5E 40
Zephalonia .....	38 33N	20 55E 39
Zianides .....	34 35N	1 0W 42
Zichia .....	44 20N	39 0E 41
Zittau .....	50 54N	14 48E 43
Znaim .....	48 52N	16 3E 45
Znaym .....	48 52N	16 3E 45
Zorndorf .....	52 32N	14 47E 44
Zug .....	47 10N	8 30E 43
Zurich .....	47 23N	8 32E 43
Zuyder Zee .....	52 30N	5 29E 43
Zvoruk .....	44 20N	19 18E 45

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Abdera .....	40 35N	24 56E 52
Abella .....	40 59N	14 32E 56
Abelterium .....	39 12N	7 30W 60
Abila .....	33 59N	36 5E 62
Abos M. ....	38 35N	22 55E 54
Abrincantie ..	48 50N	1 12W 59
Abus Fl.		
(Humber) .....	53 40N	0 45W 63
Abus Mons		
.....	39 30N	42 0E 57
Abydos .....	28 11N	32 2E 50
Abdus .....	40 12N	26 22E 52
Abyla M. ....	35 54N	5 15W 53
Abyla .....	35 4N	7 30W 49
Acabe M. ....	25 48N	34 12E 50
Acabene .....	36 0N	42 50E 57
Acanthus .....	40 25N	23 50E 54
Acanthus .....	29 29N	31 14E 50
Acho .....	32 55N	35 3E 62
Acoi .....	37 24N	3 20W 63
Achala .....	38 5N	21 50E 54
Acharne .....	38 4N	23 43E 54
Achelos Fl. ....	35 35N	21 17E 54

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Acherasia		
Prom. ....	41 40N	31 20E 58
Acheron Fl.		
(Sull) .....	39 41N	20 39E 54
Acherontia ..	40 42N	20 4E 56
Achille .....	45 15N	30 13E 54
Achzib .....	33 1N	35 6E 62
Acibiene .....	39 0N	4 0E 67
Aciria Fl. ....	40 14N	16 19E 56
Aconthus .....	40 29N	23 52E 52
Acoria .....	28 0E	31 0E 50
Acro .....	37 2N	14 58E 66
Acrie .....	36 48N	22 50E 54
Acritis Prom.	36 42N	30 13E 54
Aeroceraulia		
.....	40 25N	19 16E 54
Acte .....	40 15N	24 15E 54
Actium .....	38 56N	20 43E 54
Adana .....	37 7N	35 20E 58
Addna Fl. ....	45 8N	7 30E 55
Adoreus		
Mons .....	38 40N	32 0E 58
Adramite or		
Hadramites		
.....	16 0N	50 0E 49
Adramyttens		
Sinus .....	39 30N	26 20E 58

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Adramyttium		
.....	39 39N	27 4E 58
Adrametum ..	35 50N	10 30E 53
Adria Mons		
.....	44 0N	17 0E 52
Aduatuca .....	51 16N	5 30E 59
Adulis .....	14 50N	39 30E 49
Asa .....	42 18N	41 50E 57
Asa M. ....	25 30N	34 0E 50
Asa or Aous		
Fl. (Veyussa) ..	40 37N	19 25E 54
Asce .....	41 20N	15 19E 56
Aedepus (Hot		
Springs) .....	38 56N	23 3E 54
Adul .....	47 0N	4 0E 59
Ege .....	38 46N	23 20E 54
Ege .....	38 9N	22 16E 57
Ege vel		
.....	41 0N	22 20E 52
Egeum Mare ..	39 0N	25 0E 54
Egates .....	38 0N	12 12E 56
Ege .....	39 59N	23 40E 54
Egeira .....	38 0N	22 22E 54
Egiale .....	36 54N	25 59E 54
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LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Egina .....	37 45N	23 30E 54
Eginium .....	39 38N	21 23E 54
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Egium .....	38 15N	22 4E 54



## SERA.

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## VALENCIA

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Sera.....	13 40N	76 54E	47	South Folk				Tarnopol.....	49 33N	25 43E	45	Travancore			
Serbia.....	dist 43 25N	20 0E	39	Southampton	50 54N	1 23W	35	Tarragona.....	41 38N	0 20E	39	Trawnnik.....	dist 44 39N	77 0E	47
Serbie.....	dist 49 10N	11 35E	39	Southwold.....	52 20N	1 40E	35	Tartara Nogay	49 50N	48 0E	42	Trebbin.....	dist 52 13N	13 13E	43
Serbia.....	dist 40 13N	22 4E	39	Speen.....	51 25N	1 20W	33	Tasmania.....	42 0S	146 30E	48	Treibzond.....	dist 41 0N	39 45E	39
Seringapatam	dist 12 22N	76 45E	47	Spey.....	57 35N	3 14W	35	Tatischeva.....	50 58N	34 9E	44	Treibzond.....			
Sermanicopolis				Spinac.....	51 25N	1 20W	33	Tatta.....	24 44N	67 59E	47	Emp. of.....	40 40N	40 0E	41
(Gangra).....	40 22N	33 55E	40	Spires.....	49 18N	8 27E	39	Taunton.....	51 1N	3 5W	35	Trent.....	dist 53 35N	0 43W	33
Serpa.....	41 8N	23 41E	45	Spithead.....	50 45N	1 10W	35	Taurica (Crimea)				Treveri (Tre-			
Serpa.....	dist 37 58N	7 32W	41	Spoletum.....	42 46N	12 42E	37	Taus Fl (Tay) r	56 22N	3 30W	33	ves).....	dist 49 45N	6 38E	37
Servia.....	dist 43 55N	20 30E	40	Spurn Hd.....	53 37N	0 7E	33	Tay.....	56 22N	3 30W	33	Treves.....	dist 49 45N	6 38E	37
Setela Aest.....	53 45N	3 0W	33	Squillace.....	38 49N	16 29E	46	Tchakniki.....	54 56N	28 59E	45	Trevise.....	dist 45 39N	12 15E	41
Setif.....	36 14N	3 27E	46	Stade.....	53 26N	9 28E	43	Tcherkask.....	47 30N	40 0E	44	Trichinopoly.....	10 50N	76 13E	47
Setubal.....	38 33N	8 55W	45	Staefford.....	52 45N	2 2W	34	Tchernetz.....	44 38N	22 42E	45	Trichopol.....	dist 10 35N	76 13E	47
Seyern.....	51 48N	2 25W	34	Stakes, Coway	51 24N	0 33W	33	Tchernigov.....	51 30N	31 15E	41	Tricolor.....	dist 11 51N	79 20E	47
Seyverdroog.....	17 57N	73 21E	47	Stamford.....	54 0N	1 3W	35	Teamor.....	53 38N	6 22W	34	Tricost.....	dist 45 38N	13 45E	45
Seyver.....	41 44N	15 25E	45	Stavanger.....	59 0N	5 40E	41	Teas.....	54 37N	1 20W	33	Tricala.....	dist 39 34N	21 47E	45
Saville.....	37 12N	5 50W	38	Stavitschane	48 21N	27 55E	44	Teheran.....	35 40N	51 25E	44	Triconale.....	8 34N	81 14E	47
Savalk Hills.....	31 0N	77 0E	47	Steenkerke.....	50 37N	4 3E	36	Tellicherry.....	11 42N	75 45E	47	Trinidad.....	dist 10 25N	61 15W	43
Shaftebury.....	51 1N	2 10W	34	Stettin.....	53 25N	14 35E	43	Temese.....	51 30N	0 50E	34	Trinobantes.....	dist 52 30N	0 30E	33
Shannon.....	52 33N	9 45W	35	Stetyn.....	53 25N	14 35E	41	Temeswar.....	45 43N	21 17E	46	Tripoli.....	dist 33 0N	13 15E	43
Sherness.....	51 26N	0 45E	34	Stetyn.....	53 25N	14 35E	41	Tenchbrai.....	48 43N	0 41W	36	Tripoli.....	dist 34 24N	35 51E	42
Sheppy.....	51 24N	0 50E	35	Stirling.....	56 8N	3 55W	35	Tenet.....	51 22N	1 20E	34	Trisanton Fl.....	50 55N	1 22W	39
Sherborne.....	50 57N	2 30W	35	Stobi.....	40 57N	21 3E	37	Terbunia.....	52 59N	19 4E	39	Trivady.....	dist 11 46N	79 40E	47
Sherburn.....	54 52N	83 46E	47	Stockach.....	47 53N	9 2E	45	Tergovist.....	44 57N	25 28E	45	Trivaloor.....	dist 10 50N	79 45E	47
Sheriffmuir.....	56 17N	3 57W	35	Stockholm.....	59 21N	18 2E	42	Terouenne.....	50 39N	2 14E	36	Trivandrum.....	dist 8 30N	77 0E	47
Sherston.....	51 33N	2 10W	34	Stoke.....	53 3N	0 53W	35	Teschen.....	49 43N	18 41E	43	Trivatore.....	dist 12 40N	79 40E	47
Sherwood				Stone Street.....	51 10N	0 20W	33	Testri.....	49 58N	2 48E	39	Trivona Fl			
Forest.....	53 30N	1 30W	34	Stonhenge.....	51 11N	1 47W	33	Tewkesbury.....	52 0N	2 10W	35	(Ouse).....	dist 52 0N	1 5W	32
Shetland.....	dist 60 20N	1 15W	35	Stow.....	52 20N	0 38W	34	Texel.....	53 58N	4 50E	36	Trondhjem.....	dist 63 28N	10 20E	44
Shiduna.....	36 54N	6 4W	39	Strakonitz.....	49 14N	13 54E	43	Thames.....	51 30N	0 50E	34	Troppau.....	dist 49 55N	17 45E	43
Shikarpoor.....	27 54N	68 45E	47	Stralsund.....	54 19N	13 6E	43	Thamet.....	51 27N	1 20E	34	Trowbridge.....	dist 51 21N	2 14W	35
Shin.....	48 58N	4 35W	35	Strasbourg.....	48 35N	7 45E	38	Thaess.....	46 50N	20 5E	39	Troyes.....	dist 48 13E	4 6E	36
Shirvan.....	dist 40 20N	48 40E	44	Stratburg.....	48 35N	7 45E	38	Theodosiopolis				Tscheremisse			
Shoebury.....	51 32N	0 48E	34	Stratford.....	52 11N	1 41W	35	Theotford.....	dist 52 26N	0 41E	34	dist 57 0N	52 0E	41	
Shrewsbury.....	52 43N	2 45W	34	Strathelyde	dist 5. 30N	4 0W	34	Theresianopol				Tschades.....	dist 60 0E	80 0E	38
Skulholt.....	63 43N	20 3W	44	Stratton.....	50 49N	4 30W	35	Theslonopol.....	46 4E	19 44E	44	Tudela.....	dist 41 39N	4 35W	45
Skari.....	42 21N	11 42E	41	Strelitz.....	53 21N	13 5E	45	Thetford.....	dist 52 26N	0 41E	34	Tueda.....	dist 55 40N	2 12W	33
Siberia.....	75 0N	70 0E	44	Streoneshalch				Thilun.....				Tuessis (Bes-			
Sidracaster.....	53 20N	0 39W	34	Strigonium.....	54 32N	0 35W	34	Thilutha.....	34 3N	42 8E	37	wick).....	dist 55 46N	2 2W	33
Sidra.....	31 30N	17 0E	46	Studzianka.....	54 26N	28 35E	45	Thionville.....	49 20N	6 12E	43	Tuggart.....	dist 32 51N	5 45E	46
Siegen.....	50 52N	8 2E	43	Stuhlweissen-				Thongceaster.....	53 33N	0 18W	34	Tula.....	dist 54 15N	37 30E	45
Sienna.....	43 21N	11 12E	45	burg.....	47 12N	18 24E	43	Thorne Abbey.....				Tullamora.....	dist 53 16N	7 29W	35
Sierra Leone	8 20N	13 10W	48	Stuttgart.....	48 47N	9 11E	43	Thornegat.....	52 38N	0 6W	34	Tulumba.....	dist 30 35N	72 15E	47
Sigeth.....	46 9N	17 34E	43	Suburmuttee	22 22N	72 0E	40	Thoruscha.....	40 48N	0 34E	40	Tunbridge.....	dist 51 12N	0 16E	44
Sigmaringen.....	48 5N	9 14E	45	Suck.....	53 46N	8 32E	35	Thord.....	dist 64 0N	12 10E	40	Tunis.....	dist 36 48N	10 10E	40
Sigona.....	49 20N	0 40E	38	Sudbury.....	52 3N	0 45E	34	Thron.....	dist 47 34N	9 0E	43	Turcosiga.....	dist 53 18N	0 43W	44
Siguna.....	53 58N	17 42E	38	Suecia.....	60 0N	16 0E	41	Thurgau.....	dist 50 45N	10 40E	39	Turenne.....	dist 45 6N	1 48E	32
Sikhim.....	dist 27 30N	88 30E	47	Suesiones.....	49 23N	3 21E	38	Thuringia.....	dist 50 45N	10 40E	39	Turin.....	dist 45 4E	7 38E	44
Silchester.....	51 22N	1 5W	33	Suez.....	32 31N	32 31E	39	Thurso.....	58 35N	3 31W	35	Turkey.....	dist 50 0N	30 0E	39
Silesia.....	dist 51 0N	17 0E	43	Suhligen.....	52 40N	8 61E	45	Tibium.....	40 2N	44 42E	38	Turones.....	dist 47 0N	3 0E	37
Silistra.....	44 5N	27 18E	44	Suir.....	52 15N	7 15W	35	Ticino.....	dist 46 15N	8 50E	43	Tuscia (Tus-			
Silures.....	dist 52 0N	3 0W	33	Sukkur.....	27 43N	68 50E	47	Tidis.....	dist 41 39N	44 52E	38	cany).....	dist 43 20N	12 0E	38
Simferopol.....	44 50N	34 9E	45	Sullecto.....	35 22N	11 3E	38	Tigranocerta.....	38 2N	40 49E	37	Tutblingen.....	dist 47 59N	8 51E	43
Simla.....	31 10N	77 12E	47	Sulzman.....	31 0N	69 25E	47	Tilbury.....	51 26N	0 22E	35	Tweed.....	dist 55 40N	9 12W	45
Sinclair Castle	58 30N	3 5W	34	Sumatra.....	0 0	101 0E	48	Tilthiers.....	48 43N	0 53E	36	Tyburn.....	dist 51 28N	0 5W	35
Sinde.....	26 0N	78 55E	47	Sulzburg.....	48 3N	12 13E	44	Tilist.....	55 3N	21 54E	43	Tyne.....	dist 55 1N	1 25W	34
Sines.....	37 58N	8 51W	46	Supol.....	42 3N	21 3E	40	Timor.....	9 0S	125 0E	48	Tyrmouth.....	dist 55 1N	1 25W	34
Singapore.....	1 25N	103 50E	48	Sumbupoor.....	21 25N	84 0E	47	Tina Fl (Tyne)	55 0N	1 26W	33	Tyre.....	dist 38 13N	35 13E	39
Singurh.....	18 22N	73 56E	47	Surat.....	21 15N	72 55E	47	Tinamuth.....	55 1N	1 25W	34	Tyrol.....	dist 46 50N	11 0E	43
Sinland.....	55 14N	13 8E	39	Surat.....	21 15N	72 55E	47	Tingitana.....	dist 33 30N	5 0W	37				
Sironnagar.....	30 14N	79 2E	47	Suraswateer	23 26N	71 20E	47	Tingwalla.....	64 4N	20 56W	40				
Sirgoja.....	23 5N	83 15E	47	Susdal.....	56 25N	40 6E	40	Tippermuir.....	56 24N	3 31W	35				
Sirhind.....	30 40N	76 30E	47	Suthbyrig.....	52 3N	0 45E	34	Tiree.....	56 28N	6 55W	35				
Sirmore.....	dist 31 20N	78 20E	47	Svealand.....	60 0N	16 0E	38	Tiss Fl (Tees)	54 37N	1 20W	33				
Sistova.....	43 37N	25 20E	45	Swabia.....	dist 48 20N	9 30E	39	Tivoli.....	41 50N	12 49E	45				
Stiffensis Mauri-				Sweden Prop.	60 0N	18 0E	41	Tiemen.....	34 45N	1 18W	39				
tanis.....	dist 35 0N	4 0E	37	Switzerland.....	47 0N	8 0E	42	Tobolsk.....	58 0N	68 0E	44				
Stiva.....	39 40N	37 5E	39	Szegedin.....	46 20N	20 10E	45	Tochod.....	48 6N	21 22E	41				
Skager Rack.....	57 56N	9 35E	46					Tolchester.....	53 51N	1 20W	35				
Skrithannas								Tokat.....	40 10E	36 50E	45				
Skye.....	dist 57 18N	6 10W	35					Tokay.....	48 6N	21 22E	41				
Slaney.....	52 20N	6 35W	35					Tolbacc.....	50 30N	7 52E	38				
Slaughter Br.....	50 33N	4 38W	34					Toledo.....	pro 39 50N	4 0W	40				
Sleswyk.....	dist 54 30N	9 30E	40					Toledo.....	39 58N	4 1W	38				
Slobodzie.....	44 38N	27 18E	45					Tolentino.....	43 8N	13 17E	45				
Sluis.....	57 19N	3 23E	36					Tolmaita.....	32 50N	20 57E	40				
Smaland.....	dist 57 0N	15 0E	41					Tolone.....	43 6N	5 58E	41				
Smolensk.....	dist 55 0N	33 10E	40					Tolusa.....	43 36N	1 28E	38				
Smorgoni.....	64 30N	26 27 45													

## VALLEY.

LAT.	LONG.	MAP.
Vallery, St. ....	50 10N	132E 36
Vallum Antio-		
nium .....	56 0N	4 0W 33
Valmy .....	49 0N	4 28E 45
Valona .....	40 29N	19 27E 45
Vancouver .....	49 50N	125 0W 48
Vannes .....	47 38N	2 48W 36
Varaeger (Bal-		
tic Sea) .....	57 0N	20 0E 39
Varna .....	43 11N	27 55E 42
Varni .....	52 5N	9 45E 38
Vass .....	63 2N	21 40E 49
Vascl .....	43 45N	2 0W 39
Vascones .....	43 45N	2 0W 39
Vassy .....		
Vatzen .....	53 0N	34 0E 39
Vatsoild .....	41 34N	4 38W 45
Vaucouleurs .....	48 36N	6 41E 36
Vaud .....	46 30N	6 45E 36
Vauzabad .....	32 25N	74 25E 47
Vectis Ins (I. of		
Wight) .....	50 42N	1 18W 33
Velez, Penon de		
30 13N	4 16W	12
Vellore .....	12 52N	79 15E 47
Vendome .....	47 49N	1 2E 15
Venezuela .....	7 0N	68 0W 48
Venice .....	45 25N	12 18E 11
Venice .....	45 10N	12 45E 15
Venicones .....	56 30N	3 0W 43
Verde, Cape .....	16 0N	23 0W 18
Verlun .....	49 9N	5 26E 39
Vermadois .....	49 34N	3 18E 40
Vernouil .....	48 44N	0 56E 36
Versailles .....	48 49N	2 10E 44
Verulamium (St.		
Albans) .....	51 47N	0 25W 33
Vespasiana .....	56 30N	3 30W 33
Vesuvius .....	40 50N	14 57E 46
Vezelay .....	47 24N	3 48E 36
Via Devana .....	52 54N	2 0W 33
Viazma .....	55 15N	34 10E 45
Viborg .....	56 27N	9 23E 41
Vieh .....	41 56N	2 17E 45
Victoria		
(Perth) .....	56 29N	3 27W 33
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Wessex .....	59 0N	36 0E 39
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Wexford .....	52 20N	6 28W 34
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Wharwell .....	51 10N	1 26W 34
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Windrush .....	51 52N	1 43W 34
Windsheim .....	49 29N	10 26E 42
Windsor .....	51 30N	0 35W 35
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Winchester) .....	51 4N	1 19W 34
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54 56N	32 13E 45	
Wodnesbeorg .....	51 10N	1 43W 34
Wolfenbuttel .....	52 9N	10 32E 43
Wolgast .....	54 4N	13 46E 43
Woodborough		
51 10N	1 43W 34	
Woodstock .....	51 52N	1 20W 35
Worcester .....	52 12N	2 14W 34
Worms .....	49 38N	8 21E 39
Worodonow .....	55 16N	37 6E 45
Wrazlavia .....	51 7N	17 2E 40
Wrecenceaster		
52 43N	2 35W 34	
Wroxeter .....	52 43N	2 35W 33
Wurtzburg .....	49 49N	9 56E 43
Wurungole .....	17 51N	79 40E 47
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Zamora .....	41 42N	5 50W 40
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Zara .....	44 7N	15 15E 41
Zaragoza .....	41 47N	0 52W 39
Zargoun .....	33 14N	2 19E 46
Zealand .....	51 30N	3 55E 43
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Zelrites .....	32 25N	7 5E 40
Zephalonia .....	38 33N	20 55E 39
Zianides .....	34 35N	1 0W 42
Zichla .....	44 20N	39 0E 41
Zittau .....	50 54N	14 45E 43
Znaim .....	48 52N	16 3E 45
Znaym .....	48 52N	16 3E 45
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Abaltes			Prom. ....pr 41 40N	31 20E	58	Adramctum f 39 30N	27 4E	58	Aginium .....f 39 38N	21 23E	54
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(Humber) r 53 40N	0 45W	63	Acro .....f 37 2N	14 58E	56	Aeoe .....f 41 20N	15 19E	56	Superior vel		
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mts 39 30N			Acritia Prom. 36 42N	30 13E	54	Springa) ...f 38 56N	23 3E	54	Flana .....f 29 24N	34 49E	53
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Abyla M. ....mt 35 54N	5 15W	53	Acte ... ..pen 40 15N	24 15E	54	Ege .....f 38 0N	23 16E	57	Amona .....f 46 3N	14 31E	53
Abyla .....f 35 4N	7 30W	49	Actium .....f 38 56N	20 45E	54	Ege .....f 38 0N			Amus FL ...r 48 0N	12 2E	61
Acabe M. ....mt 25 48N	34 12E	50	Adana .....f 37 7N	35 20E	55	Ege vel			Enia .....f 40 29N	22 50E	54
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Ethiopes				Amathus.....	34 40N	33 12E	58	Aphroditopolis.....	25 20N	33 44E	50	Ariamacia-				Arminium.....	dist 39 0N	22 28E	54
Anthropo-				Amaus Mons				Aphroditopolis.....	40 7N	23 27E	50	arz.....	dist 38 12N	67 2E	51	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
phagi.....	dist 7 0S	38 0E	49	Ambarri.....	45 50N	5 0E	59	Aphroditopolis.....	38 45N	0 44W	60	Ariana.....	dist 30 0W	66 0E	51	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Etna M.....	mt 37 40N	15 2E	56	Ambaste.....	11 38N	105 5E	49	Apidamus FL r	39 28N	22 5E	54	Arii.....	dist 51 0N	30 4E	61	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Etna.....	mt 37 42N	15 0E	53	Ambian (Bellovacl)	49 40N	2 0E	59	Apiana.....	43 24N	13 19E	55	Arindela.....	dist 30 34N	35 36E	50	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Exone.....	mt 37 54N	23 44E	54	Ambracia.....	39 3N	21 0E	54	Apocapa Major	6 0N	49 0E	49	Arisca.....	dist 48 52N	18 30E	61	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Africa Graecia				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apocapa Minor	8 0N	50 0E	49	Aristonia.....	dist 24 36N	34 11E	50	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Libya.....	dist 20 0N	10 0E	49	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apodoti.....	dist 38 30N	21 40E	54	Arithmatheia	dist 32 2N	34 58E	62	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Africones.....	dist 11 0N	6 0W	49	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armauria.....	dist 40 17N	44 2E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agalassa.....	dist 31 12N	73 4E	51	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agathonos.....	dist 23 31N	36 11E	50	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agazymba.....	dist 2 30N	30 0E	49	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agediceum.....	dist 48 15N	3 30E	59	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agimatha.....	dist 14 30N	100 0E	49	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agines.....	dist 31 22N	48 38E	57	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agriani.....	dist 41 50N	23 0E	52	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Agripiensis				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Colonia.....	dist 50 55N	6 53E	53	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Argylla Cere	dist 42 0N	12 5E	55	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alabanda.....	dist 37 38N	28 0E	58	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alara FL.....	dist 52 48N	10 0E	61	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alata Castra				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
(Edinr.).....	dist 55 57N	3 10W	63	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alaunus vel				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Tueda FL				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
(Tweed).....	dist 55 30N	2 0W	63	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alba M.....	dist 42 12N	13 20E	55	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alba Longa.....	dist 41 44N	12 41E	53	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alba Pompeia				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albania.....	dist 41 0N	8 2E	55	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albania.....	dist 42 0N	47 40E	57	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albanus FL r	dist 33 32N	48 0E	57	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albanus Mons				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alba FL.....	dist 51 55N	15 40E	52	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albium.....	dist 44 5N	12 30E	53	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albium In-				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
temelium.....	dist 43 45N	7 40E	55	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albucella.....	dist 41 44N	5 7W	60	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alburnus				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Mons.....	dist 40 30N	15 20E	56	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albus FL.....	dist 33 32N	10 4E	61	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Albus Portus				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alcluyd (Dum-				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
barton).....	dist 55 56N	4 34W	63	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alcmanii.....	dist 49 0N	9 0E	61	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Aleria.....	dist 42 9N	9 27E	56	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alesia.....	dist 47 30N	4 32E	59	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alexandria.....	dist 31 12N	29 52E	50	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alexandria.....	dist 31 59N	44 20E	51	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alexandria.....	dist 32 30N	75 0E	51	Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
Alexandria ad				Ambracia.....	39 9N	21 0E	54	Apollinopolis				Armenia.....	dist 40 0N	44 0E	57	Arminium.....	dist 44 6N	12 80E	55
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Cayster FL. r 38 15N	28 0E	58	From ... pr 58 0N	10 0E	49	Caphas ... t 25 26N	63 0E	51			
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Cherusci ... 52 0E	10 0E	61									

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## LIGUSTICUS SINUS

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Lilysbeum	37 2N	21 58E	54
Lilysbeum	38 51N	21 9E	54
Lilysbeum	39 28N	21 50E	54
Lilysbeum	46 50N	0 30E	53
Lindum			
(Lincoln)	53 13N	0 33W	63
Lipara	38 30N	15 0E	56
Lipaxus	40 16N	23 13E	54
Lisae	40 20N	23 3E	54
Lisae	41 17N	19 42E	52
Litabrum	40 56N	8 58W	60
Lixus	35 10N	6 10W	53
Lixus FL	35 10N	6 0W	53
Locri	38 10N	16 19E	56
Locri Epiche-			
midii	38 45N	22 40E	54
Locri Ozole			
Logna FL	50 20N	8 8E	61
Londinum			
(London)	51 31N	0 5W	63
Lombria	39 30N	10 0W	60
Longovicium			
(Lancaster)			
Luca	44 4N	2 47W	63
Lucania	43 51N	10 30E	55
Lucania	40 20N	16 0E	56
Lucentum	38 22N	0 21W	60
Luceria	41 30N	15 20E	56
Lucinum			
Lucus	39 0N	17 18E	56
Lucus			
Augusti	43 3N	7 41W	60
Lucus			
Bormani	43 50N	8 1E	55
Lugdunensis			
Ingdunum	48 30N	0 0	59
Lugdunum	52 12N	4 30E	59
Lugdunum	45 45N	4 47E	59
Lugdunum	43 4N	0 22E	60
Luguvallium			
(Carlisle)	54 55N	2 50W	63
Luna	44 6N	10 0E	55
Luna Prom.			
Luna Prom.	44 0N	9 56E	55
Luna Prom.	39 10N	9 22W	60
Lupodunum	49 30N	8 31E	61
Lupia FL	51 0N	7 0E	61
Luria FL	41 30N	13 56E	56
Lusitani	39 0N	8 10W	60
Lusitania			
Latetia	48 50N	2 15E	59
Lycania	33 0N	20 48E	52
Lychnidus	41 0N	20 45E	52
Lychnidus			
Lacus	41 5N	46 0E	57
Lychnitis			
Lacus	40 21N	30 0E	58
Lycia	36 36N	22 34E	54
Lycia	38 31N	31 19E	50
Lycopolla	27 10N	22 2E	54
Lycosura	37 23N	38 0E	58
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Lygii	52 0N	18 0E	61
Lyncestis	40 45N	21 0E	52
Lynxamate	17 0N	20 0E	49
Lynxamate	37 43N	22 36E	54
Lynxamate	40 41N	26 50E	52
Lystria	37 48N	32 43E	58

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Mace	28 25N	34 36E	50
Mace	20 56N	40 0E	49
Mace	44 12N	10 0E	56
Mace	38 20N	21 44E	54
Mallana	28 51N	38 1E	51
Masander FL	37 50N	28 30E	58
Mash	41 24N	23 10E	52
Masaria	42 20N	10 11E	55
Masaria	50 0N	9 47E	61
Masaria	46 0N	36 0E	53
Masaria	40 0N	33 20E	58
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Magnesia .....	38 42N	27 50E	58
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Magnum			
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Magnum			
Prom. .... pr	38 40N	9 20W	60
Magnus Sinus	15 50N	17 0W	49
Magnus Sinus			
g 10 0N		103 0E	49
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(Balears) i	39 40N	3 0E	60
Malaca .....	38 42N	4 21W	60
Malacath .....	15 56N	4 5W	49
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Malea M. .... nat	6 56N	80 0E	49
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Sinus .....	38 50N	22 35E	54
Malla .....	38 50N	22 25E	54
Mallus .....	36 40N	36 26E	51
Malo .....	10 30N	46 0E	49
Mamala .....	19 10N	41 50E	49
Manada Fl. r	21 0N	85 0E	49
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Mandori .....	13 0N	6 0W	49
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Mantus .....	40 0N	18 4E	56
Mantus .....	40 22N	3 50W	60
Mantus .....	45 9N	10 50E	55
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Maragus Fl. r	37 0N	63 0E	51
Maragus Fl. r	44 0N	21 12E	52
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